CORRESPONDENCE OF

PANDIT GOPABANDHU



ଦାସେ ଆପଣଙ୍କ ଚିଠିପତ୍ର

RADHANATH RATH MEMORIAL PUBLICATION

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Publisher's Statement

After Babuji (my father, Radhanath Rath) died on the midnight of 11th-12th February, 1998, it was my responsibility, as his only surviving son, to clear the flat in Samaja office where he was staying all those years and hand it over to the Servants of the People Society. My mother had passed away a couple of years earlier.

Clearing the living quarters took little time - there was very little to clear and evacuate. His personal library consisting of about 270 books, in Odia and English, either purchased by him or given to him as personal presents by the authors, took some time to list, stamp as donations to the library of the Samaja and hand over to the Samaja authorities.

The real task turned out to be the arrangement of the numerous trunks, boxes and bundles, containing the papers and documents since 1919 October, when he came to work with Pandit Gopabandhu Das, after resigning his government job at Chaibasa. All these were in an ante-room to his bed room, which I had never entered before. As I opened trunk after trunk and box after box I was overwhelmed by the volume of work it threatened to indicate. This was going to be a very time consuming job. I wrote to the President of the Society stating the position and saying that it will take me at least four months to sort these papers out, single handed, and decide what is to be preserved and what is to be discarded. Since these were as much the documents of Samaja as Babuji's personal documents, I thought it proper to seek the President's consent to my undertaking this task and therefore staying in the quarters for the next four months to finish this preliminary task. He very readily and kindly agreed and I began my work

The reason I decided to do this work single handed was that, besides himself, no one, except for two of his young associates in the Samaja, had ever access to this room and the documents stored there. These gentlemen were full time workers in the office. Moreover, only such person or persons, who had some understanding of the total history and personalities of the long period of eighty years, can take a decision on the documents and papers to be preserved or discarded. There was no point in trying to find some person or persons for this task. Moreover, I thought a single handed decision would be better than the decisions of multiple persons.

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Babuji was a very meticulous record keeper. He kept not only the letters but even the envelops in which these were enclosed. He had stored even the visiting cards or slips of papers sent by people visiting him. The original news items sent by some correspondents, published in the Samaja, were also sometimes preserved. He had photostat copies of very old or very confidential documents prepared and stored. The stored documents contained the very old account books of Samaja and Satyabadi Press, a daily diary book of Gopabandhu and hand written copies of letters sent by Gopabandhu to various people. I spent 12 hours every day for full four months to open every trunk or box and read/examine every single paper to decide if it was fit for preservation or could be discarded without difficulty. By the end of June, 1998, this preliminary task of sorting the documents for preservation was over. I locked up the room and his erstwhile bedroom which contained many of his personal papers and belongings, including material presents to him, handed over the flat to the Samaja management and left.

At about this time I received a letter from the Jawaharlal Nehru National Museum in New Delhi saying that the Museum would be interested in preserving the papers of my father if I would agree to hand them over to the Museum. I thought over this, and before replying decided to consult the Society, since the documents, I thought, were as much of the Samaja as our private possessions. Shri Manubhai Patel, Shri Prasannavadan Mehta and Shri Satyapal, the Vice-President, the Secretary and the Treasurer respectively of the Society at that time, asked me to meet them in Mumbai. I met them and explained the total position and the request from the Nehru Museum. I also said that I was rather apprehensive about the safety of the documents since Pandit Gopabahdhu's original Will was already missing from the store room. I said I had enquired with my father's personal help if he had heard anything about it. He said that during the last couple of years of his life, Babuji was worried about his inability to lay his hand on this document that he had so carefully preserved and had got reproduced in one of the annual numbers (Shraddha Sankhya) of the Samaja. I learnt that besides himself only two of his younger associates in the Samaja, including the one who was also working as his secretary, had access to the room. I asked his former secretary about the missing document, but he said he was not aware of it. I reported all this to the office bearers of the Society and said, in view of this possibility, it may be wiser to send the documents to the Nehru museum. But, they thought otherwise. They told me that they proposed to convert the room he was using as his bed room and the adjoining store room into a memorial place where, besides some of his personal belongings, these documents will be stored in

appropriate almirahs. I said that in that case, it would be necessary to laminate these documents, since many were already quite old and brittle and the rest would soon join their ranks. They appreciated the suggestion and asked the Samaja to buy a lamination machine and the relevant paper for lamination, and requested me to take care of this work.

Since I had my responsibilities in Pune, where I had been living, I informed them that I shall spend three-four weeks every year, when I shall be in Cuttack for Babuji's death anniversary, to see to the lamination of this vast body of documents. They agreed, and every year I was permitted to stay in the main guest house of the Samaja to carry out the work. The then Manager of the Samaja was good enough to permit me to stay there and provide the lamination machine with an assitant and sometimes two to carry out the work. Since the Society was planning to keep these laminated documents in the proposed memorial room, I thought a set of xeroxed copies of these documents, mainly Gopabandhu's letters and papers, would be useful for handling by interested parties, instead of taking out the laminated documents every time some were needed. The manager also provided the xerox machine and the paper for the purpose.

Since I could visit Cuttack only once a year for three-four weeks, it took me ten years to complete the lamination, xeroxing, sorting and putting these in packets. By this time, however, the situation in the Society and in the Samaja had undergone sea change. Not only the office bearers in the Society but also very senior office holders in the Samaja had left or been removed under very unpleasant circumstances and the atmosphere was no longer what it used to be in the late nineties. I became apprehensive about the safety of these documents if left in charge of the Samaja. So, I met Shri Manubhai Patel, who was then the President of the Society, in Cuttack, and explained to him my reason for renewing my suggestion to send these to the Nehru museum in Delhi. This time he readily agreed and gave appropriate directions to the new management to facilitate the movement of the documents to New Delhi. I wrote to the the Director of the Museum, Dr. Mukherjee, who enthusiastically welcomed my willingness and the Society's, and sent two staff members to take the trunks containing the chronologically sorted and packeted laminated documents. She was particularly impressed by the manner in which these had been laminated, and chronologically packaged before being sent. It is now four years since these trunks are in the Nehru Museum. Since the Museum has begun digitalising all documents in its stores, these will be digitalised for future preservation and use in due course.

Some of the documents, including the old account books of the Samaja and Satyabadi Press and other papers that could be copies of printed documents, were not sent there. They are at present in the possession of the Samaja.

I decided to retain the xerox copies that had been made, particularly of the correspondence of Pandit Gopabandhu, with me for publication at a convenient stage. I have now entered each and every document relating to Pandit Gopabandhu into the computer by myself and am bringing out the present volume containg the letters of Pandit Goabandhu. As I began entering the documents into the computer, I realised that some three or four letters,. which I remember seeing and reading, have, inadvertantly, not been xeroxed and therefore are not with me. It will take time to search these out in the Nehru Museum. So, these are missing from the present volume. I hope to include these in the second edition of this publication.

I have tried to print the letters and other documents in chronological order. But, many of the early letters, before 1921, were hand written copies, sometime without a date or without the name of the party to whom it was addressed. I had no alternative to reproducing them as they are. Mr. Madhusudan Das's hand written letter is without a date line. I could have searched the issues of the weekly Samaja to arrive at an approximate date; but located as I am at Pune, and this being a very time taking job, I have left the letter without a date, and printed it at the end, thinking it could be some time very late in Gopabandhu's life. There are also letters written to Pandit Gopabandhu by persons who have signed only their first name. Since I am unfamiliar with some of these names and there are no persons now who can help me in identifying these letter writers, I have left them as they are.

I have left out a few documents that relate to Gopabandhu's T.A., bills, sent to the Patna University, and occasionally copies of resolutions sent for the considerations of the Senate of that University.

It appears that letters to some persons, to which there is reference in their reply, are not in the records left by Babuji. It is possible that Pandit Gopabandhu wrote these, by hand, from either Satyabadi or Cuttack, when the Samaja office was not at these places, and he had no facility of keeping copies of these there.

A few letters by one or two of his associates, to persons other than Pandit Gopabandhu, are printed here, bcause, first, they are in the records

and would remain unpublished if not printed, and, secondly, because they have something to do with Gopabandhu's activities.

The correspondence of Gopabandhu have their place not only in his life but in the history of Odisha during the decade when these were written. His efforts for the Odias living in districts like Chaibasa, Dhalbhum as well as in regard to education in Sambalpur district, his efforts in connection with the relief of the flood affeated people of coastal Odisha, his association with Gandhiji, Mr. Andrews, Lala Lajpat Rai, Thakkar Bapa, Gandhiji's worry about his health and advice to him, his pouring out of his thoughts and feelings to Lalaji, and his reply to the calumny he was subjected to towards the end of his life are there for everyone to read and see. His advice to his political associates about the role of the younger Congress workers, in a letter to Radhanath, appears to me striking as it comes from one who was already past fifty and had been at the head of the Congress organisation from the beginning. I may also be permitted to express my surprise at the last letter that Babuji wrote to Gopabandhu only three days before his death. From this I learnt, for the first time, that Gopabandhu had decided to withdraw entirely from public life (before his sudden death). I for one had never heard or read about this before I saw the copy of this letter. It is a rather dispassionate letter, coming as it did from his closest associate and *chela* of more than a decade. Neither party knew that it was going to be his last letter to him.

This volume also reproduces (in the absence of the original) the probated copy of Pandit Gopabandhu's will, containing the names of the writer, the witnesses and the Doctor's certificate that Gopabandhu was in good mind and state to dictate and sign the documet, to prevent unnecessary speculations about it.

Finally, I must record my thanks to the then Presidents of the Servants of People Society, the management of the Samaja of the time and the two assistants who carried out the work of lamination and xeroxing so ungrudgingly and cheerfully.

I have decided to publish this volume at my cost, since it would be inappropriate to give it to any private publisher. Shikshasandhan, a voluntary institution which has published a few books edited or translated by me, has very kindly agreed to be the distributor of the book. The sale proceeds of this book, like that of the earlier books, shall be used by Shikshasandhan to publish similar books in future.

It gives me immense satisfaction that I have been able to publish the letters and documents of Pandit Gopabandhu, so carefully and affectionately preservced by my father over a period of eighty years. I think I have, by this act, discharged a debt my father owed to his Guru, to the Samaja and to the Odisha society at large. It is only in the fitness of things that this volume is being published as one of the volumes in the memory of my father, Radhanath Rath.

Thank you.

Nilakantha Rath.

16-19/5 Patwardhan Baag,

Erandawane,

PUNE, 411 004.

26th Dcember, 2013.

ପ୍ରକାଶକର ବିବୃତ୍ତି

ବାବୁଜୀ (ମୋ ପିତା ରାଧାନାଥ ରଥ) ୧୯୯୮ ମସିହା ଫେବୃଆରୀ ୧୧-୧୨ ତାରିଖ ମଝିରାତିରେ ଚାଲିଗଲେ। ସେ ସେପର୍ଯ୍ୟନ୍ତ ସମାଜ ଅଫିସର ଉପର ମହଲାରେ ରହୁଥିଲେ। ମୋ ବୋଉ ଦି ବର୍ଷ ଆଗରୁ ଚାଲିଯାଇଥିଲା। ତାଙ୍କର ଏକମାତ୍ର ଜୀବିତ ପୁତ୍ର ହିସାବରେ ସେ ରହିବା ଜାଗାରୁ ପରିବାରର ଜିନିଷପତ୍ର ହଲାଇ ଜାଗାଟି ଲୋକସେବକ ମଣ୍ଡଳକୁ ଦେଇଦେବା ମୋର କର୍ତ୍ତବ୍ୟ ଥିଲା। ସେ କାମ କରିବାକୁ ବେଳ ଲାଗିଲାନି। ମାତ୍ର, ତାଙ୍କ ଶୋଇଲାଘରକୁ ଲାଗି ଥିବା ଏକ ବଖରାରେ କାଗଜପତ୍ରରେ ଭର୍ତ୍ତି ଅନେକ ଟ୍ରଙ୍କ, ଗଣ୍ଠିଲି ଓ ନିଜେ କିଣିଥିବା ବା କେହି ଲେଖକ ଉପହାର ଦେଇଥିବା ବହି ସବୁ ଥିଲା। ମୁଁ ସେ ବଖରା କେବେ ଦେଖି ନଥିଲି। ୧୯୧୯ ରେ ସେ ସମାଜରେ ଯୋଗଦେବା ବେଳରୁ ଅଶୀ ବର୍ଷ ଭିତରର ଦାସେଆପଣଙ୍କର, ନିଜର, ଚିଠିପତ୍ର, ଲେଖା ଇତ୍ୟାଦିରେ ସେ ବଖରାଟି ପୂରି ରହିଥିଲା। ସେଠାରେ ଥିବା ଚିଠିପତ୍ର ଯେତେ ତାଙ୍କ ନିଜର, ସେତିକି ସମାଜର ବୋଲି ବିଚାରି, ତାକୁ ସବୁ ସଜାଡିବାପାଇଁ ବହୁତ ବେଳ ଲାଗିବ ବୋଲି ଜାଣି, ମଣ୍ଡଳର ସଭାପତିଙ୍କୁ ଚିଠିଲେଖି ତାହା ସବୁ ଖଣ୍ଡିଖଣ୍ଡିକରି ଦେଖି, ବାଛି କେଉଁଟି ରଖିବାର ଓ କେଉଁଟି ବାଦ୍ ଦେବାର ତାହା ସ୍ଥିର କରିବାପାଇଁ ମୋତେ ତାଙ୍କର ସମ୍ମତି ଦେବାଲାଗି ଚିଠି ଲେଖିଲି। ସେ ଆନନ୍ଦରେ ସମ୍ମତି ଦେଲେ ଓ ସେ କାମ ସାରିବା ପର୍ଯ୍ୟନ୍ତ ମତେ ସେ ଘରେ ରହିବାକୁ ମଧ୍ୟ ଦେଲେ।

ମୁଁ ଆଗ ବାବୁଜୀଙ୍କର ନିଜର ବହି ସବୁ ଏକାଠି କରି, ତା'ର ତାଲିକା କରି, ପ୍ରାୟ ୨୭୦ ଖଣ୍ଡି ବହି ସମାଜ ଗ୍ରନ୍ଥାଳୟକୁ ଦାନ କରିଦେଲି।

ବଡ କାମ ହେଲା କାଗଜପତ୍ର ବାଛିବା । ଚିଠିପତ୍ର, ଦଲିଲ ଦସ୍ତାବିଜ, ରିପୋର୍ଟ ଇତ୍ୟାଦି ସଂଭାଳି ରଖିବା ବାବୁଜୀଂକର ବଡ ଝୁଂକ ଥିଲା । ଖାଲି ଗୋପବଂଧୁଂକ ଚିଠିପତ୍ର ନୁହେଁ, ନିଜର ଚିଠିପତ୍ର, ଲେଖା, ସରକାରୀ କାଗଜପତ୍ର ଠାରୁ ଆରଂଭ କରି କିଏ ଦେଖା କରିବାକୁ ଆସିଥିବା ବ୍ୟକ୍ତିଂକ ନାଆଁଚିଠି, ଆସିଥିବା ଚିଠିର ଲଫାପା ପର୍ଯଂତ ସବୁ କାଗଜ ସେ ସାଇତି ରଖିଥାଆଂତି । ତେଣୁ, ପ୍ରତ୍ୟେକ କାଗଜ ଦେଖି ତାହା ଭବିଷ୍ୟତକୁ ରଖିବା ଯୋଗ୍ୟ କି ନାହିଁ ତାହା ସ୍ଥିର କରିବା ଆବଶ୍ୟକ ଥିଲା । ମତେ ଏ କାମ ଏକହାତିଆ କରିବାକୁ ପଡିଲା । କାରଣ, ତାଂକର ଯେଉଁ ଦିଜଣ ତରୁଣ ସହକାରୀ ତାଂକ ଏ କାମରେ ତାଂକୁ ସାହାଯ୍ୟ କରୁଥିଲେ, ସେମାନେ ସମାଜର ପୂର୍ଣବେଳ କର୍ମଚାରୀ । ଅନ୍ୟ କେହି ଏ କାମରେ ସାହାଯ୍ୟ କରିବାକୁହେଲେ ତାଂକର ସେ କାଳର ବ୍ୟକ୍ତି, ପରିସ୍ଥିତି ଇତ୍ୟାଦି ବିଷୟରେ କିଛି ଧାରଣା ଥିବା ଆବଶ୍ୟକ । ସେଭଳି ଲୋକ ପୂର୍ଣବେଳ ମିଳିବା ସଂଭବ ନଥିଲା । ତା'ବାଦ୍, ଏ କାମରେ ଏକାଧିକ ବ୍ୟକ୍ତି ଅପେକ୍ଷା ଜଣକର ନିଷ୍ପତ୍ତି ଅଧିକ ଉପଯୁକ୍ତ ବିଚାରି ମୁଁ ଏ କାମ ପୂର୍ଣବେଳ କରିବାକୁ ଆରଂଭ କଲି । ପ୍ରତିଦିନ ପ୍ରାୟ ବାରଘଂଟା ଲେଖା କାମ ଚାରି ମାସ କରିବାପରେ ଏ ପ୍ରଥମ ପର୍ଯାୟର କାମ ଜୁନମାସ ଶେଷକୁ ସଇଲା । ମୁଁ ବାବୁଜୀଂକ ଶୋଇଲା ବଖରା ଓ ସେ ପାଖ ବଖରାରେ ତାଲା ପକାଇ ବାକି ରହିବା ଘରର ଚାବି ସମାଜ ଅଧିକାରୀଂକୁ ଦେଇ ମୋ କାମକୁ ପୁଣେ ଫେରି ଆସିଲି ।

ଏତିକି ବେଳକୁ ଦିଲ୍ଲୀର ନେହରୁ ରାଷ୍ଟ୍ରୀୟ ସଂଗ୍ରହାଳୟରୁ ମୋ ପାଖରେ ଏକ ଚିଠି ଆସି ପହଁଚିଲା । ବାବୁଜୀଂକର ଚିଠିପତ୍ର, କାଗଜପତ୍ର ସଂଗ୍ରହାଳୟରେ ରଖିବାର ପ୍ରସ୍ତାବ ସେଥିରେ ଥିଲା । ମୁଁ ବିଚାରଲି, ମୁଁ ଏକୁଟିଆ ଏ ନିଷ୍ପତ୍ତି ନେବା ଉଚିତ ହେବନାହିଁ; ଲୋକସେବକ ମଂଡଳର ସମ୍ମତି ମଧ୍ୟ ଆବଶ୍ୟକ । ମୁଁ ମଂଡଳ ସହିତ ଏ ବିଷୟରେ ଆଲୋଚନାର ସୁଯୋଗ ଚାହିଁଲାରୁ ମଂଡଳର ଉପସଭାପତି ଶ୍ରୀ ମନୁଭାଇ ପଟେଲ, ସଂପାଦକ ଶ୍ରୀ ପ୍ରସନ୍ନବଦନ ମେହତା ଓ କୋଷାଧ୍ୟକ୍ଷ ଶ୍ରୀ ସତ୍ୟପାଲଂକୁ

ମୁଂବଇରେ ସାକ୍ଷାତ କରିବାକୁ ମୋତେ କୁହାଗଲା । ସେ ଅନୁସାରେ ଆମର ଦେଖାସାକ୍ଷାତରେ ମୁଁ ମୋର ମତ ରଖିଲି । ମୁଁ କହିଲି, ନେହରୁ ସଂଗ୍ରହାଳୟରେ ରହିଲେ ସବୁ କାଗଜପତ୍ର ଯେ ଠିକଣାରେ ରହିବ ସେତିକି ନୁହେଁ, ସୁରକ୍ଷିତ ମଧ୍ୟ ରହିବ । ମୁଁ ତାଂକୁ କହିଲି ଯେ, କାଗଜପତ୍ରର ପୁଙ୍ଖାନୁପୁଙ୍ଖ ତଦାରଖ ବେଳେ ମୁଁ ଦେଖିଲି ଯେ ଗୋପବଂଧୁଙ୍କ ମୂଳ ୱିଲ୍ (ମୃତ୍ୟୁପତ୍ର) ଟି ନାହିଁ । ବାବୁଜୀ ପୂର୍ବରୁ ଥରେ ସେ ୱିଲ୍ ର ଚିତ୍ର ଗୋପବଂଧୁ ଶ୍ରାଦ୍ଧସଂଖ୍ୟା ସମାଜରେ ଛପାଇଥିଲେ । ତାଣୁ, ତାହା ତାଂକ ଟ୍ରଂକରେ ଥିଲା । ମାତ୍ର, ମୁଁ ଦେଖିଲାବେଳକୁ ତାହା ନଥିଲା । ମୁଁ ବାବୁଜୀଂକୁ ବହୁବର୍ଷଧରି ବ୍ୟକ୍ତିଗତ ସାହାଯ୍ୟ କରୁଥିବା ଜଣଂକୁ ଏ ବିଷୟରେ କିଛି ଜାଣିଚ କି ବୋଲି ପଚାରିଲି । ସେ କହିଲେ, ହଁ, ଜୀବନର ଶେଷ ଦି ବର୍ଷ ଭିତରେ ସେ ୱିଲ୍ ଟା କାହିଁକି ମିଳୁନି ବୋଲି ଭାରି ବିବ୍ରତ ଥିଲେ । ବାବୁଜୀଂକ ଛଡା ତାଂକର ଦିଜଣ ସହକାରୀ, ଯାହାଂକର ସେ ବଖରାକୁ ପ୍ରବେଶ ଥିଲା, ତାଂକ ଭିତରୁ ଜଣଂକୁ, ଯିଏ ତାଂକର ସେକ୍ରେଟାରୀ ହିସାବରେ ମଧ୍ୟ କାମ କରିଥିଲେ, ଏ ବିଷୟରେ ପଚାରିଲି । ମାତ୍ର ସେ ଏ କଥା କିଛି ଜାଣିନଥିବା କହିଲେ । ମୁଁ ମଂଡଳର କର୍ମକର୍ତାଂକୁ ଏ କଥା ଜଣାଇ, ପୁରୁଣା ଚିଠିପତ୍ରର ସୁରକ୍ଷିତତା ଦୃଷ୍ଟିରୁ ଏହା ନେହରୁ ସଂଗ୍ରହାଳୟରେ ରହିବା ଉଚିତ ବୋଲି ମୋର ମତ ଜଣାଇଲି । ମାତ୍ର ମଂଡଳର ତିନି କର୍ମକର୍ତାଂକ ମତ ହେଲା ଯେ ନେହରୁ ସଂଗ୍ରହାଳୟକୁ ପଠାଇବା ଦରକାର ନାହିଁ । ସେମାନେ କହିଲେ ଯେ ସେ ଦୁଇ ବଖରାରେ ମଂଡଳ ଏକ ସ୍ମାରକ ସଂଗ୍ରହାଳୟ କରିବ ଓ ତହିଁରେ ବାବୁଜୀଂକ କେତେକ ବ୍ୟକ୍ତିଗତ ବସ୍ତୁ ସାଂଗକୁ ଗୋପବଂଧୁ ଓ ବାବୁଜୀଂକ ଚିଠିପତ୍ର ଆଦି ଉପଯୁକ୍ତଭାବରେ ରଖିବାର ବ୍ୟବସ୍ଥା ମଂଡଳ ଓ ସମାଜ ଅନୁଷ୍ଠାନ କରିବ । ଏହାଶୁଣି, ମୁଁ କହିଲି, ତାହାହେଲେ ସେ କାଗଜପତ୍ର ସବୁ ବହୁକାଳର ହୋଇଥିବା ଦୃଷ୍ଟିରୁ ତାହାକୁ ଲାମିନେଟ୍ କରିବା ନିତାଂତ ଆବଶ୍ୟକ । ସେମାନେ ପ୍ରସ୍ତାବରେ ରାଜିହୋଇ, ସେତେବେଳର ସମାଜ ପରିଚାଳକଂକୁ ଏକ ଲାମିନେଶନ୍ ଯନ୍ତ୍ର ଓ ତା'ପାଇଁ ଆବଶ୍ୟକ କାଗଜର ବନ୍ଦୋବସ୍ତ

କରିବାକୁ ଜଣାଇଲେ ଓ ମୋତେ ସେ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ କରାଇନେବା ପାଇଁ କହିଲେ। ମୁଁ ପ୍ରତିବର୍ଷ ଫେବୃଆରୀ ମାସରେ ବାବୁଜୀଙ୍କ ଶ୍ରାଦ୍ଧପାଇଁ କଟକ ଯିବାବେଳେ ସେଠାରେ ତିନି-ଚାରି ସପ୍ତାହ ରହି ସେ କାମ କରିବି ବୋଲି କହିଲି।

୧୯୯୯ ମସିହାରୁ ସେ କାମ ପ୍ରତିବର୍ଷ ତିନି-ଚାରି ସପ୍ତାହ କରି ଦଶବର୍ଷରେ ସେ କାମ ସଂପୂର୍ଣ ହେଲା। ସବୁ କାଗଜପତ୍ରର ଲାମିନେଶନ୍ ସାଂଗକୁ ବିଶେଷତଃ ଗୋପବଂଧୁଙ୍କ ସମୟର କାଗଜପତ୍ରକୁ ଅନୁସଂଧିସ୍ନୁଙ୍କ ହାତକୁ ନଦେଇ ତାହାର ଜେରକ୍ସ ପ୍ରତ ଦେବା ଉଚିତହେବ ବିଚାରି, ସମାଜ ପରିଚାଳକଂକର ସହାୟତାରେ ୧୯୩୦ ପର୍ଯ୍ୟଂତର କାଗଜପତ୍ରର ଜେରକ୍ସ ମଧ୍ୟ କରାଗଲା। ମାତ୍ର, ଏ ସବୁ କାମ ସରିଲାବେଳକୁ ସମାଜ ଅନୁଷ୍ଠାନରେ ପ୍ରଚଂଡ ଘଟପରିବର୍ତନ ଘଟିଥିଲା ଓ ଘଟୁଥିଲା। ୧୯୯୦ ଦଶକର ପରିସ୍ଥିତି ଆଉ ନଥିଲା। ତେଣୁ, ଏ ସବୁର ବ୍ୟବସ୍ଥାପାଇଁ ଏକ ସଂଗ୍ରହାଳୟ ଓ କାଗଜର ସୁରକ୍ଷିତତା ବିଷୟରେ ମୋ ମନରେ ପୁଣି ସଂଦେହ ଉପୁଜିଲା। ସେତେବେଳର ସଭାପତି ଶ୍ରୀ ମନୁଭାଇ ପଟେଲ କଟକ ଆସିଥିବାବେଳେ ମୁଁ ତାଂକ ସହିତ ଦେଖାକରି କାମ ସରିଥିବା ସାଂଗକୁ ଏହାର ସୁରକ୍ଷା ଦୃଷ୍ଟିରୁ ନେହରୁ ସଂଗ୍ରହାଳୟକୁ ପଠାଇବାର ପୁଣି ପ୍ରସ୍ତାବ ଦେଲି। ଏଥର ମାତ୍ର ସେ ତତ୍‌କ୍ଷଣାତ୍ ରାଜିହୋଇ, ପରିଚାଳନା ବିଭାଗକୁ ମତେ ଏ ଦିଗରୁ ସବୁ ସାହାଯ୍ୟ କରିବାକୁ କହିଲେ। ମୁଁ ନେହରୁ ସଂଗ୍ରହାଳୟର ସେତେବେଳର ସଂଚାଳକ ଡ. ଶ୍ରୀମତୀ ମୁଖର୍ଜୀଂକୁ ସବୁ କଥା ଜଣାଇ ଚିଠିଦେଲି। ସେ ଭାରି ଖୁସି ହୋଇ ତାଂକର ଦି ଜଣ ସହକାରୀଂକୁ କାଗଜପତ୍ରର ଟ୍ରଂକ ସବୁ ଦିଲ୍ଲୀ ନେବାପାଇଁ ପଠାଇଲେ। ମୁଁ ସେ ସବୁ କାଗଜପତ୍ର ତାରିଖ ଅନୁସାରେ ସଜାଡ଼ି, ତାକୁ ଥାକେ ଥାକେ ପ୍ଲାଷ୍ଟିକ୍ ମୁଣିରେ ପୂରାଇ, କେଉଁ ମୁଣିରେ କି କାଗଜ ଅଛି ତାହା ଲେଖି ପାଂଚୋଟି ଟ୍ରଂକରେ ରଖି ତାହା ସଂଗ୍ରହାଳୟର ଦିଜଣଂକ ହାତରେ ସୁପୂର୍ଦ କଲି। ସମାଜର ଉପ-ପରିଚାଳକଂକ ସାହଯ୍ୟରେ ସେମାନେ ତାକୁ ରେଳରେ ନେଇ ସଂଗ୍ରହାଳୟରେ ରଖିଲେ।

ଡ. ମୁଖର୍ଜୀ ସେସବୁ ଦେଖି ଆନଂଦ ପ୍ରକାଶକରି, ପୁରୁଣା କାଗଜପତ୍ର ଏପରି ଠିକଣାରେ ରଖି ପଠାଇଥିବାରୁ ସାଧୁବାଦ ଦେଲେ। ମୁଁ ଏବେ ଜାଣିଲି ଯେ ସେ ସଂଗ୍ରହାଳୟରେ ଥିବା ସବୁ କାଗଜପତ୍ରର ଡିଜିଟାଲାଇଜେଶନ୍ କରାଯାଉଚି। ସମୟକ୍ରମେ ଏଠାରୁ ଯାଇଥିବା କାଗଜର ତାହା ହେବ। ଫଳରେ ତାହା ଦୀର୍ଘକାଳ ସୁରକ୍ଷିତ ରହିବ।

କଟକରେ କାଗଜପତ୍ର ନରହିବାର ସ୍ଥିର ହେଲାରୁ ମୁଁ ଜେରକ୍ସ ହୋଇଥିବା କାଗଜପତ୍ର ପାଖରେ ରଖିଲି। ମୋର ଉଦ୍ଦେଶ୍ୟ ଥିଲା ଗୋପବଂଧୁଙ୍କ ପତ୍ର ଇତ୍ୟାଦି ବହି ଆକାରରେ ପ୍ରକାଶ କରିବା। ଗତ ଚାରି ବର୍ଷ ଭିତରେ ନିଜର ଜରୁରୀ ଲେଖାପଢ଼ି କାମ ଓ ପାରିବାରିକ ଅସୁସ୍ଥତା ବାଦ୍, ଯାହା ବେଳ ମିଳିଲା ସେଥିରେ ନିଜେ କମ୍ପ୍ୟୁଟରରେ ଦାସେ ଆପଣେଙ୍କ ଇଂରାଜୀ ଓ ଓଡିଆ ଚିଠିପତ୍ର ସବୁ ଲେଖି, ତାକୁ ବହିର ଆକାର ଦେଇ ଏବେ ପ୍ରକାଶ କରୁଅଛି।

ଏ ସବୁ ଚିଠିରୁ ଗୋପବଂଧୁଙ୍କର ନିଜର ବିଚାର, ଅନ୍ୟମାନଂକ ସହ ସଂପର୍କ ତଥା ସେତେବେଳର ସାମାଜିକ ଓ ରାଜନୈତିକ ଚଢ଼ଉତାର ବାବଦରେ ଜାଣିବା ସଂଭବ ହେବ। ସେତେବେଳର ରାଜନୈତିକ ଅନୁଷ୍ଠାନରେ ତରୁଣଙ୍କ ସ୍ଥାନ ବିଷୟରେ ସେ ରାଧାନାଥଂକୁ ଲେଖିଥିବା ଚିଠି ମତେ ଏବେବି ଉଦ୍ବୋଧକ ମନେହେଲା। ବାବୁଜୀ ତାଂକୁ ଲେଖିଥିବା ଶେଷ ଚିଠି, ଯାହାଥିବାକଥା ମୁଁ ଜାଣିନଥିଲି, ପଢି ମୁଁ ଜାଣିଲି ଯେ ଦାସେ ଆପଣେ ସେତେବେଳକୁ ରାଜନୈତିକ କ୍ଷେତ୍ରରୁ ପୂର୍ଣ ବାହାରିପଡିବାକୁ ସ୍ଥିର କରିଥିଲେ। ମଧୁବାବୁଂକର ତାଂକଠାକୁ (ବୋଧହୁଏ ଶେଷ) ଚିଠି ସେ ଦିହିଁକର ବ୍ୟକ୍ତିଗତ ସଂପର୍କ ବିଷୟରେ ଆମକୁ ସ୍ପଷ୍ଟ ଧାରଣା ଦିଏ। ରାଜନୈତିକ କ୍ଷେତ୍ରରେ କୁତ୍ସାରଟନା ଯେ କେବଳ ଆଜିର କଥାନୁହେଁ ଏ କଥା ବି ଜାଣିହୁଏ।

ସବୁ ଚିଠିପତ୍ରକୁ ତାରିଖ ଆନୁସାରେ ଛାପିବାକୁ ଚେଷ୍ଟା କରିଛି। ମାତ୍ର, ଅନେକ ସମୟରେ, ବିଶେଷତଃ ୧୯୨୧ ମସିହା ପୂର୍ବର, ଚିଠିପତ୍ରରେ ବେଳେବେଳେ ତାରିଖ ନାହିଁ ବା ପଠାଯାଇଥିବା ବ୍ୟକ୍ତିର ନାଆଁ ନାହିଁ। ସେତେବେଳେ ବୋଧହୁଏ ଟାଇପ୍ ରାଇଟର ସମାଜ ଅଫିସରେ ଉପଲ୍‌ଧ ନଥିଲା। କାରଣ, ସେତେବେଳର ଅନେକ ଚିଠିର ନକଲ ହାତଲେଖା କାଗଜରେ ଅଛି। ପରେ ବି କେହି କେହି ଚିଠି ଉପରେ ତାରିଖ ଦେଇ ନାହାଂତି। ମଧୁବାବୁ ଦାସେ ଆପଣେଙ୍କୁ ଲେଖିଥିବା ବ୍ୟକ୍ତିଗତ ଚିଠିରେ ତାରିଖ ନାହିଁ। ମୁଁ କଟକରେ ଥିଲେ ସାପ୍ତାହିକ ସମାଜର ୧୯୨୮ ଜୁନ ପୂର୍ବର ସଂଖ୍ୟାଠାରୁ ପଛକୁ ଯାଇ ଖୋଜିଥିଲେ କେଜାଣି ଅବା ତାରିଖ ଅନୁମାନ କରିପାରିଥାଆଂତି। ତାହା ହୋଇ ନପାରିବାରୁ ତାକୁ ଶେଷରେ ଛାପିଛି। ସେହିପରି, କେହି କେହି ପତ୍ରପ୍ରେରକ ଖାଲି ନିଜର ପ୍ରଥମ ନାଆଁ ଲେଖିଂତି। ମତେ ପୂର୍ଣ ନାଆଁ ଜଣା ପଡିନି ଓ କାହାକୁ ପଚାରି ଜାଣିବାର ସଂଭାବନା ନାହିଁ। ମୁଁ ନିଜେ କମ୍ପ୍ୟୁଟରରେ ଏ ସବୁ ଲେଖିଥିବାରୁ, ଯାଂତ୍ରିକ ଭ୍ରମସଂଶୋଧନ ସତ୍ୱେ ଇଂରାଜୀ ଓ ଓଡିଆରେ କେଉଁଠି ଭୁଲ୍ ରହିଯାଇପାରିଥାଏ। ପାଠକେ କ୍ଷମା କରିବେ।

ଏ କାମ କରିବାକୁ ମୋତେ ସମ୍ମତି ଦେଇଥିବାରୁ ମୁଁ ଲୋକସେବକ ମଂଡଳର ସଭାପତିମାନଂକଠାରେ ଓ ସେତେବେଳର ସମାଜର ପରିଚାଳକଂକଠାରେ ମୋର କୃତଜ୍ଞତା ବ୍ୟକ୍ତ କରୁଛି। ସମାଜର ଦିଜଣ କର୍ମଚାରୀ ଅକୁଂଠିତ ଭାବରେ, ହସିଖୁସିରେ ଦଶବର୍ଷକାଳ ପ୍ରତିବର୍ଷ ତିନି-ଚାରି ସପ୍ତାହ ଲାମିନେଶନ୍ ଓ ଜେରକ୍ସିଂ କାମ କରିଥିବାରୁ ମୁଁ ସେମାନଂକୁ ମୋର ଆଂତରିକ କୃତଜ୍ଞତା ଜଣାଉଛି।

ଏ ବହିଟି ମୁଁ ନିଜେ ସ୍ୱ ଖର୍ଚରେ ଛାପିବା ଉଚିତ ମନେ କରୁଚି; କୌଣସି ବ୍ୟାବସାୟିକ ପ୍ରକାଶକଂକୁ ଦେବା ଉଚିତ ମନେ କଲିନାହିଁ। ଭୁବନେଶ୍ୱରର ଶିକ୍ଷାସଂଧାନ ସଂସ୍ଥା ଏ ବହିର ମୁଖ୍ୟ ବିତରକ। ସେ ଏହାର ବିକ୍ରୟଲବ୍ଧ ଅର୍ଥ ପାଖରେ ରଖି, ଏଭଳି ଅନ୍ୟ ବହି ପ୍ରକାଶ କରିବାରେ ଖର୍ଚ

କରିବେ । ମତେ କୌଣସି ଅର୍ଥ ଦେବାର ଆବଶ୍ୟକତା ନାହିଁ । ସେମାନେ ମୋର ଆଉ କେତେକ ଅନୁବାଦିତ ଓ ସଂପାଦିତ ବହି ଏହିଭାବରେ ପ୍ରକାଶ କରିଛନ୍ତି । ସେ ସଂସ୍ଥା ମୋର ଧନ୍ୟବାଦର ପାତ୍ର ।

ଏ ବହିଟି ବାବୁଜୀଙ୍କ ଶ୍ରାଦ୍ଧ ଦିନରେ ପ୍ରକାଶ କରିବାରେ ମୋତେ ବିଶେଷ ସଂତୋଷ ମିଳୁଚି । ବାବୁଜୀ ସାରା ଜୀବନ ଏ ସବୁ କାଗଜପତ୍ର ସଂଭାଳି ସାଇତିକରି ରଖିଲେ । ବେଳେ ବେଳେ ସମାଜର ଗୋପବନ୍ଧୁ ଶ୍ରାଦ୍ଧସଂଖ୍ୟାରେ ଯ୍ୱାଭିତରୁ କେତେଖଣ୍ଡ ଛପାଇଥିଲେ । ସମଗ୍ର ଗ୍ରନ୍ଥ ଛାପିବା ବୋଧହୁଏ ତାଂକର ଉଦ୍ଦେଶ୍ୟ ଥିଲା । ଆଜି ତାଂକର ଏ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକୁ ପୂର୍ଣତ୍ୱକୁ ଆଣି ମୁଁ ମୋର ପିତୃଋଣ ପରିଶୋଧ କଲିବୋଲି ଭାବୁଚି । ତାହାହିଁ ମୋର ସଂତୋଷର କାରଣ । ଏହା ରାଧାନାଥ ରଥ ସ୍ମାରକ ପ୍ରକାଶନ ଭାବରେ ପ୍ରକାଶିତ ହେବାର ଯଥାର୍ଥତା ଅଛି ବୋଲି ମୋର ଭାବନା ।

ଧନ୍ୟବାଦ ।

ନୀଳକଂଠ ରଥ.

୧୬-୧୯/୫ ପଟୱର୍ଧନ ବାଗ,

ଏରଂଡୱଣେ,

ପୁଣେ ୪୧୧ ୦୦୪.

୨୬-୧୨-୨୦୧୩.

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ସୂଚୀପତ୍ର

CORRESPONDENCE OF PANDIT GOPABANDHU

ଦାସେ ଆପଣେଙ୍କ ଚିଠିପତ୍ର

Letters relating to Gopabandhu's Appointment and Resignation as State Pleader, Mayurbhanj

(1)

Urgent (Telegram)
Babu Gopal Praharaj,
Judges Court,
Cuttack.

Please inform if Gopabandhu Babu is willing to be State Pleader here.

Maharaja of Mayurbhanj.
18-12-09.

(2)

(Telegram)
To
Gopal Praharaj,
Pleader, Cuttack.

I accept. Communicate Mayurbhanj my willingness.

Gopabandhu.
[22-12-(19)09]

(3)

Cuttack
22-12-(19)09

Dear Maharaja,

I wrote you a letter yesterday and forwarded Babu Gopabandhu Das's letter. You can well see from the tone of my

letter how anxious and sorry I was. To-day I received a telegram from Gopabandhu Babu, which I send herewith. Please wait till I get Gopabandhu's letter.

I am well and hope you are doing well.

I remain
Yours obediently,
Sd/- G. C. Paharaj.

(4)

To
Maharaja
Mayurbhanj,
Baripada.

Gopa Bandhu accepts State Pleadership. Letter follows.
- Gopal Paharaj.

(5)

Puri
22-12-(19)09

To
Maharaja
Mayurbhanj,
Baripada.

Received your Highness's telegram to Gopal Babu. I thankfully accepted State offer. Await reply.

Gopabandhu Das.

Maharaja's Order on the Telegram:

Write to Gopabandhu as well as to Babu Praharaj to say that he should join at Baripada after the offices open on the 2nd January next.

Sd/- S. R. C. Bhanj Deo.
25-12-09.

(6)

Babu Gopal Chandra Paharaj,
Cuttack.

Issue No.2408
Baripada
28-12-09

Sir,

With reference to your telegram and D.O. letter D/22-12-09 intimating Babu Gopabandhu Das's willingness to accept the post of the State Pleader of this State, I am directed to request you to be so good as to inform Babu Gopabandhu Das that he would join at Baripada after the offices open, i.e., on 3rd January, next.

I have etc.,
Sd/- P.M. Mukherjee. Secretary.

(7)

To
Babu Gopabandhu Das,
Puri.
Sir,

With reference to your telegram D/22-12-09 intimating your willingness to accept the post of the State Pleader of this State, I am directed to request you to join at Baripada after the offices open on the 3rd. January, next.

I have etc.,
Sd/- Illegible.
Secretary.

(8)

Cuttack
January 6, 1910.

Dear Sir,

On my return from a Christmas tour in the country I got your letter at Puri asking me to join at Baripada on the 3rd. instant. I write to you that I would take some time in settling matters in which I have been concerned both at Puri and Cuttack. I hope you have been in due receipt of the letter. I arrived here last night and hope to leave Cuttack for Baripada by Madras Mail Saturday night failing which the next day's Mail would be taken.

Yours sincerely,
Sd/- Gopabandhu Das.

(9)

Dear Sir,

I beg to inform you that I arrived here yesterday and am ready to join the office of the State Pleader to-day. I hope you

will kindly send intimation of my appointment to the State Judge and will give me a formal letter of appointment.

I remain,
Most obediently yours,
Sd/- Gopabandhu Das.

Baripada,
January 10, 1910.

To
P. M. Mukherjee, Esqr,
Secretary to the Chief, Mayurbhanj,
Baripada.

(10)

Order no. 44/D

Babu Gopabandhu Das, B.L., has been appointed the State Pleader with effect from the 10th of January, 1910, on the date on which he has taken charge of his office.

By Order of the Chief,
Sd/- P. K. Mukherjee.
Secretary. 12/1.

Copy forwarded to:-
(1) State Judge for information in continuation of this office No. D/- and favour of communication to Babu Gopabandhu Das.
(2) Examiner of Accounts

Secretary.
12/1.

(11)

To
The Superintendent,
Through the State Judge,
Mayurbhanj.
Sir,

I beg most respectfully to resign my post and humbly request that the resignation may be accepted at an early date.

I further beg leave to take this opportunity to request that in the Criminal Case State vrs. Banamali Dhar Mohapatra, Sardar, my fees for 19 days including the 12 days I worked in

Moffasil together with my retainer may be paid before the resignation is accepted. The bills for the fees are submitted under a separate cover.

I have the Honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
Sd/- Gopabandhu Das.
State Pleader and Public Prosecutor.
12-6-12.

(12)

Dear Sir,

I humbly request you the favour of your kindly permitting me to leave the station to-day. I hope to be back on the 18th. instant and there is no state work in the interval.

Yours sincerely,
Sd/- Gopabandhu Das.
13-6-12.

Submitted to the Superintendent of the State for favour of order.

Sd/- Haridas Bose.
State Judge,
13-6-12.

(13)

To
The State Judge,
Mayurbhanj.
Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated Baripada, the 16th June, 12 informing me of the acceptance of my resignation. The letter further states that I am not entitled to get any fees and that I am not expected to be allowed to practice in the courts of Mayurbhanj as I have without any warning thrown up my post in the middle of conducting a State Prosecution. I did not mean to throw up my post at once in the middle of conducting the prosecution. On more than one occasion I orally expressed intention to you to leave Mayurbhanj services very soon. There was every chance

of the trial of the Sardar Banamalidhar Mohapatra being conducted by the end of last month. But as the case was unavoidably prolonged and its hearing was fixed to some date in the middle of July, I tendered my resignation on the 12th inst., thinking that I might be relieved upon the conclusion of the trial or earlier should the State find it proper and convenient. In the letter of resignation, though I requested for its early acceptance, the option was left open to you either to accept it at once or to delay its acceptance till the end of the trial, and as such my letter was practically a notice of my intention to leave the post as early as I could be permitted to do so; and it was submitted one week before the next date of hearing of the case I was conducting.

As I had some business in Sakhigopal in the Puri district, I did, as usual, ask your permission in a D.O. to leave the Station on the 13th instant. In that D.O. I noted that there was no state work up till the 18th instant on which day I should be back to Baripada. The case of the Sardar Banamalidhar Mohapatra was fixed for hearing to-day, i.e., the 18th instant. To appear in that case to-day I was just starting for Baripada when your letter of the 16th instant reached me yesterday and from its contents I was led to think that my authority to appear in the case ceased and my presence was no longer required. I have however sent a telegram to you to-day expressing my readiness to conduct the State Prosecution till the conclusion of the trial. I am really at loss to understand how from my conduct and attitude it could be concluded that I had thrown up my post in the middle of conducting the State prosecution. I was bound and still consider myself bound to remain at my post for any reasonable length of time for which my services may be required.

Under the circumstance I most humbly request that the order which has been passed regarding the payment of my fees and my practice in the Mayurbhanj Courts may be reconsidered and that I may be paid my fees at an early date and if necessary my services may be retained till the close of the trial of the Sardar Banamalidhar's case.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,
Sd/- Gopabandhu Das.
(Address: C/O The Hon'ble M. S. Das, Esqr., C.I.E., Cuttack)

Dated 18th June 1912,
Cuttack.

Submitted to the Superintendent of the State.
Sd/- Haridas Bose,
State Judge,
20-6-12.

(14)

To
The State Judge,
Mayurbhanj.
Sir,

I have the honour to inform you that I arrived here this morning and appeared in the Criminal Case against Sardar Banamalidhar Mohapatra which has again been dated to the 2nd. July.

I have the Honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
Sd/- Gopabandhu Das.
State Pleader.

25th June, 1912,
Baripada.

(15)

To
The State Judge,
Mayurbhanj.
Sir,

I beg to be permitted to leave the station to-day. I hope to be back after holidays for the Car festival. I have no State work in the interval.

Yours sincerely,
Sd/- Gopabandhu Das,
State Pleader.

Baripada,

12th July, 1912.
Submitted to the Superintendent of the State for favour of orders.
Sd/- Haridas Bose,
State Judge.
12-7-12.

State Judge,

Babu Gopabandhu Das having permission to go to Cuttack after hearing of the state case against Sardar Banamali, he will return to argue the appeal if any. If appeal filed, he should be given seven days clear notice and the appeal ground sent to him. He will come back to argue it.

Sd/- L. G. R.

(16)
Cuttack District Judge's letter to Superintendent, Mayurbhanj

Office of the District Judge of Cuttack.

From
L.G.Adami,
District Judge,
Cuttack.
No.1231.
To
The Superintendent,
Mayurbhanj State,
Baripada.
Dated Cuttack, the 23rd August, 1912.

Sir,

I have the honour to enquire whether there was anything against Babu Gopabandhu Das, Pleader, while he was in the service of the State.

I have the Honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
Sd/- L. G. Adami.
District Judge.

State Judge to report at once.

Sd/- E. Macleod Smith.
24/8
I beg to state that there was nothing against Babu Gopabandhu Das while he held the post of State Pleader in the State. Submitted to the Superintendent of the State.

Sd/- Haridas Bose,
State Judge.
24-8-12.

There was nothing against him
Sd/- E.M. Martin, 29/8.

(17)

Gopabandhu's letter to The State Superintendent

Mr. M.S. Das's
Consulting Chamber,
Cuttack.
24-8-12.

Dear Sir,

In compliance with my request to permit to resume my practice at Cuttack the High Court of Calcutta has been pleased to authorise the district Judge of Cuttack to renew my license after being satisfied as to my conduct during my services in Mayurbhanj. I understand the District Judge has written to you on this subject. I hope you will inquire about the matter from the State Judge who was the authority under whom I as the State Pleader had to work. I shall be highly obliged if after due inquiry you kindly send me the necessary reply to the District Judge here at a very early date.

Yours truly,
Sd/- Gopabandhu Das.

To the State Judge for opinion.
Sd/- Illegible.

He was very respectful to the Court and as far as I know he bears an exemplary moral character.

Sd/- Haridas Bose,
State Judge.
26/8.

I think the Supdt. sent this letter for the State Judge and so I submit it to him.

Sd/- Haridas Bose,
26/8.

Day before yesterday I submitted my opinion in regard to the matter to the Superintendent of the State.

Sd/- Haridas Bose,
State Judge.
26/8.

(18)

To
The District Judge,
Cuttack.

Sir,

With reference to your letter No.1231 D/23-8-12, I have the honour to inform you that there was nothing against Babu Gopabandhu Das while he was in the service of the State.

I have the Honour to be,
Sir,
Sd/- E. Mac Smith.
30/8.

(19)

Gopabandhu's Note on the Court Case

Note.

The criminal case No.3 of 1911-12 State vrs. Banamali Dhar Sardar in the Court of Babu Surendranath Mukherjee, Magistrate first class has been closed. The argument was concluded on the 13th instant.

Herewith are enclosed my bills 27 in number on account of my fees for conducting the case. I conducted the case altogether for 27 days of which 12 days were spent in Moffsil where the Court sat twice a day. The time was frightfully hot and oppressing. My absence from the head quarters caused me no small loss in my professional income not to speak of the additional expenses I had to incur in Moffsil. The period of work each day in Moffsil was sometimes almost double the time ordinarily given at the

headquarters to the hearing of a case. I applied to the Political Agent to consider these circumstances and to allow me a special rate of fees for my Moffsil work. But before the point was settled I submitted my bills for some days in the middle of the case. As I was then in haste and anxious to leave Baripada very soon, I without waiting for a special rate of fees by the Political Agent, charged Rs.32/- per diem for my Moffsil work, a rate at which fees would be charged at the headquarters if there were two sittings in a day. But, my bills were not then passed and I was directed to submit all my bills for the whole case at the close of the trial. I have now amended the bills for the days I worked in Moffsil and have charged the fees at the rate of Rs.40/- per diem. Considering the loss and circumstances I had to undergo, the charge is moderate and I hope it will be sanctioned.

Sd/ Gopabandhu Das.
State Pleader.
13/8/12.

The Bills are Forwarded to Babu S. N. Mukherjee, Magistrate first class, for verification and for favour of early return.

Sd/ Haridas Bose,
State Judge,
14-8-12.

Submitted to the State Judge after verification. I could not submit the bills earlier as I was very busy in connection with giving of the judgement of the case from the 14th to the 31st of August. I had to attend to crl. cases there which fall (illegible) in consequence.

Sd/ S. N. Mukherjee,
Magistrate.
11/9.

I most respectfully beg to submit herewith 27 bills of Babu Gopa Bandhu Das, late State Pleader, on account of his fees for conducting the criminal case of Mayurbhanj State vrs. Banamali Dhar Mohapatra under sec. 409 I.P. Code in the court of Babu S. N. Mukherjee, Magistrate first class. The Magistrate held his court in the Mufasall for 12 days to try the case. The Pleader has charged Rs. 40/- per diem for his work in the Mufasall. In the Mufasall the Magistrate held two sittings

every day. The Pleader had to work for 15 days in the court of the Magistrate at the Saddar in connection with that case, and has charged Rs.16/- per diem as his fee for those days. The State Pleader in accordance with the Mayurbhanj State Circular No.19 dated 19-12-1904 as subsequently amended is, I humbly submit, entitled to get Rs.16/- as his fee for his each day's work at the Saddar in connection with that case. The State Pleader according to the the said circular order may be allowed a fee in excess of the ordinary fee but not exceeding Rs.32/- per diem when the sitting of the court has been prolonged beyond the ususl hours or when the prosecution of the case has involved exceptional labour or ability or when the contest has been unusually secured.

Babu Gopabandhu Das has given in his note his reasons for charging Rs.40/- per diem for his work in the Mofasill in connection with the case.

I humbly beg to submit herewith the letter No.1309 E. dated 24th. July, 1907 from the Secretary to the Chief in which the late Chief's Order as to at what rate the State Pleader should be paid his travelling allowance and fees for going to the Muffasil in connection with a criminal case was conveyed to me.

Most humbly submitted to the Superintendent of the State for favour of kind orders.

Sd/- Haridas Bose,
State Judge.
12.9.12.

Examine and check the report.
Sd/- E. Mac. Smith.
12-9-12.

(20)
Examiner's Report

With reference to the Superintendent's order on the State Judge's reference, directing the office to check and report on the title of the State Pleader which fees he has billed up, for conducting the case against the late Sardar Banamali Dhar Mohapatra, I beg to report as follows:-

For 2nd, 15th, 20th, 30th, 31st, May 1912, 1st, 8th, 25th June, 2nd, 10th, July, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th and 13th August, i.e., 15 days he has charged fees at Rs.16/- a day and there is no audit objection to admit the charge.
[*Mr. P. M. Mukherjee's comment: Yes, if he had done a full day's work but not otherwise; whether the works for those days were substantial or not, it would be for the St. Judge to say.*]
For 12 days, viz., 6th - 11th May, and 17th - 22nd May, 1912, he has charged fees at Rs.40/- a day for various reasons. The Court was held in Muffasil and there were two sittings of the court almost daily. The State Judge has made no definite recommendation about fees to be allowed in this case. He recommends a fee between 16/- and 32/- admissible under Page 3 of the Cir. Order No. 19 of 19.12.04 as amended. It will be seen that there were prolonged sittings of the Court for 3 days, viz., over 8 hours, for 2 days the Court sat for 7 hours, for 4 days the court sat for 6-6.5 hours and for 3 days for 4 to 4.5 hours and for 1 day the Court was held at Baisinga when State Pleader has charged 40/- for inconvenience he had to undergo in coming to the place. The usual Court hours are 11-5 or 6 hours but Courts sit up to 5.30 or 6 at times and the usual fees are allowed to Pleaders and no objection is taken to it. There were prolonged sittings for 3 days only when the Court sat for over 8 hours, although the court was held both morning and evening, the sittings were for the hours noted above as gathered from the Magistrate's notes. [*Mr. P. M. Mukherjee's comments: For the days when the Court sat for 8 hours, the case must have involved exceptional labour and for those days his fee must exceed Rs.16/- the ordinary fee per diem. The presiding officer of the Court would be the best judge to note the days for which special fees may be given. The S. Judge has not expressed the amount of special fees. He put it between 16 and 32........I think some concession should be shown for the days the court sat twice.*] Under the circumstances, it is for the Superintendent to decide what fees are to be allowed for those days. This is humbly submitted for decision on the point.

Sd/- Illegible,
21/9/12.

Para 3 of the Cir. No. 19 means this:-

"His fees will be 16/- per diem in Criminal cases. In cases however when the sitting of the Courts has been prolonged beyond the usual hour or when the prosecution of the case may have involved exceptional labour or ability or when owing to the employment of counsel on the opposite side or other reasons the contest may have been unusually taken, a fee in excess of the ordinary fee but not exceeding 16/- *[This is wrong. This should be 32/-. - P.M. Mukherjee.]* will be allowed if recommended by the State Judge".

[Comments: Submitted to the Superintendent. The circular orders on the subject have been quoted. I think the papers may be returned to the State Judge to note the special fees he recommends and for the days on which such fees may be given. - Sd/- P. M. Mukherjee, 21-9-12.]

Yes. - Sd/- E. Macleod Smith, 26/9.

The State Pleader has charged Rs16/- per diem for the 15 days he worked at the Saddar in this case. He is entitled to get the fees claimed by him for the 15 days. He worked in the Muffasil in that case for 12 days. He claims to get Rs.40/- per diem for these 12 days. In the Muffasil he had to work for more than 8 hours on 3 days. I humbly beg to submit that he he may be paid Rs.24/- per diem for the 3 days he worked for more than 8 hours a day and Rs.16/- per diem for the other days. Besides, I beg to recommend that he may be given the travelling allowance and halting charges admissible to an officer of the second class for the stay in the Muffasil in connection with the case. Submitted to the Superintendent of the State.

Sd/- Haridas Bose,
State Judge.
28-9-12.

(21)

To
The State Judge,
Mayurbhanj.
Sir,

I have the honour to submit herewith a bill for Rs.32/- on account of work I did on the 26th and 27th instant in connection with the appeal of the deceased Sardar Banamali

Dhar Mohapatra. The order of the Political Agent was that I should continue as the State Pleader till the case against the deceased Sardar and his appeal are closed. It was only with the permission of the Political Agent that I had gone to Cuttack. I therefore take this opportunity to request you for the payment of my retainer for the month along with the amount under the bill.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
Sd/- Gopabandhu Das.

Baripada,
the 28th September, 2012.

Submitted to the Superintendent of the State for orders.
Sd/- Haridas Bose,
State Judge. 30-9-12.
The matter has been referred to the P.A..
Sd/- E. Mac. Smith.
30/9/12.

(22)
From the Superintendent to The Political Agent

From
E. Mcleod Smith Esqr.
Superintendent of Mayurbhanj State.
No. 1763.

To
The Political Agent, Orissa Feudatory States,
Sambalpur.
Dated Baripada, the 30th September/ 1st October, 1912.

Sir,

I have the honour to inform you that Babu Gopabandhu Das, State Pleader, was ordered by you to conduct the prosecution of the criminal case, State vrs. Banamalidhar Mohapatra in the Court of Babu Surendranath Mukherji, Magistrate 1st. class. On the 13th August last the hearing of the

case was finished and he left for Cuttack on the 15th August for which he had your permission. Judgement was delivered in this case on 31st August 1912 and Banamali Dhar filed an appeal against the order of conviction the same day.

2. The Pleader now claims to be paid his usual retainer of Rs.100/- not only for the month of August last but also up to the date the appeal was heard and concluded, i.e., to the 27th September, 2012 on the ground that he was expected to return and argue the case before the appellate Court and was not free to accept any other brief in Cuttack or elsewhere. Such being the case, I think he is entitled to the fees claimed. I request the favour of informing me if he can be allowed his retainer till the 27th September, 1912, when the hearing of the appeal was concluded.

3. The Pleader has also charged fees at Rs.16/- per diem for 15 days he worked at the Sadar in the criminal case. He is entitled to get the fees claimed by him for these days. Besides this, he worked in the Moffusil in the same case for 12 days. He claims a fee of Rs. 40/- per diem for these 12 days. In the Moffusil he had to work for more than 8 hours for 3 days. The State Judge recommends that he may be paid Rs.24/- per diem for these 3 days and Rs.16/- per diem for the other days. He may also be paid travelling allowances and halting charges admissible to an officer of the 2nd class for his stay in the Muffusil in connection with the case. I agree with the State Judge and recommend the above payment.

4. A copy of the late Chief's orders fixing pay and travelling allowance for State Pleader for conducting a case in the interior is annexed herewith, but the Chief did not always adhere to these rules and paid Rs.25/- as fee in addition Rs.3/- per day for halting to another Pleader vide his letter No.1821 dated the 27th January, 1911.

5. Babu Gopabandhu Das was not in the State service in 1907 when the above order was passed. Besides which his position has changed as he is leaving the State and will therefore expect higher fees. No pleader would come from Balasore or Cuttack on the terms mentioned in the Chief's letter No.1309 dated the 24th/25th July, 1907 which seems to have been superseded by the second letter. I think if Babu

Gopabandhu Das is paid what is now recommended the State will not suffer a loss. His bills herewith sent for perusal.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
Sd/- E. Mcleod Smith,
Superintendent,
Mayurbhanj State.

(23)

Sanction letter of the Political Agent

From
L. E. B Cobden-Ramsay, Esqr., I.C.S.,
Political Agent, Orissa Feudatory States,
Sambalpur.
To
The Superintendent of Mayurbhanj State, Baripada.

Dated , Camp Cuttack, the 7th October, 1912.

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter No.1763 dated 30th ultimo regarding the fees to be paid to the ex-State Pleader.

2. I agree with the remarks in para 2 of your letter. If the Pleader be held to be no longer pleader from the end of August he should get Rs.50/- per diem for going out of Cuttack to argue the appeal - this work took him 2 days for appearance. He may therefore be paid his retainer fee for the month of August and Rs.100/- for September. As regards the fees to be paid when in the Moffasil, I consider he should receive Rs.24/- per diem for the 12 days and not for 3 days - he was in the Muffasil for 12 days conducting the case and the former state Pleader received Rs.25/- per diem in such cases under the late Chief's order. He may also be paid travelling allowance as a 2nd. class officer for the period he was in the Moffasal.

3. The bills are returned herewith.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
Sd/- L. Cobden Ramsay.
Political Agent.

(24)

To
Babu Gopabandhu Das, B.L.,
Judge's Court,
Pleader, Cuttack.
Issue No. 2030 Dated 10. 11. 12.

Sir,

I have the honour to advise remittance of Rs.764/- on account of your retainer for August and September 1912 @ Rs.100/- per mensem and fees in Crl. case No.3 of 11-12 Mayurbhanj State vrs. Banamalidhar Mohapatra, and travelling allowance as sanctioned by the P.A., in currency notes and by money order as per details given below, less cost of remittance.

Please acknowledge receipt of the amount by a stamped receipt.

Retainer for August and September 12
@ Rs.100/- a month.. Rs.200-0-0
Fees for 12 days in Moffusil @ Rs.24/- at
Rs.24/- per diem (6th to 11th and
17th to 22nd May, 1912)..................................Rs.288-0-0
T.A. for the above 12 days at Rs.3/- per diem...Rs. 36-0-0
Fees for 15 days @ Rs.16/- per diem
(2nd, 15th, 29th, 30th, 31st May,
1st, 5th, 25th June, 2nd, 10th, July,
6th to 9th, and 13th August 12)..........................Rs.240-0-0
Total Rs.764-0-0.

I have etc,
Sd/- C. L. Philip,
Superintendent.
7/11/12.

ସମ୍ବଲପୁରରେ ରସଦ ବାବଦରେ ଶଙ୍କରଙ୍କ ଗୋପବନ୍ଧୁଙ୍କୁ ଚିଠି

64 Eden Hindu Hostel,
Calcutta.
3/9/16.

ପୂଜନୀୟ ମହୋଦୟ,

ଆପଣ ଇତିମଧ୍ୟରେ ସମ୍ବଲପୁର ଯାଇଥିଲେ ଓ ସେଠାରେ ଲୋକମାନଙ୍କଦ୍ୱାରା ରସଦ ବିଷୟ ବନ୍ଦହେବ ଚେଷ୍ଟା କରିବାପାଇଁ ଅନୁରୁଦ୍ଧ ହୋଇଥିବା ଉତ୍କଳ ସେବକରୁ ଅବଗତ ହେଲି ।

ରସଦ ଅତ୍ୟାଚାରଟା କେତେ ଭୟଙ୍କର ତାହା ଅନୁମାନଦ୍ୱାରା ଜାଣିବା ସହଜପରି ମନେ ହେଉନାହିଁ । ଏତିକି କହିଲେ ଯଥେଷ୍ଟ ହେବ ଯେ ପ୍ରଜାମାନେ ଟଙ୍କାକୁ ଆଠଅଣା ରସଦ ଚାନ୍ଦା ଦିଅନ୍ତି । ବିଶେଷତଃ ଯେଉଁଟା ଚଢି ବାଗା ସେଠାକାର ଗଉନ୍ତିଆମାନେ ଅନେକ ଯାଗାରେ ରସଦପାଇଁ ଗ୍ରାମପର୍ଯ୍ୟନ୍ତ ବିକ୍ରୟକରି ସାରିଛନ୍ତି । ପୁଣି ଚଢି ଗ୍ରାମ ସବୁ ଯଦି ବାସ୍ତବିକ ମୂଲ୍ୟ ୧୦,୦୦୦ ହୁଏ, ତାହାହେଲେ ତାକୁ ୫,୦୦୦ ଟଙ୍କାରେ ଦେଲେ ସୁଦ୍ଧା ଲୋକେ ବିକନ୍ତି ନାହିଁ । ସାମାନ୍ୟ ଚପରାସି ଜଣେ ଆସି ଗଉନ୍ତିଆ ଉପରେ "ଶାଲା ରସଦ ଲାଓ" ବୋଲି ହାକିମିଗିରି ଦେଖାଇଥାନ୍ତି ।

ପିତାଙ୍କର ମୃତ୍ୟୁପରେ ଯେତେବେଳେ ମୁଁ ନିଜର ଗ୍ରାମଆଦି ଦେଖିବାକୁ ବାଧ୍ୟହେଲି ତେତେବେଳେ ଏହି ରସଦ ପ୍ରଥା ଓ ବେଗାଡି ପ୍ରଥା ଦେଖି ମୁଁ ନ କାନ୍ଦି ରହିପାରିଲି ନାହିଁ । ଏବେ ପ୍ରଜାମାନେ ନିଃସ୍ୱ ଓ ନିଜର ମାଲଗୁଜାର ଦେବାକୁ ପୁଣି ସକ୍ଷମ ନୁହନ୍ତି, ଏଣେ ପୁଣି ରସଦ ଖର୍ଚ୍ଚ ଯେ ମହା ମୁସ୍କିଲ ! ମୁଁ ସମୟରେ ବସି କାନ୍ଦେ, ହାୟ ଭଗବାନ, ଏ ଅତ୍ୟାଚାର କେବେ ବନ୍ଦ କରିବେ ! ପ୍ରଜାଙ୍କର ଅବସ୍ଥା କେବେ ଭଲ ହେବ ! ଭଗବାନ ଓଡିଶାକୁ ସୁଦିନ ଆଣି ଦେଉଛନ୍ତି । ଆପଣ ରସଦ ବିଷୟ ନେଇ ଚେଷ୍ଟା କରନ୍ତୁ । ମୋର ବିଶ୍ୱାସ ଆପଣ କୃତକାର୍ଯ୍ୟ ହେବେ ଓ ଲକ୍ଷ ଲକ୍ଷ ଗଉନ୍ତିଆ ଓ ପ୍ରଜାମାନେ ଭକ୍ତିରେ ଆପଣଙ୍କର ବିଜୟ କାମନା କରିବେ । ରସଦ ବିଷୟ କେଡେ ଭୟଙ୍କର ଓ କେତେ କଷ୍ଟକର ତାହା ସହଜରେ ଅନୁମାନ କରିପାରିବେ ନାହିଁ । ଯଦି ମୁଁ କୌଣସି ସମୟରେ ସୁବିଧା ପାଏ ତାହାହେଲେ ଆପଣଙ୍କୁ ରସଦ ପ୍ରଥା ଓ ବେଗାଡି ନିୟମ ଆଦ୍ୟୋପାନ୍ତ ପର୍ଯ୍ୟନ୍ତ କୁହନ୍ତି । ମୁଁ ନିଜେ ଜିଲ୍ଲା ସାହେବ ଓ ଅନ୍ୟାନ୍ୟ ସାହେବଙ୍କର ଏ ବିଷୟରେ ଦୃଷ୍ଟି

ଆକର୍ଷଣ କରିଅଛି । ହେଲେ କୌଣସି ବିଶେଷ ଫଳ ହୋଇପାରିନାହିଁ । ମୋର ଆନ୍ତରିକ ଇଚ୍ଛା ଆପଣ ଏ ବିଷୟରେ ତତ୍ପର ହୁଅନ୍ତୁ, ପ୍ରଜାମାନଙ୍କର ଦୁଃଖ ଅଚିରେ ଦୂର ହେବ ।

ଆପଣ ସମ୍ବଲପୁର ଆସିଥିଲେ ଓ ଜନ ସାଧାରଣ ଆପଣଙ୍କର ଦୃଷ୍ଟି ରସଦ ବିଷୟରେ ଆକର୍ଷଣ କରିଅଛନ୍ତି ଶୁଣି ମୁଁ କେତେଦୂର ଆନନ୍ଦିତ ହେଲି ତାହା ମୁଁ କହି ବା ଲେଖି ନପାରେ, ମୋର ହୃଦୟ ଜାଣେ ।

ପିତାଙ୍କର ମୃତ୍ୟୁପରେ ମୁଁ ଏହି ୪ ବର୍ଷ କାଳ ଏହି ରସଦ ବିଷୟରେ ଅନେକ ଭାବିଛି ଓ ମୁଁ ନିଜର ଗ୍ରାମମାନଙ୍କରେ ଅନେକ ଅଂଶରେ କୃତକାର୍ଯ୍ୟ ହୋଇଅଛି । ଦୁଇ ତିନଟି ଗ୍ରାମରେ ଅତ୍ୟାଚାର ବନ୍ଦ ହେଲେ ବିଶେଷ କିଛି ଯାଏ ଆସେ ନାହିଁ । ଲକ୍ଷ ଲକ୍ଷ ଗ୍ରାମ ପଡିଅଛି, ଲକ୍ଷ ଲକ୍ଷ ପ୍ରଜା ଅଛନ୍ତି, ସମସ୍ତେ ହାହାକାର କରୁଅଛନ୍ତି । ସମୟ ଆସିଲାଣି, ଆପଣ ଚେଷ୍ଟା କରନ୍ତୁ ।

ମୁଁ ଭଲ ଅଛି । ଏ ମାସ ଶେଷ ଆଡକୁ ଘରକୁ ଯିବି ।

ଅଧମର ପ୍ରଣାମ ଗ୍ରହଣ କରିବେ ।

ଆପଣଙ୍କର

ଶଙ୍କର.

Letter of Gopabandhu to (name missing)

23-8-16.

Dear Sir,

Yours D.O. No---, Dt/----,. I thank you very much for the offer of an opportunity to the students and teachers of my school to work as volunteers during the ensuing car festival. We accept the offer quite gladly. The volunteers and their captains will report themselves in time at Puri. I hope that you will kindly see that necessary arrangements for their lodging and boarding are made previous to their arrival in the town.

Sincerely yours,

Sd/- Gopabandhu Das.

Gopabandhu's letter to Mr. Duke about the proposed High School at Burgarh

Satyabadi,
22.2.17.

Dear Mr. Duke,

I am very glad to read in papers that your last visit to Sambalpur has produced a very desirable effect upon the institutions you inspected and has inspired with hope and enthusiasm many individual workers in the cause of education in their district. The Sambalpur Zilla School is the only High School there and one High School is no doubt quite inadequate for the educational needs of an aspiring and extensive district like Sambalpur. I am sure the efforts at Burgarh for the establishment of a High School have received your sympathetic recognition and whole hearted support. My friend Babu Balunkeswar Misra, an earnest worker in the locality, is doing his utmost to raise the necessary funds. A High School at a subdivision centre is a necessity, but unless the local resources are supplemented by Departmental help and support it is very difficult for them to succeed. I understand you have reported favourably of the newly started institution and upon this assumption my friend Hon'ble Babu Brajasundar Das, who was on the last Finance Committee of the Provincial Government, pressed for an allotment in the next Budget for the Burgarh School. But no allotment could be secured as the report on the subject from the Departmental authorities had not reached the Government. But the case of Burgarh has been noted and we hope to have the necessary help next year provided you support the cause. I am interested in that School and have also thought of putting a question in the Council this time enquiring what steps the Govt. proposes to take to encourage private efforts for establishing High English Schools in the province. I hope my further endeavour in this direction will receive your sympathy and co-operation.

Sometime ago I sent a formal application to you asking for sanction for use in schools of Orissa of the vernacular monthly magazine "Satyabadi" edited by me. A few sample copies were also sent for your inspection. You told me at Satyabadi to help me in the matter. I hope the application has

received your kind consideration. I may tell you that magazine editing in Orissa is a losing concern. I have to conduct the paper at a sacrifice only as another means for the diffusion of educational ideas among my people.

I applied to Calcutta University for the "recognition" of Satyabadi School in Geography including a copy of your last inspection notes. The Registrar has just intimated to me that my application has been referred to the Director for your report on the subject. I hope to have the pleasure of your visit to Satyabadi in this connection. I shall be away at Bankipur for the whole month of March. I do not know if you have received any communication from the DPI's office in this matter. But I hope to be favoured with a previous intimation of your visit to Satyabadi.

Yours sincerely,
Sd/. G. Das.

To Post-Master General, Bankipur, on Satyabadi Patrika

Satyabadi,
P.O. Sakhigopal,
21st August, 1917.

Sir,

As desired in your letter no. NR-78/17-18, I have the honour to enclose herewith the application form for registration of the periodical 'Satyabadi' after having filled in its different headings. A certified copy of the registration order exempting security is also sent along with the application. Under a separate registered cover per book-post are forwarded a bonafide list of subscribers and a copy of the latest issue of the periodical to be published from Sakhigopal. I have also enclosed in this registered book-post an old copy which will show that the periodical was published in the Madras presidency, where it was being published from Berhampore in Ganjam. So it will be seen that the 'Satyabadi' is an old periodical and only its place of publication having been transferred from Berhampore in the Madras presidency to Satyabadi, P.O. Sakhigopal in the district of Puri, it required a

fresh registration in this province which it is honestly hoped you will be pleased to grant at an early date.

I have the honour to be,
Sd/- Gopabandhu Das.

To Inspector General of Civil Hospitals, B. & O. on seats for Oriyas in Medical College

To
The Inspector General of Bihar and Orissa,
Ranchi Secretariate.

Satyabadi,
----August, 1917.

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter no. 10155/E/65 of 1917, dated the 14th August 1917 and beg to express my thankfulness for your promise of a favourable consideration of Babu Madan Mohan Pradhan's case. But I regret you make no statement on the point raised in my letter as to whether the two medical scholarships fixed for the pure natives of Orissa have been awarded to two Oriya students of the Calcutta Medical College this year. My information on the subject is that only one Mohamedan student from Orissa has got one of the two scholarships, the other being given to a Biharee student. If this be a fact, I dare say it is an injustice to Oriya candidates which, it is earnestly hoped, will not be repeated in future.

Yours sincerely,
Sd/- Gopabandhu Das.

[Name of the addressee not available]

Sakhigopal,
15-2-1918.

Dear Sir,

I have received to-day a copy of the proceedings of the second meeting of the Finance Committee held on the 18th Jan. last. I am sorry my suggestion for a non-recurring grant of Rs.10,000/- to the Burgarh H. E. School in the Sambalpur district has not been accepted.

I beg to enclose herewith in original a D.O. from Mr. W. V. Duke, Inspector of Schools, Orissa Division, showing the different schemes for which provision might be made in the Budget now under preparation. Of these, provision has been made only for the extension of the Khurda H. E. School. A few more of these schemes should be selected. Burgarh School needs a non-recurring grant badly. I am sure with Rs.10,000/- the school will be placed on a sound basis.

I may take this opportunity to note that sufficient provision should be made for the Sanskrit College at Puri. The feeling is very keen on this matter. The District Magistrate, the Sadar Sub-divisional Officer of Puri have, I understand, communicated for the addition of only the (illegible) class and (illegible) to the present staff. Both of these officers are not (illegible) Sanskrit learning. I did think all (illegible) public opinion in this matter. The original proposal (illegible) Sanskrit College should normally in this (illegible) Puri Sanskrit College. At Puri Government have not to make a new building for this as it has to do at Muzzaferpur. You think, of the two, financing by the Balrampur Maharaja is no small financial help. If Puri Sanskrit College is intentionally (illegible) Muzzaferpur, then differential treatment of Orissa will be, as in many other matters it has been, a real cause of resentment. The Director of Public Instruction told me at Bankipur that the proposal for the staff of the Puri Sanskrit College would (illegible) of February and that some 6,000/- Rs. might be allowed in the budget. I raised this point in the latest meeting of the Finance Committee. I hope you will give this subject your sympathetic consideration. At that (illegible) should be appointed and the pay of the present staff has to be increased to raise the present Sanskrit School to that of a College.

(Illegible) is also badly wanted in the Puri district. I have not got the work extended but a contribution of Rs.20,000/- may be made to the Puri district to begin with the work next year.

Yours sincerely,
Sd/- Gopabandhu Das.

Gopabandhu's letter to District Magistrate, Puri

To
The District Magistrate, Puri.
Dated Satyabadi, the 18th Feb., 1918.
Sir,

With reference to your memo no. 803, dated the 30th January/4th February, 1918, forwrding for my opinion a copy of the letter of the Director of Public Instruction to the Government on the subject of the closure of the Cuttack Survey School, I have the honour to state as follows.

Before the Survey School was reduced to the present status of a merely Amin class, it was doing well. The students that passed from that school were being employed as sub-overseers and in such other capacities not only in Orissa but also in the Feudatory States and in the districts of Madras. The present Amin class serves no such purpose and the result is not at all commensurate with the amount spent for its maintenance. In the reply of the Government to a question in the Council last year it was stated that the monthly cost for the education of each student in this school amounted to Rs.43-8-0. It is not likely that the student when he passes from the school would get any employment whatever. Consequently the school does not attract students. During the last 3 years the number of students were 14, 15 and 12 only. The last time when the Hon. Sir J.G. Jennings, the then Director of Public Instruction came to Puri, I suggested to him to start without further delay the first year class of the Cuttack School of Engneering for which, I am told the local government have sent their recommendation to the Government of India, in place of the present Amin class. It is a pity that the establishment of the Engineer School has still to be delayed. If the present proposals do not involve any change in the attitude of Government towards the scheme for the establishment of an Engineering School at Cuttack, I have no objection to it. The abolition of the present amin class at Cuttack will not be considered a loss if scholarships are given to Orissa students to study in ..... School of Engineering, which I hope will not further delay the establishment of the School at Cuttack than is necessary and unavoidable.

In the Director's letter only 8 scholarships are proposed, each of 30 Rs. a month and tenable for 2 years just to enable the students to pass the overseer examination. This will not adequately meet the requirements in Orissa. Of the 342 officers and clerks employed in the Public Works Department in Orissa, only 53 clerks and 72 other officers are Oriyas. There are very few Oriya overseers and the number of Oriya sub-overseers is not what it should have been. Besides in the British districts of Orissa, there is a demand for such officers in the Feudatory States. So, I would simply endorse the Divisional Commissioner's suggestion to raise the number of scholarships to 12, of which at least 4 should be made loanable for years to enable the students to pass the overseership examination.

I remain, etc.,

Sd/- Gopabandhu Das.

Gopabandhu's letter to Inspector of Schools on Satyabadi School

To

The Inspector of Schools,

Orissa Division, Cuttack.

Sir,

I have the honour to state that in pursuance of the resolution passed in the last meeting of the B&O (illegible) for the constitution of a High English School in Satyabadi (illegible) classes it has been decided to separate the lower classes of the Satyabadi High School from the (illegible) higher classes and constitute an M.E. School with classes (illegible) and to continue the High School with the proposed upper classes, with their sections if there be any. This proposal will be given effect to from the beginning of the academic year. I had a talk with the DPI on the subject. (Illegible) with His H. the Lt. G. at Ranchi the point was raised. They both favour the idea of separation which has among other things the (illegible) important advantage that the (illegible) big boys. The Principle of separation has (illegible) the lower classes are held in separate block. Now these classes need a new (illegible) placed in charge of a graduate teacher with its own separate officer and establishment through the dispersion of the (illegible) Head

master and other authorities of the High School will continue just to avoid the break and isolation of the higher one with which its connection is thought desirable and necessary for several reasons.

I therefore request that you may kindly recommend the proposal of the School which will (illegible) next under the name of the Satyabadi School.

I remain
etc.,
Sd/- Gopabandhu Das.

Proposed Resolution in the Council to permit manufacture of Salt

Satyabadi,
Sakhigopal P.O.,
21st February, 1918.

To
The Hon'ble Mr. T, S. Macpherson, I.C.S.,
Secretary of the Legislative Council, Bihar and Orissa.

Dear Sir,

I write to enclose here with a copy of the resolution which I wish to move in the meeting of the Legislative Council to be held on the 13th of March next. Kindly acknowledge receipt of it.

(Copy of the Resolution)

That this Council recommends to the Lieutenant Governor in Council that the Government do take necessary steps to revive small industry in Orissa and until the manufacture is starting will allow the people living in the Coast to make salt only for their domestic consumption

Gopabandhu Das.

On cattle disease in Gabakunda and Balanga

[Party addressed to not available]

Satyabadi,
21st February, 1918.

Dear Sir,

I understand cattle disease is spreading very virulently on the eastern side of the Bhargabi river from Gabakunda to Balanga and in the villages further down. My information is that several cases of death have occurred. I would request you to direct the Veterinary Director to visit these areas at once and take necessary steps to prevent the spread of this contagion.

Yours sincerely,
Sd/- Gopabandhu Das.

Letter of Gopabandhu to Mr. J. G. Jennings, Vice-Chancellor, Patna University

Satyabadi,
May 9, 1918.

My dear Mr. Jennings,

I did not so long reply to your letter of 29th April last as I thought I should see you personally at Patna when I should have come there for the Conference on the 4th instant. I am sorry I could not attend the conference. I suddenly felt indisposed on the way and had to return from Calcutta. I am now all right.

I thank you for taking steps to prevent injustice from being done to the examinees. I should have been glad to be informed of the steps taken. I trust they are not mere patch works to cover the injustice already done to the Oriya language in the appointment of the examiner. It was suggested that the mistake was due to the recommendation of the examiners' names being made in an emergency by the Board of Studies. No doubt the Board did its work with the best of motives, but I fail to understand how a mistake of this kind could have been committed at all. I am afraid the idea of securing some pecuniary benefit to individual examiners often influenced the recommendation of some of the members of the Board. You want to steadily oppose this idea and that very rightly. You have my full support in this. Humble and unworthy as I am, I

always hold that services rendered in furtherance of the cause of knowledge should have no money value. This is the ancient Indian ideal which I sincerely wish our best educational workers should be enabled to approach as far as possible under the present changed conditions. Please do not take me amiss; I was under the influence of this ideal when I submitted my opinion to the Government that the Vice-Chancellor of a University, the High Priest of the Great Temple of Learning for a particular territory, should be honorary. I look upon education as a sacred duty which a learned man owes to his neighbour who needs more light. I hope in my first letter on the subject under correspondence I clearly stated that I would not mind if the matter concerned only a few individuals anxious to be pecuniarily profited. I also offered my humble services to examine the Oriya papers without any remuneration in the interests of the University. It is however an open secret that most people have an eye upon the share of the fees to be received. I fear it will be some time before a change takes place in this attitude which is no doubt " the wrong way of looking at things". I am really thankful for your generous recognition of my claim which is, as stated in your letter, the suitable appointment of scholarly examiners and for Orissa its full share in the control of the University.

Will you kindly let me know if you have no objection to my publishing the fact that steps have been taken to do justice to the examinees? This will give relief to the examinees and satisfaction to the public concerned.

Yours sincerely,
Sd/- G. Das.

To
The Hon'ble Mr. J. G. Jennings,
Vice-Chancellor,
Patna University,
Patna.

Letter on the Orissa Education Pice Fund

Satyabadi,
22.6.1918.

Dear Sir,

Your letter of the 21st June, 1918.

I beg to enclose herewith a copy of the rules for the collection of the Orissa Education Pice Fund. These rules were published after they had been discussed and finally passed last year in a conference of the Deputy Inspector of Schools under the presidentship of the then Inspector of schools Mr. W. V. Duke. I had the honour of attending the conference.

You will kindly note that certain words and sentences in the rules have been penned through as was suggested by the actual working. It was found out that the work of collection could not be left to the students. It shall be done by the members of the Committee who on account of their age and position have some influence in the village in the locality. The students may help them when required. As a matter of fact the collection hitherto made was secured mostly by the elderly members of the Committee. Of course where boys show interest in the work and volunteer for collecting from their parents and neighbours they should be allowed to do so under the careful supervision of the members of the Committee, specially of the teachers, as it is calculated to be a sort of training to them in social service.

A Central Committee in the Ravenshaw College as laid down in Rule 14 was afterwards thought unnecessary. The Principal of the College however is working as the Hon. Treasurer of this fund to whom all collections are being sent from different centres. Rule 18 was consequently cancelled. In rule 17 Sub-Inspector was a misprint for Inspector.

These rules have hitherto been found to work well. They may however be modified as experience would suggest.

I request you to see that the work is taken up without loss of time.

Yours sincerely,
Sd/- Gopabandhu Das.

Letter to the Inspector of Schools on the Orissa Education Pice Fund

Satyabadi,
(?) June, 1918.

Dear Sir,

I beg to invite your attention to the subject of Orissa Education Pice Fund, which, as you are aware, was organised last year with the approval of the Inspector of Schools, Mr. W. V. Duke, your predecessor in office.

In a circular letter issued to the Head-masters of High Schools and the Dy. Inspectors of Schools in Orissa sometime in April 1917, Mr Duke clearly expressed his approval of the scheme and invited their co-operation in making it a success. I have to thankfully acknowledge the assistance rendered to the movement by Head-masters and the Inspecting officers at different centres of the Division. Though the amount collected was far below the estimate, it was no doubt promising and in some centres where the workers put in their sincere work the result (illegible) last year the period of collection was short, much time having been taken up in settlement of the preliminaries. We were however able to collect about Rs.3,000/- with which War Loan cash certificates have been purchased in the name of the Principal of Ravenshaw College who is the Honorary Treasurer of the Fund. I expect a better collection this year. The object of the Fund has already become known to the people and now needs not much elaborate explanation. As you know, the contribution is absolutely voluntary and the minimum is only one pice. In some centres energetic village gentlemen showed much interest in the work. As fresh endeavours are being made to make the second War Loan a success I think our humble efforts in connection with the Fund should be renewed without least possible delay. I trust you will earnestly take up the cause of the movement which is educational in its aims and loyal in its character. I request that a circular letter may be issued to the Head Masters and Deputy Inspectors of Schools inviting their co-operation to continue the work of the Orissa Educational Pice Fund with unabated vigour and alacrity.

I hope to be favoured with an early reply.

Yours sincerely,
Sd/- Gopabandhu Das.

To
W. W. Henderson, Esqr., M. A.,
Inspector of Schools,
Orissa Division,
Cuttack.

To Inspector General of Hospitals on Scholarship to Medical Students from Orissa

To
Lieutenant-Colonel J.C. Vaughan, L.B.L.M.S.,
Officiating Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals,
Bihar & Orissa,
Ranchi.

Dated........

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 9106(E/208 of 1918), dated the 17th July, 1918, informing me about the Local Government's sanction of a special scholarship of Rs.12/- a month to Babu Madan Mohan Pradhan, an Oriya student of the Calcutta Medical College. I am very thankful to Colonel Bill for his special recommendation in favour of this Oriya youth and would request you to communicate my thanks to him. The award of the Chhotanagpur scholarship to an Oriya student this year is a favour which I also thankfully acknowledge and which I believe has given some relief to Oriya students.

I may take this opportunity to note that Oriyas have not yet made sufficient advance in medical studies and consequently have not been adequately represented in the department. I believe it would be no small satisfaction to you as the Head of the Department to know that the Oriya students in the Calcutta Medical College are making satisfactory progress. Their number should be increased especially in view of the spread of Malaria and other epidemics in several parts of Orissa many of which were pleasant health resorts in the past. I hope and request that you will kindly see that the Oriyas get

their legitimate share of attention within the College and in the services.

Allow me to draw your attention to another fact which was brought to my attention only recently. Babu Bhawani Charan Das Gupta, a domiciled Bengalee student of Orissa had been studying medicine in the Calcutta Medical College with the help of the Government scholarship he had been drawing since 1916. It has now been transferred to Abdul Rusz who does not belong to Orissa. Admittedly Bhawani is not a true native of Orissa and I believe this is the ground on which his scholarship was forfeited. If the scholarship had been transferred to a pure Oriya student, there would have been justification. But its transfer to Abdul Rusiz is not appropriate. I am afraid it is in no way consistent with policy. It is a sure case of reasonable complaint both from Mr. Bhawani and for the pure native students of Orissa. I think when Bhawani got the scholarship the question of domiciled and pure (illegible) did not arise. It is a pity that the young man should be helplessly thrown adrift in the middle of his career in the medical college which he might not have chosen if he had not been given the scholarship. This is undoubtedly a case of hardship which I hope will recive your careful and sympathetic consideration.

I should not however be misunderstood for a moment that in pleading for Bhawani I minimise the importance of this rule in favour of the pure natives of Orissa. Such protection is absolutely necessary and expedient in view of the backwardness of Oriyas in the Medical department. The bonafied domiciled people who have for generations been in Orissa may claim some concession in this rule in their favour; the pure natives of Orissa would not grudge if such concession were not taken advantage of by the new comers of yesterday whose claim once admitted would leave no room for the real children of the soil. In this connection I may mention that complaint reached me a few years ago that of the fixed number of seats set apart for the Orissa students in the Calcutta Medical College last year, one has been given to a Bengalee student whose domicile in Orissa is questionable. It is however hoped

that no such cases will occur in future to the prejudice of the Oriyas.

I am afraid this letter has become rather a little too long and I hope to be excused.

Yours sincerely,
Sd/- Gopabandhu Das.

Letter to Registrar, Co-operative Societies, B&O

Satyabadi,
9-8-1918.

Dear Sir,

I have to acknowledge receipt of a Certificate of Registration (No.67 of 1918-1919) for Sri Ramachandrapur Co-operative Society along with the copy of the registered by-laws stamped with the seal of your office and the statement of assets and liabilities in original. I have also received the set of account books and the pamphlets sent to me.

You are perhaps aware that I acquired this society with the help of Babu Jyotish Chandra Chakravarti, honourary organiser at Cuttack. He sent the first acquisition report to your office. I think the final organisation report shall also be submitted over his signature. So I have written to him to come here and help me in doing the needful before the society is set to actual work.

There is nothing in your letter as to how, when and from where is to be obtained the money with which the work of the society is to be started. from the statement of assets and liabilities it would be seen that the total amount required for loan at present is Rs.1,020/-. You promised me to advance the loan from the Provincial Bank. In order (illegible) shall be drawn through this village society at Sriramachandrapur since the Puri Central bank has not yet been established. I am also trying to expedite matters at Puri to get the Central Bank established as early as possible. But the Sri Ramchandrapur society needs money earlier. The Khurdha bank may be directed to advance the loan, if you think it (illegible) and necessary.

I hope to have other societies organised shortly in the neighbourhood of Satyabadi, when we shall have to start a

Guaranteed Union here. When Puri Central bank is established and an honourary organiser is appointed for this sub-division, I hope the work will proceed more briskly.

Yours sincerely,
Sd/- Gopabandhu Das.

To
Khan Bahadur Mohinuddin Ahmed,
Offg. Registrar, Co-operative Societies,
Bihar and Orissa, Ranchi.

To the Registrar, Co-operative Societies, on the Puri Central Bank.

Satyabadi,
P.O. Sakhigopal,
28-8-1918.

Dear Sir,

I hope the application of the Puri Central Bank for registration has by now reached you. You will be glad to know that the work is proceeding hopefully in this sub-division. The Dy. Registrar is coming here on the 5th, promising to organise a society among the coconut oil makers in this locality. You are perhaps aware that large quantities of Coconuts are rotting here owing to the want of supply of wagons. If sufficient provision could be made to extract oil from this raw produce there will be no difficulty for its export as the oil is included in the list of war materials for which wagons can be had at any moment. I hope our efforts in this direction will be successful and will produce results which the people are sure to appreciate.

I have not yet received manuals from the Provincial bank for the newly started Sriramachandrapur Society. More societies at Satyabadi and its neighbourhood are being started and application for their registration will, I hope, reach your office very shortly.

I may take this opportunity to note that I am going to edit an Oriya weekly which soon will appear from Satyabadi. It is meant to diffuse useful information and knowledge among the mass of our people. It will be written in the language of the mass and deal with subjects which concern them directly and

vitally. Co-operation, sanitation, primary education, agriculture, cottage industry, village panchayat, arbitration and such other subjects will be dealt with in a manner which will be largely intelligible to the people and educate them in successfully looking after their several village concerns. The real strength of the mass in our body politic is being gradually recognised and if the India constitutional reforms are to be carried out with any degree of success, the work must begin from below and the primary condition, viz., the education of the people should be undertaken before everything else.

I hope you will favour me with your suggestions as to the aim and character of the paper, its subjects and the mode of their treatment and on any other point you consider pertinent. I would also request you to lend me your help and support for the wide circulation of the paper at least among the members of your societies in Orissa.

An early reply will oblige.

Yours sincerely,
Sd/- Gopabandhu Das.

To
Khan Bahadur Mohinuddin Ahmed, Esqr.,
Registrar, Co-operative Societies,
Bihar and Orissa, Ranchi.

Letter to the District Magistrate, Puri, on the Government Resolution on Local Self-government

To
The District Magistrate, Puri,

Satyabadi,
3rd October, 1918.

Sir,

With reference to your letter no. 6272 of the 16th September, 1918, inviting my opinion on the Government resolution about the progress of the Local Self-government, I have the honour to submit as follows.

1. It can not be doubted for a moment that there has been a growing desire on the part of the people to have elective

system in the local self-governing institutions and also to have the predominance of the non-official element. The recognition of this desire by the government cannot be said to have come too early. The District and Local Boards have not been truly representative and have not fulfilled the object for which they were created - training of the people in the management of their own local affairs. In fact the great bulk of our people little understand this object, nay very few of them even know the existence of the Local and District Boards as self-governing institutions. I strongly believe that the introduction of elective system will remove this popular ignorance and indifference and make the rural population feel an interest in their workings and development.

2. The proportion of the elected and nominated members should be 3 to 1 as has been suggested in the government resolution and of the nominated members half should be non-officials, taken to represent minority interests if these interests are not already represented through elections. The other half should be officials whose coexistence in the Board may be necessary for their expert opinions. I fully endorse the suggestion that the Civil Surgeon and the Education Officer - generally the Deputy Inspector of Schools - should be made members of the District Board. But officers such as the Superintendent of Police, a Khas Mahal Deputy Collector should have no place.

3. The non-official members should elect one from amongst themselves to be the Chairman of the Board. Only in such cases where a proper man, in the opinion of the members of the Board, cannot be found and on their application, the Government will nominate either an official or a non-official to the office of the Chairman. This is a patent fact that the popular character of the Board cannot be realised unless the chairman is an elected non-official, except in exceptional circumstances. In my opinion the experiment may be tried in Puri and Cuttack, if not in all the districts of Orissa.

4. I am not in favour of the appointment of officials as supernumerairies and for the nomination of co-opted aldermen. Let the experiment have a full chance under circumstances in which the representatives of the people on the Board will have

to bear the whole weight of the responsibility left to them. Let them "learn by making mistakes". Partial concession of power or of freedom under constant restraint of aid and supervision often defeats the very object for which the concession is made.

5. With regard to the point raised in the 5th paragraph of the letter of the Local Government, I am sorry I cannot express any definite opinion regarding the outside control over the action of the Board as I have not with me at the present moment a copy of the Local Self-government Act to which a reference is necessary in order to know in what respects the rules under section 138 of the Act are unnecessarily detailed and in what directions and in what directions they may be released. From what I have already stated it would be clear that I am not inclined in favour of restraining the freedom of action of the Board by any rules. Of course I do not advocate absolute freedom. I sincerely hope that if the general principle that "control from outside should be exercised in order to prevent gross mismanagement rather than errors of judgment" be kept in view in determining the degree of outside control over the action of the Board, there will not be much for the people to complain of.

6. In the view I have above indicated, my opinion will be clearly in support of the suggestion that the Local Government should be empowered to grant to particular Boards the privilege to sanction revisions of their own budgets and the power to make reappropriation within them. I would further submit that as a rule every Board should be given this power and privilege which can be withheld by the local Government only in particular cases where there may be reasonable fear of the power being not properly used.

The increase in the non-official element in the constitution of the Board and even the introduction of the system of election is not calculated to produce the desired effect as long as the District Magistrate is at the helm of affairs. Under an elected non-official Chairman the discussion among members will be more free and their judgements and decisions more independent. Apprehension is often suppressed that a sudden change may cause disaster. But, I submit the change is not sudden. It is rather overdue and now the time has come when

the bonding string should be taken away and the child should be left to itself even at the risk of some falls which may occasionally be serious.

In this connection I may be permitted to note that in the Sambalpur district the Board is constituted by elected members with a non-official elected Chairman. Sambalpur cannot claim greater advancement and public spirit than either Puri or Cuttack. If the Board there works well or at least without such sacrifice of efficiency or injury to the object of Local Self-Government as would necessitate a modification of the district system, there is no reason why the Boards in other Districts of Orissa will suffer, if not immediately work satisfactorily, under elective system and under a non-official elected chairman.

Last year a resolution was adopted in the Bihar and Orissa legislative Council for giving some Boards tentatively power to elect their own chairman. Since the announcement of the Reform Scheme the popular expectation has risen higher. It is hoped that the election of non-official chairman will now become the practice to which there will be no doubt exceptions easily intelligible to the people and educate them in successfully looking after their several village concerns. The real strength of the mass in our body politic is being gradually recognised and if the Indian Constitutional reforms are to be carried out with any degree of success, the work must begin from below and the primary condition, viz., the education of the people should be undertaken before everything else.

I hope you will favour me with your suggestion as to the aim and character of the paper, its subjects and the mode of their treatment and on any other point you consider pertinent. I could also request you to lend your help and support on the wide circulation of the paper at least among the members of your societies in Orissa.

Yours sincerely,
Sd/- Gopabandhu Das.

To the P. S. to Lt. Governor on behalf of the Satyabadi School

Satyabadi,
17-10-1918.

Dear Sir,

I communicated to my students and teachers the very sympathetic inquiries His Honour was pleased to make about the Satyabadi School during my last interview with him at Ranchi. They are exceedingly grateful for the interest His Honour takes in the well being and future progress of the School. In the meantime His Honour's proposed visit to Orissa during the next Xmas has been announced in some papers. It is hoped that a visit to Puri will be included in his tour programme in Orissa. The Satyabadi School is desirous of paying its humble tribute of respect to His Honour on his way to Puri. My students and teachers ask me to request His Honour's permission for the stoppage of His Honour's express for a few minutes at the Sakhigopal railway station just to give them an opportunity to offer their loyal and grateful greetings to him on the station platform. I would request you to state this properly before His Honour and favour me with an early communication of pleasure.

Yours sincerely,
Sd/- Gopabandhu Das.

To
The Private Secretary to
His Honour The Lt. Governor of
Bihar and Orissa.

Letter to the Magistrate on the scarcity situation

October 18, 1918.

To Rai Bahadur Manmohan Rai,
Magistrate.
Dear Sir,

You must have been by this time aware of the abnormal rise of the price of rice in this district. In the Moffasil villages many people are now seen moving about for the purchase of rice (paddy) which they do not get conveniently even at the present high rate. Complaints are often heard that people who

have large stocks of paddy do not sell for cash or lend on interest and many often prefer selling to big Mahajans on a large scale to selling in smaller quantities to poor people who need the articles for their urgent family consumption. At any rate in view of the present unfavourable state of weather and calamity that might come, sale of paddy to foreign big Mahajans is not desirable and expedient. I would respectfully suggest that some steps may be taken to discourage such sales in preference to retail sales to actual consumers of the locality. A warning to this effect to those who have sufficient large stocks of paddy will, I believe, serve the purpose for the present. I understand coarse rice is selling at 6 seers a rupee; this is Katki seer. But the article is not available at many places. I understand the district Magistrate of Cuttack has fixed the rate at 2 annas per seer. Such a step checks undue profiteering and prevents untimely panic. I hope the matter will receive your early attention.

Yours sincerely,
Sd/- Gopabandhu Das.

To Principal, Ravenshaw College, on Boarding House for students from Satyabadi School

Satyabadi,
3-11-1918.

To
Mr. H Lambert,
Principal, Ravenshaw College,
Cuttack.

Dear Mr Lambert,

I have proposed to have a boarding house at Cuttack for the students that go to college from the Satyabadi School. Care shall be taken to manage this boarding house on the lines of our school hostel here. The rules of the Satyabadi School Hostel and its method of discipline have been given in the Appendix to our School Report, a copy of which was sent to you before and for your ready reference another copy is being sent to-day per book post. They have been highly approved by the Inspecting officers as also by thoughtful educated guardians of some of our students. I shall be glad to

have any suggestions from you towards improvement which will be thankfully accepted and worked out. The proposal to have a hostel for college students of our school proceeds from an idea not only to enable the students most of whom are poor to manage more cheaply than elsewhere but also to keep up the spirit of Satyabadi life of simplicity and devotion. For the present Babu Shyam Mohan Ray of Manikghose Bazaar, Cuttack, is selected to act as guardian of the hostel which I saw the other day.

The idea of the Satyabadi hostel at Cuttack was broached to His Honour Sir Edward Gait in my discussion with him in September last. As one taking interest in our educational work, His Honour expressed his appreciation of it.

I of course admit that one of our staff would do better as a superintendent of our Cuttack hostel. But, as that cannot be done now - for we have none to spare - Babu Shyam Mohan Ray is appointed as a reliable man to take charge of the inmates of the hostel.

By the way, I may state here for your information that two of our students who have joined the college this year are entirely maintained by us and they will be workers in our educational cause when they complete their education in the college. Our teachers will constantly visit the hostel when they come to Cuttack and will live with the boarders there giving them the benefit of their constant communication and advice.

I hope and request that you will lend your support to this very idea and sympathise with the object the Satyabadi School has in view.

With regards,

Yours sincerely,
Sd/- Gopabandhu Das.

On Formal Government recognition of Open Air Schools

Satyabadi,
12-12-1918.

Dear Mr. Fawcus,

I hope you remember that in course of our discussions over the Rules and Regulations of high schools in

the 22nd instant (illegible) at Patna I raised the question of open air system (illegible).

I wish to move in the next meeting of the Legislative Council a resolution for the recognition of the open school system in the Primary and Secondary schools of the Province. The system has in a way been already recognised by the prominent authorities including His Honour Sir Edward Gait himself who graced (illegible) Satyabadi School with (illegible) formal recognition of the (illegible) so that people may be encouraged to follow it (illegible) it can suitably be adopted with advantages. I hope the system will meet with your sympathy and approval.

(Illegible)

Yours etc.,
Gopabandhu Das.

Letter of Gopabandhu to Mr. A. Garret, I.C.S., Dy. Commissioner, Singhbhum, Chaibasa

Chaibasa,
Dated 24th February (19) 19.

Dear Mr. Garret,

In connection with establishment of a High English School at Chakradharpur I have been in Singhbhum for over three weeks. I am interested in the Oriya problem of the district. Nearly three years ago I made a tour in some parts of Porahat Pargana to enquire into the state of Oriya education. Since then the information I have been able to gather by direct personal enquiry and through reliable correspondents have deepened my conviction that Sighbhum is an Oriya District, of course, from the standpoint of the Aryan languages prevalent here, as well as by its Geographical position and social and historical antecedents and connections. But the existence of Oriyas has been utterly ignored for nearly a century since the British conquest of Singhbhum; their language has been banished from courts and schools; and I know district officers who have become surprised to hear of the presence of Oriya element in the population of the District even at the end of their

usual term of office. Notwithstanding this utter neglect and ignorance, the Oriya is a factor, and still a predominant factor, in the district of Singhbhum. In my interviews with His Honour Sir Edward Gait, I have often tried to impress him with this fact. In the meeting of the Legislative Council of November last, I put questions about Oriya education and the non-recognition of Oriya as a court language in Singhbhum. In their reply the Government pleaded their ignorance of any strong feeling on the part of Oriyas in the matter. I fail to understand how the Government expect the Singhbhum Oriyas to make their feelings known to them. Their tongue has been cut away and an ancient people with a language, literature and history of its own has all along been treated as like the aborigines. Nay, the position of the Oriya is far worse than his aborigine neighbours. The Ho has only an imperfect dialect but no language, no literature and no script which the Oriya has. So the education of a Ho boy in Hindi is not so difficult a process as it is for the Oriya boy; for, in the former case the process involves one kind of mental activity, namely, acquisition, where as in the latter it involves the double function of killing a strong and well defined individuality and assuming what is new and foreign. In these circumstances the continuance of Oriya in Singhbhum is exceedingly surprising and only proves the immortality of the life of a nation. The Oriyas here are, so to say, groaning and struggling in the dark and unknown jungles of Singhbhum but have none amongst them to make the Government aware of their conditions and feelings. The fault is not theirs. The Government ought to know them.

During my present stay in the district, I have made myself acquainted with wishes and sentiments of the Oriyas more thoroughly than before. You have spent ten years of your service in Orissa and know much of the Oriyas. I hope your previous experience has enabled you to appreciate the difficulties of the Oriyas in this district. It was in this hope that I was thinking of writing to you on the Singhbhum Oriya question when I received the three petitions which you have forwarded to me for opinion. They are from the Oriya residents of Sonua, Mahuldha, Somaposi, Kera, Chainpur, and some other villages of Porahat, praying for the substitution of Oriya

in place of Hindi in their schools. I believe in recognition of the little interest I take in the education of the Singhbhum Oriyas, you have asked my opinion on these petitions. This certainly gives me an occasion to address you this letter which might have otherwise been considered uncalled for. I am really grateful to you for giving me this opportunity and for your sympathetic appreciation of the honesty of my purpose to help my dying race now under your charge. These three petitions ask for the education of Oriya children to be imparted in Oriya language. This touches the vital point of the whole problem. An expression of opinion on these petitions makes therefore an examination of the whole situation necessary.

I. Language – Though the district of Singhbhum is inhabited by aborigines, the Oriyas are the first Aryan settlers who have made it their home for centuries past, spreading civilising habits and influences among their aboriginal neighbours who have since then been adopting in a considerable measure the Oriya manners, customs, language and mode of living. Even in the Kolhan Pargana which is said to be an entirely aboriginal tract every Ho village or group of villages has its Goalas, Tantis, Kumbhars, Kamars who are Oriyas by birth and race. The few Bengali or Hindi speaking people now found in the district are in-migrants of a very recent date. But owing to their predominance in Government offices and other spheres of influence and importance, the Oriya language, which was once the only Aryan language prevalent in the District and in which old palm-leaf books are still to be found in every respectable household including even some Ho families, has long been displaced in schools and courts by Bengali in Dhalbhum and Hindi in Porahat and Kolhan.

The consequence has been disastrous to Oriyas themselves in more ways than one and to some extent to the aborigines also.

1. Oriya boys have to learn their elementary lessons in Primary schools either in Hindi or in Bengali in neither of which they talk at home. Their elementary lessons need to be

explained to them in Oriya. Consequently they do not make much progress and are handicapped by this unnatural process.

2. It is not unusual to see in parts of Porahat a Hindi speaking officer such as a police Sub-Inspector often being misunderstood by Oriya parties and witnesses.

3. Both in Porahat and Dhalbhum the aboriginal boys who owing to their contiguous residence with Oriyas generally speak Oriya in ordinary everyday life feel themselves not a little handicapped in learning another Aryan tongue, namely Hindi or Bengali, in their primary schools.

The above difficulties I have myself noticed during my tours in some parts of the district. Last time when I came to Singhbhum three years ago, I saw Oriya then recently introduced in lower classes of some of the Lower Primary and Upper Primary Schools in Porahat. The difference in the degree of interest evinced by the Oriya children in learning Oriya and Hindi texts was quite marked. Those reading Oriya felt quite at home and those reading Hindi appeared strenuously struggling to make themselves used to a foreign element. Even the names of objects to which the Oriya boys are familiar at home are differently expressed in their Hindi and Bengali books and in teaching the lesson in these books the teachers were found to explain them in Oriya. This process is opposed to the fundamental principle of primary education. I noted this fact in the Visitor's Books of some of the schools I then visited.

Although it is for many years that Hindi and Bengali have been in use in schools and courts in this district, they have not been able to kill Oriya altogether. It has often been said as an argument against the restoration of Oriya, that Oriyas understand Hindi and Bengali well and keep their accounts in either of these languages. As a matter of fact, Oriyas do not and cannot understand these languages as intimately and correctly as they can their own mother-tongue. Oriya children do not understand these languages at all. They learn it as a foreign tongue with much hardship and effort. If some Oriyas are found to keep their accounts in Bengali or Hindi that is no surprise. That is the inevitable result of the compulsory system of their education in these languages. What

is really surprising is that this result should now be put forward as a reason for the perpetuation of the unnatural and arbitrary system by which it was produced. And the greater surprise is that even after a century of enslavement of a people by depriving them of their languages, many of them are still found to keep not only their accounts in Oriya but prefer Oriya to any other language for education of their children and as a matter of fact, still retain Oriya Pathsalas at their own cost. The Oriyas were so long, as it were, insensible to what was being done to them. Now that this continuous unnatural process of education and their long deprivation of their language have produced consequences the gravity of which they gradually realise with the progress of time and with the national awakening all round, they feel that they have been unjustly treated and unless their language is restored to them they are doomed and will at no distant date lose their identity which the Government have on several occasions pledged themselves to maintain. It is good that this national consciousness has come at last.

Below are given figures for the last three Censuses of Ho, Oriya, Bengali and Hindi speaking peoples.

	1891	1901	1911
Hoes	2,23,031	2,35,313	2,58,201
Oriyas	1,14,402	1,00,095	1,24,593
Bengalis	1,06,686	1,07,578	1,08,584
Hindi	25,867	26,276	34,323

One thing is very striking in the above figures. It is the sudden fall in the number of the Oriyas by over 14,000 within a decade between 1891 and 1901. The number has risen again in the next census by nearly 25,000. This fall is undoubtedly due to the fact that many Oriyas who speak Oriya at home were taken as speaking Bengali or Hindi owing to their use of these tongues in schools and courts and outside the domestic circle. It is also a fact that many Oriyas got themselves recorded in Census paper as Bengali or Hindi speaking people considering it to be an honour to be so recognised. This is just what naturally would be expected from

a people in a state of demoralisation into which the Oriyas of Singhbhum like their brothers in Midnapur have been forcibly thrown. To them Hindi and Bengali are the ruling languages and it is no wonder that the depressed and down-trodden Oriyas would pose themselves as knowing these tongues which under the circumstances would appear to them as very fashionable. Some thirty years ago the Oriya speaking population in Midnapur was about 60 lakhs. Ten years after it stood at less than 30 lakhs. Now it is a little over a lakh or so. The process of denution needs no explanation. The same process was also in operation in Singhbhum and accounts for the fall between 1891 and 1901. If the process would continue to work the Oriya population would have been effaced out of Singhbhum in two or three Censuses more. Happily the national consciousness has revived to which the rise in the last Census is due. But the normal actual number has not yet been reached. For, the awakening is not wide spread.. The petitions you have received for the introduction of Oriya teaching in schools are the unequivocal proof that the national feeling has been stirred and the desire of the people to maintain its own national character and identity is growing keener. This fact ought to be recognised and the legitimate aspirations of the Oriyas of Singhbhum for the recognition of their language should be satisfied. It will be seen from the above figures that even after a century of work at the destruction of Oriya, the Oriya speaking people are still by far the largest of the non-aborigines of the district. In the two native states of Saraikala and Kharaswan, which are Oriya territories but are administratively subordinate to British Singhbhum, Hindi and Bengali were alternately in use. This continued for nearly a century till only recently Oriya was restored in these states to its rightful position both in schools and courts. The people have received it kindly and with enthusiasm. The students are making more satisfactory progress than they used to do during the regime of Hindi and Bengali. That the restoration of Oriya in the British district of Singhbhum will bring about similar results is beyond all questions.

In the above Census figures the Hoes stand first. If they had a written and developed language, that would have the first

claim for recognition. But they have to learn an Aryan tongue. That tongue should have been neither Bengali nor Hindi but Oriya, the language of the Aryan people with whom they have been living as neighbours for many generations. The Bengali and Hindi speaking populations are comparatively less than the Oriyas who actually number more than the census figures. Moreover, the Bengali and Hindi speaking people are in-migrants who have not made the district yet their home. Is it not preposterous and unjust in the extreme to force two languages of two smaller inmigrant communities upon one native community of superior numerical strength? The Oriyas of Singhbhum if they had not become weakened and demoralised would have revolted against this measure and would at once emphatically claim for the abolition of Hindi and Bengali and for the substitution of Oriya in their stead. I however do not wish to propose such a radical measure. I should like to have Oriya for Oriyas in schools and courts or at least the use of Oriya should generally be recognised for the district along with Hindi and Bengali so that the Oriya people may feel themselves free from the restraint and disadvantages under which they have to work and may choose any language they like.

II. EDUCATION – Oriya is no doubt recognised in Singhbhum in schools but more in theory than in practice. Local Educational Officers do not favour its introduction and continuance in educational institutions. I am told only a few days ago an attempt was made to abolish Oriya teaching from the Chaibasa Zilla School. The proposal of abolition proceeded from the then Head Master of the School, Babu Jagadish Chandra Sen-Gupta and was supported by the Deputy Inspector of Schools, Babu Presh Nath Ghose. This fact only would show the attitude of these officers towards Oriyas. The Oriya community of Singhbhum has to be grateful to other sympathetic members of the School Managing Committee and especially to you, its Chairman, for the rejection of the proposal and for continuing Oriya as well as Urdu in the Zilla School.

I have already said that nearly three years ago in some of the Primary Schools of Porahat Oriya was introduced as a medium of teaching. It gave the people some hope of relief. But they were afterwards dissuaded from allowing their boys to learn Oriya by the Deputy Inspector who did not make provision for teaching in the higher classes of those schools to the students as they were promoted from the lower classes. Consequently the experiment did not proceed long enough to come to a decisive point and the higher authorities were given to understand that the people did not want Oriya.

The above fact is corroborated by the statements made in the petitions now before me. The two petitions from Kera and Sonua distinctly state that the introduction of Oriya in the Upper Primary Schools of these two places had given satisfaction to the people and if it were extended to higher classes the schools might have by this time been completely Oriya Schools. But, sometime after the introduction of Oriya, as the petitioners state, the Deputy Inspector of Schools came to the spot and spoke to the villagers much against Oriya education and abolished Oriya and reinstituted Hindi quite against the popular wish. The Sonua petition further states that in spite of the general unwillingness of the people of the village to have Hindi continued in their schools, the Deputy Inspector got one or two persons to say before the Inspector of Schools against Oriya and in favour of Hindi.

The petitions are signed by a good number of people including Zamindars, Pradhans and some other educated and responsible persons. People who do not know how to write have given their thumb impressions. This is very important as showing their anxiety and solicitude to have their mother tongue restored. In my tour about three years ago I visited two of these centres – Kern and Sonua. I could then well perceive the sense of relief which the new introduction of Oriya in the schools produced. I am sure its abolition must have caused a good deal of disappointment. But as that was done by the education department, the people perhaps thought that that was final, and they were helpless in the matter. Now that the continuance of Oriya in the Chaibasa Zilla School has been

permanently assured and a fresh strenuous effort is being made to raise a higher class English school at Chakradharpur in which sufficient provision has been made for Oriya teaching, the people have been inspired with a new hope and are encouraged to make a fresh attempt at restoring Oriya in their village schools, but for which, as all the petitions assert, the education of Oriya students coming from these various schools to Chaibasa Zilla School would be extremely difficult. This apprehension is justified by the fact that out of about 80 Oriya students in the Chaibasa Zilla School only 40 have taken Oriya as their vernacular.

In 1916 a memorial was submitted to His Honour Sir Edward Gait on behalf of the Oriyas of Singhbhum praying for the recognition of Oriya as vernacular in courts and schools and for the establishment of Secondary and Primary Oriya Schools. While the Government did not wish to add to the number of court languages by the recognition of Oriya for use in courts, the memorialists were assured of all possible encouragement from Government for the spread of Oriya education. But owing to the unsympathetic attitude of the local officers of the Education Department, I am afraid, the assurance of Government has become practically nugatory.

I do not venture to propose any change of educational policy with regard to the Kolhan Pargana, though I believe Oriya has a better claim for use in School there than Hindi. For, in Kolhan (as I have already indicated) the only Aryan people living side by side with Hoes from early times are Oriyas. In tracts bordering on Mayurbhanja and Keonjhar the Hoes have become almost perfect Oriyas. I urge specially for Porahat and Dhalbhoom. Authorities admit that in Porahat Oriya element is pronounced. But they are under the impression that Dhalbhum is a Bengali tract. This is an absolutely erroneous impression. Except the few Bengalis who have come there within the last quarter of a century for service, trade, change or cultivation, the bulk of the people are Oriyas by birth, race, connection and custom. Their long compulsory education in Bengali has resulted in perverting their own mother-tongue to some extent. The language they talk at home is in Oriya in its essence and in their religious and social functions they use Oriya Palm-leaf

books which are to be found not only in high caste families but in many families of the lower castes also. An accurate enquiry will show that Dhalbhum is an Oriya tract and should have Oriya taught in its schools. Only a few days back I visited Baharagoda in Dhalbhum at the request of some local gentlemen who are trying to raise the local M. E. School there to the status of High English School. At Baharagoda there is one M. E. School and one Upper Primary Girls School. Instruction is given through the medium of Bengali in both. I made an enquiry about the number of Oriya students in these two institutions. In the M. E. School, out of 138 students on the rolls on the 31st of January, 1919, 121 were Oriyas; and in the Girls School out of 32, 23 were Oriyas. I made the classification of the students of the H. E. School in consultation with the Head Master, Babu Mahendra Nath De, a Bengali gentleman of Hooghly district. Both he and the former Head Master of the School, Babu Ramapada Gupta, subscribed to the classification. I am told the Managing Committee of the Baharagoda M. E. School has recently decided to entertain an Oriya trained teacher agreeably to the wishes of the people of the locality. I need hardly say that this wish indicates the feeling of the Dhalbhum Oriyas.

The Deputy Inspector has often said that aids for Oriya schools would be granted if the schools are stated by the Oriya people themselves with a competent staff and are found to work successfully for a certain period of time. This he told me personally at Baharagora in presence of Mr. Whitmore, Inspector of Schools, whom I happened to see there. The process he suggests means a regular campaign on the part of the Oriyas which would involve heavy expenditure. They will have to erect school houses side by side with Bengali and Hindi schools. They will have to maintain a staff of Oriya teachers at their own cost for a certain length of time. The Bengali or Hindi schools will be in receipt of aid and support from the Government while the newly started Oriya schools will not only receive no aid from the Department but will be treated with distrust and displeasure. The result of the campaign is quite obvious. In these circumstance I would propose not to start Oriya schools rival and antagonistic of the

existing Bengali and Hindi schools in Porahat and Dhalbhum but to introduce Oriya in all the schools in these two Parganas in the lowest classes in the first instance. Gradually as the children of the lower classes are promoted to the higher classes the Oriya teaching would be extended to the upper classes also, so that in course of four or five years Oriya will be completely restored in Primary Schools. This process would not involve much additional expense. With the gradual extension of Oriya teaching to the Higher classes, the teachers now teaching Hindi or Bengali will be able to teach Oriya successfully as most of them know Oriya now. They will have to make themselves thoroughly acquainted with the Oriya text books and as Oriya teachers most of them, I believe, will work with success. To make the present Oriya teachers of these schools able to teach Oriya, I would suggest that at least two Oriya Training Schools should be started in the district – one in Porahat and one in Dhalbhum – to train the present Gurus and teachers in Oriya, whereby the financial difficulty often set up as a ground against the extension of Oriya teaching might be got over. The petitioners of Chainpur have also made this suggestion and pray for making the Chainpur Guru Training School an Oriya School to train teachers in Oriya. To begin the work on this line a few trained Gurus and Pandits may be brought from Orissa.

III GOVERNMENT SERVICE. With the growth of a national spirit among the Oriyas of Singhbhum a feeling of discontent is just beginning to grow. This is the inevitable outcome of the system and condition under which they have to live and work. The intelligent Oriyas of Singhbhum are now feeling that they have status in the district. They have practically none of their people in Government service. During my short stay in the district I had occasion to gauge their feelings, which is one of despair and of growing discontent. The cases of other children of the soil such as Hoes do not fare much better than the Oriyas in the matter of service. Most of the appointments are held by outsiders or new inmigrants into the district.

1. Executive and Judicial – Except one Oriya Mohamedan Sub-Deputy Collector at Chaibasa there is no Oriya executive or judicial officer in Singhbhum. For about the last seven or eight years one Oriya Deputy Magistrate was posted in the district. The necessity of such an officer is obvious. He can better understand the language, life, sentiments, habits and ways of thought of the Oriya population. If there be one Deputy Magistrate with an Oriya Peskar and one competent Oriya clerk in ministerial staff to deal with Oriya papers, I think the use of Oriya may be permitted in Courts without much additional cost. And Oriya people would have the option to use in Courts either their language or the language which is now recognised as the Court language in their particular Pargana.
2. Education Department.- In this Department Oriyas are awfully meagerly represented. The attitude of the Deputy Inspector of Schools towards Oriya education has been indicated above. The Deputy Inspector ought to be either a Ho or an Oriya in consideration of the superior numerical strength of these communities. But here is a special Deputy Inspector of Schools for the education of the aborigines in this division. So it is only just and fair that in Singhbhum the Deputy Inspector of Schools should be an Oriya.

   There are no Oriya Sub-Inspectors of School at present. The one sub-Inspector, Babu Bhagabat Prasad Bahidar, placed in Porahat with a view to looking after Oriya education in that Pargana, has gone on long leave, probably with no mind to return. So there is none in the Department to feel himself interested in Oriya education. Out of 32 officers on instruction only four are Oriyas. Under the new scheme the number of Sub-Inspectors will rise from five to eight from this year. The Oriyas may legitimately expect that these new Sub-Inspectors will be Oriyas.

   There are many graduates in Orissa and some of them have been serving the education department with credit. An Oriya Deputy Inspector and three Oriya Sub-Inspectors may be brought from Orissa.
3. Police: Out of 21 officers on the executive staff of this department there is only one Oriya Sub-Inspector posted only

last year in this district. Oriyas have proved successful in Police Department in Orissa. The difficulties of Bengali and Hindi speaking Moffasil officers in understanding the language and ideas of the Oriya mass who do not understand the officers and their language have been indicated above. In the interest of good administration and in justice to the Oriya mass, the number of Oriya sub-Inspectors of Police should be increased and one Inspector should be posted in the district.

4. Forest and Other Departments - In the three forests of the district there is only one Oriya forester and two Oriya clerks out of nearly seventy officers both in the executive and ministerial staff of the department. In Excise, Chaukidari and Jail the Oriya element is totally absent. In the ministerial staff of the Deputy Commissioner's Office and of other departments, the absence of Oriya is extremely deplorable.

It is to be noted that the executive and ministerial staff of each department are at present so entirely manned by outsiders that admission of a new candidate of the district is well nigh impossible. Instances are not rare where candidates of the district have been unfairly passed over in favour of less qualified candidates from outside. Only recently in ministerial establishment of the Police Department a Bengali plucked Matriculate has been appointed as probationer in supercesion of the claim of a Ho who is a Matriculate. The Ho candidate complained of this to me at Chaibasa. These are however minor matters, but go a long way in creating a feeling of dissatisfaction and disappointment in the minds of the natives of the district. The difficulty in the way of the natives and specially of the Oriyas for getting into Government service will ever remain insurmountable unless the District Officer and the Heads of Departments consider their claims carefully and sympathetically, which they ought to do if the policy of the Government to protect the interest of the children of the soil is to be encouraged and carried out. The paucity of Oriya candidates which may be set up as ground for their non-employment in Government offices is due to the unnatural process of their education through the medium of a language which is not their mother-tongue. Unless it is changed and a natural process followed the Oriyas of Singhbhum cannot hope

for a better prospect. If Singhbhum at present does not supply a good number of qualified Oriyas for Government Service, Orissa certainly can; and Singhbhum Oriyas naturally expect that Oriya officers from Orissa will help them in their progress and will communicate their feelings accurately to the authorities.

5. Public Bodies - The Oriya element is also absolutely absent in all the local bodies of the district. In Municipalities of Chaibasa and Chakradharpur there ought to have been Oriya Commissioners. There are competent Oriyas in both the Municipalities to serve as Commissioners. I put a question in the Legislative Council regarding the non-representation of Oriyas in the newly constituted Chakradharpur Municipality in which out of one thousand sixteen holdings five hundred twenty belong to Oriyas. In reply to the interpellation the Government have promised to take Oriya Commissioners when vacancy occurs. Of the Oriyas I have come across in Singhbhum names of Babus Bhagaban Sarangi, Head Master Rly. M. E. School, Kahnu Kishore Pani and Iswari Charan Sarangi, Brahmatyardars and landholders at Chakradharpur and of Babu Purna Chandra Tripathy, Pleader, and Brajamohan Tripathy , Zamindar and Merchant, at Chaibasa, may be noted for membership in local body. In the District Road Cess Committee though there are some Oriya Zamindars, the Oriya popular element is not at all represented. I understand a largely signed petition was submitted last year by the people of Dhalbhum to the Deputy Commissioner for the nomination of Babu Purna Chandra Tripathy to the said Committee. The prayer has not been granted though a promise has been held out for a favourable consideration of the matter on the next occasion. I hope I shall be excused for going into these details. My only justification is the ignorance and backwardness of the people for whom I am pleading. Some of them complained to me of their present state of humiliation and neglect.

I am afraid this letter has out stepped the limit within which I thought at the outset to confine it. But, while writing to you, an able and experienced Officer, who has spent the best

part of your life in Orissa, I could not resist the temptation of dealing with the Oriya question, at some length, of Singhbhum. I must confess that I have restrained my feelings and omitted many facts which, if fully expressed, might have made this letter longer. Conscious of the genuineness of the interest that you feel for the Oriyas, I trust you will not feel in the least embarrassed by this correspondence, busy as you may be at the present moment in getting yourself ready for your departure. In Orissa you are always known as a strong officer who has the courage of his conviction. Oriyas of Orissa will always remember you for what you have done for the good management of the affairs of the Jagannath temple. Now you are on the eve of the moment. It would be your last act of grace for the dying Oriyas of Singhbhum, to put their case before the Government in true light and to take such step as you think necessary and desirable for the redress of the long standing grievances in which they have been struggling and which, if I may say so, have actually eaten into their vitality and threatened their existence as a distinct people.

Believe me,

Yours sincerely,
Sd/- Gopabandhu Das.

P. S. The three petitions forwarded to me are herewith returned.

To
A. Garrett, Esqr., I.C.S.,
Deputy Commissioner, Singhbhum,
Chaibasa.

ଗୋପୀନାଥ ନନ୍ଦଶର୍ମାଙ୍କ ଚିଠି

ଶ୍ରୀହରି ଶରଣଂ

୨୮-୪-୧୯୧୯.
ପାରଳାଖିମଣ୍ଡି.

ଆଶୀର୍ବାଦପୂର୍ବକ,
ପ୍ରିୟ ମହାଶୟ,

ମୁଁ ଏକପ୍ରକାରେ ସ୍ୱାସ୍ଥ୍ୟଲାଭ କରୁଅଛି । ଆଶାକରେ ଆପଣମାନେ ସପରିବାର ସୁଖରେ ଅଛନ୍ତି ।

ଶ୍ରୀମୀନ୍ ମାନ୍ୟବରବାବୁ ତ ସବୁ ସମୟରେ ଦେଶପାଇଁ କାନ୍ଦି ଏଣେତେଣେ ବୁଲିଲେ । ସେ ଯେ କେବେ ଟିକିଏ ସୁସ୍ଥହୋଇ କୁଟୀରରେ ବସିରହନ୍ତୁ ଏହା ମୁଁ ସ୍ଥିରକରି ପାରୁନାହିଁ । ଆଜି ଏବେ ଆପଣଙ୍କ (ଅସ୍ପଷ୍ଟ) ସେ ମହୋଦୟଙ୍କଠାକୁ ଏ ପତ୍ର ଖଣ୍ଡିକ ପଠାଇଲି । ଆପଣ ପଢ଼ି ଶୀଘ୍ର ସେ ମହୋଦୟଙ୍କଠାକୁ ପଠାଇଦେବେ ଏବଂ ଅନୁଗ୍ରହ କରିବେ ଯେ ପତ୍ରରେ ମୋର ପ୍ରାର୍ଥନା ଅବିଳମ୍ବେ ସଫଳ କରିବେ ।

ଆପଣମାନେ କେବଳ ମୋର ପୃଷ୍ଠପୋଷକ, କେବଳ ପୃଷ୍ଠପୋଷକ ନୁହନ୍ତି, ସର୍ବସ୍ୱ ଅଟନ୍ତି । ଆପଣଙ୍କ ସୁବିଚାରରେ କେବଳ ମୋର ଅକିଂଚିତ କରିଛନ୍ତି ପରିପୁଜିତ ।

ବିଶ୍ୱାସ କରେ ଆପଣ ଅବଶ୍ୟ ମୋର ଅନୁରୋଧ ମନେରଖି ଅଛନ୍ତି । ପୁରୀ ବଳଭଦ୍ରପୁର ଶାସନରେ ସୁବିଧାକ୍ରମେ ଖଣ୍ଡିଏ ଡିହ ବଗିଚା ପ୍ରଭୃତି ଏବଂ ହଳ ଇତ୍ୟାଦି ସହ ମୋ ନାମରେ କ୍ରୟ କରିବେ ବୋଲି ଯେ ପ୍ରାର୍ଥନା କରିଅଛି, ତାହା କେତେଦୂର ଆପଣ ସାଧିତ କରିଅଛନ୍ତି ବୋଲି ମନେକରେ । ଏ ସମ୍ବନ୍ଧେ ଆପଣ ସୁବିଚାର କରି ପତ୍ର ଦେବେ । ପଠାଇବାଲାଗି ସାହାଯ୍ୟପ୍ରାପ୍ତି ସମ୍ବନ୍ଧେ ଯାହା କର୍ତବ୍ୟ କରିବେ ।

ଆପଣଙ୍କର ସ୍ନେହାଧୀନ,
ଶ୍ରୀ ଗୋପୀନାଥ ନନ୍ଦଶର୍ମା.

ଶ୍ରୀଯୁକ୍ତ ଶ୍ରୀ ନୀଳକଣ୍ଠ ଦାସ, ଏମ୍. ଏ., ମହୋଦୟ,
ସତ୍ୟବାଦୀ ହାଇସ୍କୁଲ ।

To The Inspector General of Civil Hospitals, Bihar and Orissa

To
The Inspector General of Civil Hospitals,
Bihar and Orissa,
Ranchi.

Satyabadi.

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No10155/ E/65 of 1917, dated 14th of August 1919 and beg to express my thankfulness for your promise of a favourable consideration of Babu Madan Mohan Pradhan's case. But, I regret you make no statement on the point raised in my letter as to whether the two medical scholarships fixed for the pure natives of Orissa have been awarded to two Oriya students of the Calcutta Medical College this year. My information on the subject is that only one Mohamedan student from Orissa has got one of the two scholarships, the other being given to a Bihari student. If this be a fact, I daresay it is an injustice to the Oriya candidates, which it is earnestly hoped will not be repeated in future.

I etc.,
Sd/- Gopabandhu Das.

Letter from the Director of Medicine an Sanitation, Nizam's Govt., to Gopabandhu

Hyderabad, Deccan,
December 13, 1919.

No. 634-P

Dear Sir,

You will remember my visiting your institution some 3-1/2 years ago and how greatly interested I was in all that you showed me. I made special mention of it in the report regarding tuberculosis which I submitted to the Government of India, and I am now anxious to repeat the same mention in a book on the subject which I am preparing for general circulation.

Will you kindly let me know with as little delay as possible any recent information regarding the progress of the school and any details of interest? Are you still keeping up the open-air regime? Does the health of your pupils remain satisfactory?

I should be very glad to to have any information that you can give me.

Yours sincerely,
Sd/- (Illegible)
Director, H.E.H. the Nizam's

Med. and Sanitation Dept.

The Hon. Secretary,
Sathiabadi High School,
Sakhigopal,
Near Puri.

Letter from Shri Jagabandhu Singh to Gopabandhu

Puri,
23-1-20.

My dear Gopabandhubabu,

The election is not yet settled. If you don't come I think either of the other two candidates will succeed. Pitabas went to the Magistrate and asked him about the truth or otherwise of the rumour that he is supporting some particular candidate. He said that he won't interfere in any way. He has after this run down to Khurdha, perhaps to induce Ajaya Babu to his side. Radhasyam is also there with Surendra Babu; he might be inducing him to his side. As I find, Khurdha will decide the fate. If you and some others, who could have possibly voted on this side, be absent I think neither Banamali nor I have any chance at all. Under the circumstances your absence will vitally affect this side's cause and hence it is desirable you should come. If you meant any of us should be elected you must come and try head and heart for this. Otherwise we fail. Please consider the situation fully before you decide to be absent on the occasion. I am of opinion that you should not be absent.

Yours sincerely,
Sd/- Jagabandhu Singh.

Letter from the Private Secretary to the Lieut. Governor of Bihar and Orissa

Government House,
Patna.
The 2nd March, 1920.

Dear Mr. Gopabandhu Das,

His Honour thinks you would be interested to learn that Mr Senapati has now been definitely selected for the Indian Civil Service.

Yours sincerely,
Private Secretary.

The Hon'ble Babu Gopabandhu Das,
Cuttack.

To A. V. Thakkar on Famine Relief in Puri

Satyabadi,
----- April, 1920.

My dear Sir,

I am very thankful to you for the contributions that have been received for the Puri famine relief through your influence and exertion. You might have read in papers by this time that H.H. the L-G. of Bihar and Orissa visited the affected areas on 7th instant. I accompanied him. You will be glad to know that our case was proved satisfactorily. H.H. was perfectly convinced that all that ought to have been done had not been done. But, I am afraid, after all this, the Government will not declare famine. The L-G. is however taking steps for the distribution of gratuitous relief. In certain parts they have already distributed clothes. It is not definitely known what the Government measures would be. I am sure we shall have to supplement Government measure very largely. Many houses have fallen down. They have to be rebuilt. The kitchen which the officials are now proposing to open in different relief centres will be attended by low class people only. Anybody who has experience of relief work in any part of India must have known that higher caste people do not accept gratuitous relief for reluctance to take their meals in the kitchen. They need to be helped. These and such others' needs are to be satisfied through our non-official efforts. We require very large funds for this. Mr. L. Sahu was about to leave for Bombay on receipt of your telegram. But before an appeal for funds is made to the public after H.H.'s visit, we should definitely know what the Government are going to do. The public would have to know this. In about a fortnight the Government measures will be settled. I advise Mr. Sahu to postpone going to Bombay till then.

If convenient, I may accompany him. We have very high hopes on Bombay. That is the premier city in India which

compare so favourably with big cities of the west in public spirit and munificent gifts. Your services in the interest of the suffering humanity are well known. We should have been much benefited and inspired by your presence in our midst in connection with the relief work. We shall however ever remember your sympathy and help for the unfortunate people of this district.

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,
Sd/- Gopabandhu Das.

To
A. V. Thakkar, Esqr.,
Girgaum,
Bombay.

To Mr. Sakhichand about a Police Sub-inspector.

Satyabadi,
29th April, 1920.

My dear Mr. Sakhichand,

Though we are both anxious to meet each other as often as possible, it unfortunately generally happens that we do not get the opportunity as we wish. I have been long seeking an occasion to make a complain to you. That is with regard to the conduct of the local Sub-Inspector. Some time ago as you are perhaps aware a case for defamation was brought against him. That was somehow compromised at my instance. That was mistake on my part as I found out later on. In course of the compromise he made several confessions on the strength of which some suggestions were made against his conduct in the issue of the 'Samaja' in which the news appaered. I do not know if any action has been taken on that. The S-I however seemed to get frightened at the suggestion made in the 'Samaja'. In the meantime several complaints made against him reached me from some of the people of the locality. One day the S-I sought an interview with me, through a friend of mine, which was refused. He, however, got hold of me in my evening walk. He confessed his guilt before me, begged unqualified pardon and assured me that in future he would so behave himself that no complaint would be heard against him. On that

assurance I did not think it necessary to proceed in the matter further then. Afterwards it was found that he was not sincere in his confession. His assurances were all hollow and his habits were too inveterate and pronounced for any change. Complaints were received again. I have with me documentary evidence of his taking bribes. I am told since then he has approached the people who were forced to give bribes. It need hardly be said that Sakhigopal is an important influential centre in the District where the public are too vigilant to allow any such abuse to go unchecked. If in a place like this the conduct of the S-I be such and that after such detections, confessions and assurances, it is not difficult to see what harassment such an officer would cause to people in less advanced centres. May I request you to make an enquiry in to the conduct of this S-I and take such actions as you deem necessary. I am here till 23rd, 22nd being excepted.

Yours sincerely,
Sd/- Gopabandhu Das.

On Relief at Famine Relief centres

To (not available)
Sir,

In reply to your memo. no..... of the 27th April, 1920, I am forwarding an extract from the tour diary of 15th-20th of Babu D. Das, Dy. Collector. I have the honour to say that Kashinath Das, of Bamnal, who is said to have obstructed the Dy. Collector in his work, is no longer a student of the Satyabadi School. He appeared at the last matriculation examination and consequently his name no longer continues on our rolls. I may, however, add that from the information I have very reliably received of the incident referred to in the Dy. Collector's diary, I do not think the said Kashinath and his brother spoke any such thing for which they are to blame. I however request that there should not be such occasions of unpleasantness between the people and the officer-in-charge of relief work and I shall endeavour to minimise the chances for such occasions from the people's side. I admit officers have strictly to follow the famine code. But, I know personally that gratuitous relief is refused to many persons who really deserve

it. Even when a person is found fit for labouring, I think he should be given relief if there is no labour at hand, in which he can be employed. You must first find work for the able bodied persons before you can turn them out from the relief centre. I am afraid some of the relief officers consider only those persons fit for gratuitous relief who are almost on the verge of death and the so-called able bodied persons have to go without relief until they come to this extreme point. I am told the rate at which relief is given is not in accordance with the Famine Code. If this be a fact, I sincerely trust you will take early steps to raise the rate to conform to the provisions.

Yours sincerely,
Sd/- G. Das.

Gopabandhu's letter to the District Magistrate, Cuttack, about the prevailing famine condition

To
H.K. Broscoe, I.C.S.,
District Magistrate,
Cuttack.

Dear Sir,

I beg to enclose herewith a letter in original from (illegible) of village Hodia (?) within the Jagatsinghpur thana. It is stated that she has lost her son for want of food. I hope you will kindly enquire into the matter and take necessary action to relieve the unfortunate widow.

Poor M(illegible)'s is not the solitary instance. During my tour of the affected parts of Silo and Sibri parganas, deaths from starvation were reported to me and I have got evidence of such cases. In the village Parbatipur I learnt of some Karan girl who has become a helpless orphan
due to distinctly famine condition.

I write this to bring to your notice these and such other cases that I have been anxious to have an interview when I would personally communicate to you all that I saw and offer my humble suggestions for the improvement of the situation.

Yours faithfully,
Sd/- Gopabandhu Das.

Satyabadi,
Sakhigopal (BNRly),
18-5-20.

My dear Sir,

The blocks you sent have been received here. I think you have got copies of Mr. Thakkar's report and the Report of the Non-official Enquiry Committee, which I asked Mr. L Sahoo to send to you. They have already appeared in papers with comments there on. I hope you will kindly have some paragraphs on the subject in the next number of the Modern Review.

I may here inform you that an organization has been started under the name of "the People's Relief Committee" in supersession of all the previously organised efforts to carry out relief measures in addition to what the Governments are doing. We are making an appeal for funds. A copy of the appeal will be sent to you for publication in the Modern Review and in Prabasi which I am sure you will do ungrudgingly. I have been receiving contributions from different quarters as a result of your appeal in the Modern Review. The number of people now in receipt of government gratuitous relief is a little over 7,000. We are now distributing relief in 2 centres where over 2,500 are receiving help. In about a week 8 more centres will be opened. Our scheme of work has been prepared, volunteers with their captains have been organised. We only wait for wagons of rice which has been ordered from Balasore.

With regards,

Yours sincerely,
Sd/- Gopabandhu Das.

Letter to Mr. Whitmore on Oriya school education in Singhbhum

Satyabadi,
Sakhigopal (Puri).
The 18th May, 1920.

Dear Mr. Whitmore,

I enclose herewith a note on primary education in Singhbhum and hope you will agree with me that the time has come when some Guru training school should be started in that district to train gurus for Oriya primary schools. I

understand that 8 Oriya schools have been set up in Porahat and Dhalbhum has also an equal number. The Oriya people are taking to their schools very kindly and desire to have more. The Hon'ble Mr. Ledlesusier (?) , the member in charge of education, in my interview with him in August last at Ranchi assured me that he would encourage the extension of Oriya education in Oriya villages in Singhbhum when the people would express their desire for that. The Oriyas whom I have come across in that district are anxious to give their children Oriya education. In the annual meeting of the Singhbhum Utkal Sabha held under the Presidentship of the Thakursaheb of Anandapur on the 12th instant they have passed resolutions expressing this desire in clear and unequivocal terms. The Government have already recognised the justice and fairness of their claim to have Oriya schools in their villages. You know I am interested in Oriya education in Singhbhum. It is often very painful to watch Oriya children struggling hard to understand their elementary lessons in Hindi and Bengali primary schools. It need hardly be said that primary education through the medium of a language other than the mother tongue of the children is unnatural and opposed to all sound principles of education. I would go so far as to say that Oriya boys should be taught their primary lessons in Oriya even if their parents are opposed. I earnestly hope and trust that as a thoughtful educationist you will kindly appreciate the difficulties under which Oriya children have been working so long and take such steps as you think necessary to satisfy their educational aspirations with which the Government have so sincerely sympathised. I hope my suggestions embodied in the note sent herewith will receive your careful and sympathetic consideration.

Yours sincerely,
Sd/- Gopabandhu Das.

Letter from S. Majumdar seeking help by students at the time of the car festival

Puri,
The 3rd June, 1920.

D.O. No.4044.

Dear Sir,

The medical and sanitary arrangements made during the last year's car festival have met with approval of the Local Government who have since ordered that similar arrangements should be made every year to cope with the epidemic. Could you kindly arrange to send 30 volunteers to work in connection with the car festival as was done last year? Their services are required for 15 days with effect from 15th instant. Railway fare and the cost of fooding of the volunteers will be paid by the Municipality. An early reply is requested.

Yours sincerely,
Sd/- S. Majumdar.

To The Hon'ble Babu Gopabandhu Das,
Satyabadi.

Letter from Collector, Cuttack on the famine situation

Office of the Collector of Cuttack,
The 8th June, 1920.

D.O. No.104Res.

Dear Sir,

I am in receipt today of your two letters of 6th and 7th.

I am having enquiries made regarding the petition of Mohana Bewa and the two orphans of Parbati.

As stated in my previous letter I shall be glad to see you, if you come to Cuttack, but I doubt the necessity of your making a special journey for the purpose. The Raiyats have approached me freely during my recent two tours which I shall be resuming on Friday next for another week and the Sadar Sub-divisional Officer, an experienced and sympathetic Oriya Officer, has already started on a week's tour in the affected area.

Conditions do not appear to be as serious as has been represented and petitions are found often to be exaggerated, as is only to be expected. Relief centres have, moreover, already been selected where necessary and the lists of recipients will be extended as necessity develops.

Yours faithfully,
Sd/- --------.

To The Hon'ble Babu Gopabandhu Das,

Satyabadi (Puri).

Letter from Gopabandhu to the Collector

Satyabadi,
13-6-20.

Dear Sir,

Here is another letter which purports to bear the thumb impression of Gabhi Bewa of the village Arisole in Union No. 17 within Jagatsinghpur Thana. A literal English translation of the letter is enclosed herewith. It is quite possible that the girl Nishi, though granted a ticket for gratuitous relief, might have been disappointed repeatedly at the centre of relief. I hope you will kindly enquire into the matter and take such steps as would prevent recurrence of such omissions or oversight on the part of the man in charge of the relief centre.

I am glad that relief centres have been started at places where they are necessary and you are watching the situation with so much care and vigilance. I hope an accurate survey of the entire area under distress has been made so that no village calling for any measure of relief has been overlooked. I have not brought to your notice which I thought I would share with you personally during my interview, - I mean the question of breaches on both sides of Debi river. I am sure the matter has received your attention. The Raiyats complain of it everywhere. On Brahmani Silo side of the river I saw some seven breaches from Gobindpur to Dhanmandal and along the little island known as Sybiri-Terainanz there are also equal number of breaches. I passed along the whole tract and found unless these breaches are dammed up the raiyats should not take the risk to cultivate their lands, which will be flooded immediately as there will be rise in the river. At many places the raiyats are willing to raise the bunds themselves. But they need permission of the authorities. At other places some Government help may be necessary. I think the repair of the breaches may be undertaken as relief works to supply labour to the people of that area.

There is another matter of no less importance. In some places grain golas are more necessary than gratuitous relief. In consequence, these golas will be real source of relief to the

middle class respectable people. I am afraid during rains when some of these tracts will be isolated by water on all sides, the miseries of the people will be greater than now and the necessity and importance of such golas are obvious under such circumtances.

I request you to let me know whether you have taken any steps with regard to the breaches and grain golas. An early reply will oblige.

Sincerely yours,
Sd/- Gopabandhu Das.

(Translation of Gabhi Bewa's letter)

To
The Editor, Samaja.
Sir,

My name is Gabhi Bewa, village Arisole in Union No. 17 of Thana Jagatsinghpur, Dist. Cuttack.

My home is close to the village Noda. I had a daughter Nishi....20 days ago the District Collector ordered rice to be given to her. The President gave a ticket. We ran to Adaspur thrice. No one bothered to give us rice. To-day is the 3rd June 1920. Thursday at about evening time my daughter Nishi died for want of food. Life went away owing to starvation. You will kindly communicate this to our Raja (she evidently means the District Magistrate) and have it published in your paper. Do this favour.

Respectfully yours,

Letter from Secy. to Lt. Governor on his visit to Puri

Government House, Ranchi,
The 19th June, 1920.

My dear Mr. Das,

I am desired by his honour to thank you for your letter of the 11th June and for the photo which arrived safely yesterday and which is much appreciated by His Honour who looks back with pleasure on his two visits to the school.

He is extremely pleased to hear how successful the school was at the last Matriculation examination.

Yours sincerely,
Sd/-................

Private Secretary.

The Hon'ble Mr. Gopabandhu Das,
P.O. Sakhigopal,
(District Puri)

Letter from Gopabandhu to (name not available) in Lahore

Dear Sir,

I owe you an apology for not replying to your letter of 25-5-20 earlier. I was away from the Hd. Quarters. I hope to be excused for the delay. Our printed appeals have already been sent to the editor of The Tribune and Mahatma Hansraj and Lala Lajpat Rai. I think Puri famine affair has been much widely known in the country. The programme of our relief work is being published in the papers from time to time. I have no acquaintance with the eminent influential persons you have mentioned in your letter. I think my personal request through separate letters will not produce any better result than the printed one already issued on behalf of the Puri Famine Relief Committee.

I thank you very much for the interest you are taking in these matters. I trust you will try to raise some funds in that part of the country for the distressed people of Puri. A few copies of the appeal are also sent to you under separate cover.

Yours sincerely,
Sd/- Gopabandhu Das.

To Mr. S. N. Das Gupta, Lahore, on the famine situation

Dear Sir,

Please excuse me for the delay in replying to your letter of the 26th May. The delay was unavoidable as I have been moving about these days in moffasil and was absent from hd. quarters for many days past. I received a similar letter from Babu Shrishchandra Gupta of DAV College, Lahore, making the same suggestions as you have done. We have already sent appeals to the editor of the "Tribune" and to some of the Punjab leading men you have mentioned in your letters. I think the Puri famine and the endeavours that are being made on the people's side for its relief have been widely advertised to the country. The contributions we have been receiving are

certainly encouraging. Reports of our are being published regularly in newspapers. As I am not personally known to the leaders and public men of Punjab you have named, I think my personal request to them will not have any better result than the printed appeal used on behalf of the People's famine Relief Committee, Puri, signed by myself and my fellow workers.

I have sent a few copies of appeal to Shrish Babu. I hope if you both co-operate to raise funds there, a decent contribution may be expected.

I am very thankful for the interest and anxiety you feel for the distressed people in Orissa.

Yours sincerely,
Sd/- G. Das.

S. N. Das Gupta, M.A.

To (not available)
Sir,

I write to state that since His Honour's visit to the distressed areas, I have been receiving queries from different quarters as to the measures Govt. have taken for the relief of the famished people. There is no doubt that after all the Government measures have to be supplemented in many cases. The relief that is now being given is not adequate. So I have decided to approach the public for help to supplement Government work. But the public will naturally inquire about what the Govt. were doing before they respond to the appeal.

I shall be highly obliged if you kindly let me know definitely all that the Government have decided to do with regard to the famine area and its people. An early reply is requested.

Sincerely,
Sd/-G. Das.

To I.G. Hospitals, Bihar & Orissa on seats for Orissa students in Calcutta Medical College

Satyabadi,
13-8-1920.

Dear Sir,

I understand the number of seats set apart for the Oriya students in the Calcutta Medical College have not been filled up this year. I do not know how many Oriya students applied for admission in to that college and how many of them were selected. I shall thank you if you kindly favour me with the information on this point.

Out of the scholarships created by Government for our students of this province to prosecute their studies in Calcutta Medical College, two scholarships generally and sometimes also three are awarded to Oriya students. May I request you to let me know how many scholarships have been given to Oriya students this year and the names of the students to whom they have been awarded.

I have been asked to request you on another matter. Babu Banbehari Pattanaik, an Oriya student in the Calcutta Medical College, got a scholarship for six years. Unfortunately he could not pass in regular course and in consequence his scholarship was stopped. He has, however, passed the examination in a subsequent chance. But, I understand, his scholarship has not yet been renewed. Such renewal has been granted on previous occasions in similar cases. Moreover, since the original contract was with the student for six years, it is but just and fair that he should get the scholarship for the full period.

Oriyas have not made necessary progress in medical studies and have not been proportionately represented in the service. They need sympathy and encouragement from the authorities. I hope in recognition of their claim for help and support from Government, you will be pleased to consider the case of Banbehari favourably.

Yours sincerely,
Gopabandhu Das.

To
The I. G., Hospitals, Bihar and Orissa,
Ranchi.

Notes on Tanki Bahal and Tanki Bajyaft Interest.

There are two different classes of land interests in Puri district owned mainly by Brahmins of Sasans. Sasans are villages established by some kings or their queens or some distinguished ministers. These two classes of interest are Tanki Bahal and Tanki Bajyaft. Tanki is quit rent or what is called in old English documents "white rent". Ancient kings of Orissa made gifts of lands to Brahmins who would not like to hold the lands rent free as they believed that all the benefits accruing from the religious penances and practices performed on such lands would go to the donor. So, at the instance of the donees, a nominal rent was fixed on these lands. This rent was not subject to further enhancement and merit the holders of the lands free from all mother services and payments. At the time of settlement under the British rule those who could prove their title to hold this land at this nominal rent were recorded as Tankidars and their lands Tanki-Bahil, and the lands of those who could not so prove their title were recorded as Tanki-Bajyaft (Resumed). The latter class were however allowed to hold their lands at a concession rate, which was much lower than that of the ordinary tenants. Rents of tanki-Bahil lands were not enhanced in successive settlements, but those on the tanki-Bajyaft lands are enhanced. Holders of these two classes of interests are are really tenants. They till their lands with their own ploughs, of course through labourers. In some villages they have been recorded in the settlement papers as Rayats; in others as tenure holders. It is clear that those recorded as tenure holders are in a disadvantageous position. A tenure holder in order that he may be a voter is required to pay cess of Rs.6-4-0 while a rayat would pay his right only. But there is practically no difference between a rayat and a Tanki-Bahil holder or a Bajyaft holder so far in use of the land and the original purpose of the tenancy are concerned. As it stands at present, a rayat holding 5 acres of land would be a voter, where as a tanki or Bajyaftdar, who does not differ in any way from a rayat cannot become a voter even if he cultivates 15 acres of land. If the tanki and Bajyaftdars be treated as tenure holders, a large number of people having education and influence in society

and also possessing as good, if not better, landed interest as the rayats, will be excluded from the voters' list. I am afraid the cases of the holders of the Tanki and Bajyaft lands in Orissa were not looked into by the Franchise Committee. The matter however deserves careful consideration.

There is another difficulty with regard to the Tanki Bahil villages. The whole village was made over as a gift to the most pious and leading Brahmine of that village, but the gift was meant to be participated by all the Brahmins together. Though since then the lands have been partitioned among the several villagers by metes and bounds and are separately possessed and enjoyed, the tanki or rent for the whole mauza is being paid jointly, each contributing his share proportionate to his land. Now, the question is, how the electoral roll is to be prepared of such villages; who among the villagers would be entitled to vote? Some of these villages contain 200 to 300 families. I think the franchise of each individual should be determined on the basis of his share of rent for the whole village.

A Suggestion on Oriya Primary education in Singhbhum

Early in this month I had a tour in parts of Dhalbhum in Singhbhum district and at the request of some villagers I visited some 4 Oriya L.P. Schools recently started in villages Barasati, Marhru, Pinchaulia, and Khandusuanda. The District Inspector of Schools had had inspected the schools before my visit. I was glad to find that he had at least recognised the necessity of Oriya schools for the population in these parts. I passed through several villages on Pasulia side and was perfectly satisfied that they were all inhabited by Oriyas only who speak Oriya at home and would like to have their children educated in their own mother tongue. I saw 7 L.P. schools including the 4 older ones. 2 visited had been started since January last and efforts were being made to start more. The difficulty with regard to such schools is the absence of competent Oriya teachers in the district. The District Inspector of Schools has noted this fact in his inspection notes. He has advised the villagers to secure qualified teachers. But for many

years past Oriya has been abolished from schools in this district. As such it is now almost impossible to find qualified teaches there. It is expensive to import teachers from other Orissa districts.(Illegible). Most of the primary school teachers in Purahat and Dhalbhum who are almost all Oriyas are found opposed to the establishment of Oriya schools owing to their fear of losing their posts and being superseded by Oriya teachers from Orissa. I think the difficulty can be got over by establishing two Oriya Guru Training Schools, one in Puruhat and the other in Dhalbhum. The Oriya teachers now working in Hindi or Bengali schools know Oriya fairly well. Oriya is their mother tongue which they speak at home and almost in all occasions of their daily life. They have even to explain the Hindi and Bengali lessons in Oriya to their pupils. Many of them are trained teachers. What they require to qualify them to teach in Oriya schools is some training in the Oriya language. Many of the primary school teachers I have seen in Singhbhum are quite willing to undergo such training to obtain a certificate in language examination. The lessons in Mathematics, History, Geography and even in other subjects to a certain extent are the same in Bengali and Hindi but not in the primary schools. Since training in the Guru training Schools will enable the Oriya teachers who are already trained in the methods, they can successfully teach in the Oriya primary schools. Until such arrangement is made to man the Oriya primary schools with local teachers, Oriya education cannot make satisfactory progress in the district.

Gopabandhu Das.

ଗୋଦାବରୀଶ ମିଶ୍ରଙ୍କଠାରୁ ଚିଠି

ଆମ୍ବଶିକ୍ଷାଶାଳା,

୩୦-୯- (୧୯୨୦ ?)

ମହାଶୟ,

ଆପଣଙ୍କ ପତ୍ର ପାଇଚି । ସୁଦର୍ଶନବାବୁ ବିଲ୍ ପାଇଲେ ଟଙ୍କା ପଠାଇବେ । ପୂଜାପୂର୍ବରୁ ବହିଟି ବାହାରିଲେ ଭଲ ହେବ । ପ୍ରଥମ ଫର୍ମାର ପ୍ରୁଫ୍ ପାଇଲେ ମୁଁ ସତ୍ୟବାଦୀ ଯିବି । ଆଜି ଶିବାଜୀ ଛବି ପଠାଇଲି ।

ଗଲାବେଳେ ବହି ନେଇ ଯାଇଥିବି। ଚିତ୍ରଟି ବ୍ଲକ କରିବାପାଇଁ ପଠାଇଥିବେ। ଶିବାଜୀ ବ୍ଲକପାଇଁ ମୁଁ ସ୍ୱତନ୍ତ୍ର ଟଙ୍କା ନେଇ ଯିବି। ବହି ପୂଜାପରେ ଛପା ହେବ।

ସ୍ନେହର
ଗୋଦାବରୀଶ.

Letter to Mr. Hitchcock on the Lt. Governor's last visit to Orissa

Satyabadi,
5-11-1920.

Dear Mr. Hichcock,

It is very kind of His Honour to make time to visit Orissa on the eve of his retirement from Office. His presence in our midst will no doubt give joy and delight to his friends and admirers in this part of the province. I shall consider myself sufficiently fortunate to have this opportunity of paying my tribute of love and regard which I always cherished for him. I shall be thankful if you kindly consult His Honour's convenience and let me know if I can have an interview with him where ever convenient.

Yours sincerely,
Sd/- Gopabandhu Das.

To Mr. Basu regarding well for Satyabadi School

Satyabadi,
27th Nov., 1920.

My dear Mr. Basu,

Many thanks from your D.O of the 13th instant. I could not reply earlier as I was away from the station. I am sorry I could not see you last time you were here. We have been disappointed in your expectation to get good water from a deep seated spring. The spring at a depth of 112 feet does not give good water, though I too think that the water may turn better by use. The well will however be an inexhaustible source of water. I have decided to have the well at the place the boring has been made. So much time and energy should not be wasted in vain. Yes, I wish to keep the tubes where they are. How

much would that cost? How long would they last? Are they good and durable pipes? Kindly favour me with an early reply. I thank you once again for the sympathy and care you have shown to our school.

Yours sincerely,
Sd/- Gopabandhu Das.

ଗୋପବନ୍ଧୁଙ୍କର ଲୋକଙ୍କୁ ଖୋଲା ଚିଠି

(ଲେଖା କାଗଜରେ ତାରିଖ ନାହିଁ)

ଭାଇମାନେ,

ମୁଁ ଆଜି ଆପଣମାନଙ୍କୁ ଏ ସଭାକୁ ଡକାଇଛି । ପୁରୀ, କଟକ, ବାଲେଶ୍ୱର ତିନି ଜିଲ୍ଲାର ଅଞ୍ଚଳର ଚଉକିଦାରି ଇଉନିଅନ୍ ମାନଙ୍କରେ ଏହିପରି ସଭା କରାଯାଉଛି । ସେ ସବୁଥିରେ ଉପସ୍ଥିତ ହେବା ମୋ ପକ୍ଷରେ ଅସମ୍ଭବ । ଯେଉଁଠାରେ ଉପସ୍ଥିତ ହୋଇପାରୁ ନାହିଁ ସେଠା ଭାଇମାନଙ୍କୁ କ୍ଷମା ମାଗୁଛି । ପରେ ସମୟ ସୁବିଧା ପାଇବା ମାତ୍ରେ ଆପଣମାନଙ୍କ ଅଞ୍ଚଳକୁ ଯିବି ଏବଂ ଆପଣମାନଙ୍କ ସଙ୍ଗେ ବନ୍ୟା ଓ ଦୁର୍ଭିକ୍ଷର ପ୍ରତିକାର ବିଷୟରେ ପରାମର୍ଶ କରିବି ।

ବନ୍ୟା ଓଡିଶାର ପ୍ରଧାନ ବିପତ୍ତି । ପୁରୀ କଟକ ବାଲେଶ୍ୱର ତିନି ଜିଲ୍ଲାର କୌଣସି ନା କୌଣସି ଅଞ୍ଚଳରେ ଏହା ପ୍ରତିବର୍ଷ ଲାଗିରହିଛି । ବର୍ଷକୁ ବର୍ଷ ଧୋଇଯାଇ କେତେ ସ୍ଥାନ ଏକାବେଳକେ ନଷ୍ଟ ହୋଇଗଲାଣି । ବାଲି ଚଡା ପଡି ଫସଲର ଅଯୋଗ୍ୟ ହୋଇଗଲାଣି । ବନ୍ୟା ଯୋଗେ ଓଡିଶାର ସବୁ ପ୍ରକାର ଦୁଃଖଦୁର୍ଗତି । ଲୋକେ ଖାଇବା ପିନ୍ଧିବାକୁ ପାଉନାହାନ୍ତି; ଦେଶରେ ମଜୁରି ମିଳୁନାହିଁ । ଅନ୍ନକଷ୍ଟରେ ଦୁର୍ବଳ ହୋଇ ନାନା ରୋଗବ୍ୟାଧିରେ ସଢିସଢି ମରୁଅଛନ୍ତି । ଅନେକ ପେଟ ବିକଳରେ ବିଦେଶକୁ ପଳାଇ ଯାଉଛନ୍ତି । ଏ ସବୁ ଦୁଃଖକଷ୍ଟ ତ ତୁମମାନଙ୍କ ମଧ୍ୟରୁ ଅନେକେ ଅଙ୍ଗେ ନିଭଉଛ । ଆଉ ଅଧିକ କହିବା ଦରକାର ନାହିଁ ।

ଆମ ଦେଶ ସମୁଦ୍ରକୂଳରେ । ଏହାର ମଧ୍ୟଦେଇ ଅନେକ ଗୁଡିଏ ନଈ ସମୁଦ୍ରରେ ପଡିଛି । ଏ ସବୁ ନଈ ବହୁତ ଦୂର ସ୍ଥାନରୁ ବହି ଆସୁଛି । ବର୍ଷା ପ୍ରତି ବର୍ଷ ନିଶ୍ଚୟ ହେବ । ହେବା ଦରକାର । ନହେଲେ ସୃଷ୍ଟି ରକ୍ଷା ହେବନାହିଁ । ବର୍ଷା ହେଲେ ନଈ ବଢିବ । ନଈ ବଢିଲେ ଆମ ରାଜ୍ୟରେ ଧୋଇ । ଧୋଇ ଯେ ଆଜି ହେଉଚି ତାହା ନୁହେଁ । ପୂର୍ବେ ଏହିପରି ବଢି

ବନ୍ୟା ହେଉଥିଲା । ଦେଶ ଧୋଇଯାଉଥିଲା । କିଂତୁ ଏତେ କ୍ଷତି ହେଉନଥିଲା । ବରଂ ତହିଁର ଫଳରେ ଜମିର ଉର୍ବରା ଶକ୍ତି ବଢୁଥିଲା । ଅଧିକ ଶସ୍ୟ ଉତ୍ପନ୍ନ ହେଉଥିଲା । ତାହାର କାରଣ ଏହି ଯେ ବଢିପାଣି କିଆରିରେ ପଶି ଶୀଘ୍ର ସମୁଦ୍ର ଆଡକୁ ଚାଲିଯାଉଥିଲା । ପାଣି ଚଞ୍ଚଳ ଖଲାସ ହୋଇଯିବାରୁ ଫସଲର ସେପରି କ୍ଷତି ହେଉନଥିଲା । ଏବେ ପାଣି ସେପରି ଖଲାସ ହୋଇପାରୁ ନାହିଁ; କିଂବା କେବଳ ନଈରେ ଆସି ନଈରେ ଯାଉନାହିଁ । ଏଥିର ଅନେକ କାରଣ ଅଛି । ଅନୁସଂଧାନକରି ସେ ସବୁ କାରଣ ଜାଣିବା ଆବଶ୍ୟକ ।

ଏପରି ଅନୁସଂଧାନ ଯେ କେବେ ହୋଇନାହିଁ, ମୁଁ ତାହା କହୁନାହିଁ । ସରକାର ବେଳେ ବେଳେ ଯେ ଅନୁସଂଧାନ କରିଛି ତାହା ଭଲ ଭାବରେ ହୋଇନାହିଁ । ସବୁ ଅଞ୍ଚଳର ଅବସ୍ଥା ସେଥିରେ ଦେଖାଯାଇନାହିଁ । ଲୋକସାଧାରଣଙ୍କ ମତାମତ ସୁବିଧା ଅସୁବିଧା ବୁଝାଯାଇନାହିଁ । ଏ ଅନୁସଂଧାନପରେ କୌଣସି କୌଣସିଠାରେ କେବେ କେବେ ଯାହା କରାଯାଇଛି ସେ ସବୁ କେବଳ ତାଳିପକା କାମ; ସ୍ଥାୟୀ ପ୍ରତିକାର ବ୍ୟବସ୍ଥା ହୋଇନାହିଁ । ମାତ୍ର ସ୍ଥାୟୀ ପ୍ରତିକାର ନ ହେବାଯାଏ ଏ ବିପତ୍ତିରୁ ଉଦ୍ଧାର ମିଳିବନାହିଁ ।

ସରକାର ନବିଚାରିଲେ ସ୍ଥାୟୀ ପ୍ରତିକାର ଅସମ୍ଭବ । ସରକାରୀ କଳ ଅଚଳନ୍ତି ମହାମେରୁ । ତାକୁ ଚଳାଇବା ସହଜ ନୁହେ । ଦେଶଯାକ ସମସ୍ତେ ନଲାଗିଲେ ତାହା ଚଳିବ ନାହିଁ । ବନ୍ୟାବିପତ୍ତି ଓଡିଶାରେ ଯେପରି ଗୁରୁତର ଏ ପର୍ଯ୍ୟନ୍ତ ଦେଶସାରା ଆମ ବ୍ୟାକୁଳତା ପ୍ରକାଶ ପାଇନାହିଁ ।

ବନ୍ୟାଯୋଗେ ଓଡିଶାଲୋକେ ଯେ କେତେଦୂର କାତର ଓ ବ୍ୟାକୁଳ ତାହା ମୁଁ ଭଲରୂପେ ଜାଣେ । ଓଡିଶାର କେତେ ଧୋଇଆ ଅଞ୍ଚଳରେ ମୁଁ ଅନେକଥର ବୁଲିଛି । ଲୋକେ ମୁଠି ସାହାଯ୍ୟ ନେବାକୁ ବିରକ୍ତ । ଅବଶ୍ୟ ପେଟର ଯନ୍ତ୍ରଣା ସହିନପାରି ଅନେକ ହାତ ପତାଇ ଦେଇଥାଆନ୍ତି; ମାତ୍ର ସେମାନେ କେବଳ ଲୋଡୁଛନ୍ତି ବନ୍ୟାର ସ୍ଥାୟୀ ପ୍ରତିକାର । ସରକାର ନବିଚାରିଲେ ସ୍ଥାୟୀ ପ୍ରତିକାର ହୋଇପାରିବ ନାହିଁ ବୋଲି ଜାଣୁଛନ୍ତି । ମାତ୍ର ସରକାରକୁ କିପରି ନିଜର ଅବସ୍ଥା ଇଚ୍ଛା ଜଣାଇବେ, ବ୍ୟାକୁଳ ଡହକ ଚିତ୍କାର ଜଣାଇବେ ତାହା ସେମାନେ ଜାଣନ୍ତି ନାହିଁ । ସେମାନେ ବଡବେଶିହେଲେ ଜିଲା କିଲଟର ବା ସବ୍‌ଡିଭିଜନ୍ ମେଜେଷ୍ଟର ପାଖେ ଖଣ୍ଡେ

ଦରଖାସ୍ତ ପକାଉଛନ୍ତି । ସେ ଦରଖାସ୍ତ ହୁଏତ ଖତଗଦାକୁ ଯାଉଛି । ଦେଶଯାକ ସମସ୍ତେ ମିଶି ଏକତ୍ର ରଡିଛାଡିଲେ ସେ ସମୂହ ଗୁହାରି ସହଜରେ ଅଗ୍ରାହ୍ୟ ହେବନାହିଁ । – ଅତଏବ ବନ୍ୟା ଅଞ୍ଚଳର ସ୍ଥାନେ ସ୍ଥାନେ ଲୋକଙ୍କର ସଭାସମିତି କରି ଆପତ୍ତି ଅଭିଯୋଗମାନ ବ୍ୟକ୍ତ କରିବା ଦରକାର ହେଉଅଛି ।

ଆଜି ଆପଣମାନଙ୍କର ଏହି ଇଉନିଅନ ନିମନ୍ତେ ଗୋଟିଏ ବନ୍ୟାପ୍ରତିକାର କମିଟି ଗଢ଼ିବାକୁ ହେବ । ଭିନ୍ନ ଭିନ୍ନ ଇଉନିଅନ ମାନଙ୍କରେ ଏପରି କମିଟି ବସୁଛି । ଆପଣଙ୍କ ସଦର ଡିଭିଜନର ସଦର ମୁକାମରେ ଏହିପରି ଏକ କମିଟି ଅଛି । ତହିଁଉପରେ ସମଗ୍ର ଇଲାକାର ବନ୍ୟା ପ୍ରତିକାରଲାଗି ଏକ କେନ୍ଦ୍ର କମିଟି ଅଛି । ଏଇ ଇଉନିଅନର ପ୍ରକୃତ ଅବସ୍ଥା ଭଲମନ୍ଦ ସମୁଦାୟ ବିବରଣ ଇଉନିଅନ କମିଟି ସବ୍‌ଡିଭିଜନ୍ କମିଟିକୁ ଜଣାଇବେ । କେନ୍ଦ୍ର କମିଟି ଦ୍ୱାରା ତାହାସବୁ କାର୍ଯରେ ଲାଗିବ ଏବଂ ଇଉନିଅନର ପ୍ରତିକାର ବିଷୟରେ ବିହିତ ବ୍ୟବସ୍ଥା କରାଯିବ । ବନ୍ୟାର କାରଣ ଅନୁସନ୍ଧାନକରି ପ୍ରତିକାରି ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ କରିବାଲାଗି ଏକ ତଦନ୍ତ କମିଟି ନିଯୁକ୍ତ ହେବ । ଉକ୍ତ କମିଟି ବନ୍ୟା ଅଞ୍ଚଳର ସ୍ଥାନେ ସ୍ଥାନେ ବୁଲି ସମସ୍ତ ହାଲ ବୁଝିବେ ଓ ଲୋକ ସାଧାରଣଙ୍କ ମତାମତ ନେବେ । ଆପଣମାନଙ୍କର ଇଉନିଅନକୁ କମିଟି ଆସିବାବେଳେ ଏଠା ଇଉନିଅନ କମିଟିର ମେମ୍ବର ଓ ଅନ୍ୟାନ୍ୟମାନେ କମିଟିର କାର୍ଯରେ ସହାୟତା କରିବେ, ନିଜର ମତାମତ ଜଣାଇବେ ।

ବନ୍ୟା ସଙ୍ଗେ ବନ୍ଦୋବସ୍ତର ଘନିଷ୍ଠ ସମ୍ବନ୍ଧ । ଏଣେ ବନ୍ୟାରେ ଜମି ଧୋଇଯାଉଛି, ଲୋକେ ଉଚ୍ଛନ୍ନ ହୋଇ ଘରଦ୍ୱାର ଛାଡି ପଳାଉଛନ୍ତି । ତେଣେ ବନ୍ଦୋବସ୍ତ ଚାଲିଛି ଏବଂ ସେଥିରେ ପୁଣି ଜମି ଉପରେ ଜମା ବଢୁଛି । ବଢୁଛି ବୋଇଲେ ଦିଅଣା ଅଣେ ନୁହେଁ; ଟଂକା ମୁଣ୍ଡେ ଚାରଣା, ଆଠଣା ଏବଂ ଅନେକ ସ୍ଥଳରେ ତହିଁରୁ ଅଧିକ, ଦୁଇଗୁଣ ଅଢେଇଗୁଣ ପର୍ଯନ୍ତ ଯାଉଛି । ସମସ୍ତେ ବନ୍ଦୋବସ୍ତର ଉତ୍ପାତରୁ ରକ୍ଷା ପାଇବାକୁ ବ୍ୟାକୁଳ । ସେ ସମ୍ବନ୍ଧରେ ଯାହାକିଛି ଆପତ୍ତି ଅଭିଯୋଗ କରାଯିବ ଆପଣମାନଙ୍କ ଇଉନିଅନରେ ଏହି ଇଉନିଅନ କମିଟି ସେ ସବୁରେ ଯାଇ କରିବେ ।

ଏହା ଛଡା ଉପର କମିଟି ଯେତେବେଳେ ତଥ୍ୟ ସଂବାଦ ଲୋଡିବେ ତାହା ଇଉନିଅନ କମିଟି ଯୋଗାଇବେ ଏବଂ ଉପରର ଆଦେଶ ଅନୁସାରେ ଇଉନିଅନ ମଧ୍ୟରେ କାମ କରିବେ ।

ଆମ୍ଭମାନଙ୍କର ଏହି ଆନ୍ଦୋଳନଦ୍ୱାରା ହଠାତ୍ ଦୁଇଚାରି ମାସରେ ଯେ ଗୋଟାଏ କିଛି ବିଶେଷ ଫଳ ହୋଇଯିବ ମୁଁ କହୁନାହିଁ । ଫଳ ଯେବେ ହେଉ ବା ଯାହା ହେଉ ଆମ୍ଭମାନଙ୍କ ଉଦ୍ୟମ ଚାଲିଥାଉ । ନିଶ୍ଚେଷ୍ଟହୋଇ କେବଳ ଭିତରେ ଭିତରେ ଅଶାନ୍ତି ଅସନ୍ତୋଷ ପୋଷି ଦୀର୍ଘ ନିଶ୍ୱାସ ପକାଇବା କିଛି କିଛି ଫଳ ହେଲାନାହିଁ ବୋଲି - ଏହା ପୁରୁଷର କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ ନୁହେ । ତାହା କାପୁରୁଷତା । ଆମ୍ଭେମାନେ ସଂମିଳିତ ଭାବରେ ଉଦ୍ୟମ ଆନ୍ଦୋଳନ ଚଳାଇଲେ ସରକାର ଅଧିକ ଦିନ ଉଦାସୀନ ହୋଇ ରହିପାରିବ ନାହିଁ । ପ୍ରଜାର ଦାରୁଣ ଦୁଃଖଦୁର୍ଗତିକୁ ଆଖିବୁଜି, ଆପତ୍ତି ଅଭିଯୋଗ ନ ଶୁଣି, ନ୍ୟାଯ୍ୟ ଦାବିକି ଉପେକ୍ଷାକରି କୌଣସି ସରକାର ଅଧିକଦିନ ରହିପାରି ନାହିଁ ।

ଗୋପବଂଧୁ ଦାସ.

ହରେକୃଷ୍ଣ ମହତାବଙ୍କର ଗୋପବନ୍ଧୁଙ୍କୁ ଚିଠି

ସ୍ୱରାଜ୍ୟମନ୍ଦିର,
ବାଲେଶ୍ୱର.
୨୫-୨-୨୨.

ସପ୍ରଣାମନିବେଦନମିଦଂ
ପୂଜନୀୟ ମହାଶୟ,

ଆଜି ପ୍ରକାଶଙ୍କଠାରୁ ପତ୍ର ମିଳିଲା । ସେ ଲେଖିଛନ୍ତି ଆରମାସ ପଣ୍ଡିତ ମୋତିଲାଲ, ହାକିମ୍ ଆଜମଲ ଖାଁ ଓ ଡକ୍ଟର ଅନ୍ସାରି ଆସିବେ; ସେମାନଙ୍କର ଆସିବା ଆହୁରି ଯଦି ଦରକାର ଥାଏ ତାହାହେଲେ ତାର କରିବ, କଲେ ସେ ତା୩୦ରିଖ ଦିନ ରାତି ମେଲରେ କଟକରେ ପହୁଁଚିବେ । ଗୋପବାବୁ ମଧ୍ୟ ତାଙ୍କ ଆସିବା ପକ୍ଷରେ । ତେଣୁ ତାର କରୁଛି ସେ ଆସନ୍ତୁ । ଆହୁରି ମଧ୍ୟ ସେ ଲେଖିଛନ୍ତି ସେନଗୁପ୍ତଙ୍କ ପାଖକୁ ଏ ବିଷୟରେ ତାର କରିବାପାଇଁ । ମୁଁ ମଧ୍ୟ ତାହା କରୁଛି । ସେମାନେ ଆସନ୍ତୁ । ବର୍ତ୍ତମାନ ଆମ୍ଭମାନଙ୍କ ପ୍ରଦେଶରେ ଯେପରି depression ହୋଇଛି

ବାହାରୁ ଯେତେ ଲୋକ ଆସନ୍ତି ତେତେ ଭଲ । ଆଉ ମଧ୍ୟ ଓଡିଶା public men ବୁଝନ୍ତୁ ଯେ ଗୋପବଂଧୁଙ୍କ ଜେଲ୍‌ର ଫଳ ଓଡିଶା ବାହାରେ କିପରି କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ କରିଛି । କନିକାକୁ ଆମ୍ଭେମାନେ privately ଯିବା । Prakasam ଙ୍କ ଆସିବା କଥା ତ କଟକରେ ଅଜଣା ଥିବ । Kroter Ready ଥିବ । କନିକା ଯାଇ written statement ନ ପାଆନ୍ତୁ ପଛକେ କିଛି ତ ହେଲେ ଶୁଣିବେ । ସେତିକି ହେଉ । ଆପଣ ୨୯ ତାରିଖ ଦିନ ଯେପରି ହେଉ କଟକ ଆସିବେ । ନହେଲେ ତାଙ୍କ ସାଙ୍ଗରେ କାରବାର କିଏ କରିବ ? ଆପଣ ନିଶ୍ଚୟ ଆସିବେ । ଖଣ୍ଡେ ମୋ ଠିକଣାରେ ଏଠାକୁ ପତ୍ର ଦେବେ । ଏଠାରେ ସମସ୍ତ ମଙ୍ଗଳ ।

ଆଜ୍ଞାଧୀନ,
ଶ୍ରୀ ହରେକୃଷ୍ଣ.

ସୁଦର୍ଶନଙ୍କର ରାଧାନାଥ ରଥଙ୍କୁ ଚିଠି

ବାଣପୁର,
୨୭-୧୦-୧୯୨୩.

ପ୍ରିୟ ରାଧାନାଥବାବୁ,

କାଲି ସତ୍ୟବାଦୀରେ ପହଂଚିଥାନ୍ତି । ବାବୁ ମଧ୍ୟ ସାଂଗରେ ଯାଇଥିଲେ । ଦୁଇଜଣଯାକ ପହଁଚିଥାଂତୁ । କିଂତୁ ନିଦ ଖୋର୍ଧା ପାଖରେ ଭାଂଗିବାରୁ ଆଉ ସତ୍ୟବାଦୀରେ ଉଠିବା ସୁବିଧା ପାଇଲୁନାହିଁ । ଆସନ୍ତା ୫ ତାରିଖ ରାତିରେ ପୁଣି ସମସ୍ତେ (ଇଂରାଜୀରେ ଅସ୍ପଷ୍ଟ), ବାବୁ ଏବଂ ମୁଁ ଯିବୁ । ୬ ତାରିଖ ଦିନ ପୁରୀରେ secondary କାମ ସେଠାରେ ଦିନରେ ସାରି ରାତିଗାଡ଼ିରେ ସତ୍ୟବାଦୀରେ ପହଁଚିବୁ । ସେଇଦିନ ଆପଣଙ୍କ ସଂଗେ ଦେଖା ହେବା ଆଶା । ସେଠାରୁ ତା ପର ଦିନ ସକାଳେ ଗାଡ଼ିରେ ଡେଲାଂଗ ବାହାରିବୁ ।

ମୁଁ Radhakrishna Babu M.A.ଙ୍କ ଦୋକାନକୁ ଆମର ଗତ ବର୍ଷର ବହି ବିକ୍ରି ଟଂକା ଆପଣଂକ ନିକଟକୁ ପଠାଇଦେବାକୁ ଲେଖିଥିଲି । ଆପଣ ପାଇଥିବା ଆଶାକରେ । ସେ ପ୍ରାୟ ଟ.୨୫. । ପାଇଥିଲେ ପତ୍ରଦେବେ । ବାବୁ ଗଲେ କଥାବାର୍ତ୍ତା ହେବା । ଏଥି ସହିତ ଥିବା ଚିଠି ଖଣ୍ଡିକ ହରିବାବୁଂକୁ ଦେବେ ।

ଆପଣଙ୍କର,
ସୁଦର୍ଶନ.

ହରିବାବୁଙ୍କୁ ଗୋଦାବରୀଶଙ୍କ ଚିଠି

ଆମ୍ରଶିକ୍ଷାଶାଳା,
ବାଣପୁର, ୨୫-୧୦.

ମହାଶୟ,

ମୋର ଚିଠି ଗାଁଠି ପାଇଥିବେ। ଏବେ ସତ୍ୟବାଦୀ ଆସିବେଣି। ସବୁ ଭଲ ଥିବ ବୋଲି ଆଶାକରେ।

"ଗୁରୁ ଗୋବିନ୍ଦ ସିଂହ" ଚିତ୍ର ଆଜି ପଠାଇଲି। ଶିବାଜୀ ଏବଂ ଏଟି ଏକାବେଳକେ ବ୍ଲକ ପାଇଁ ଟଂଚଳ ପଠାଇବେ। ଟଂଚଳ ଆସିବା ଦରକାର। ନଭେଂବର ମାସ ଭିତରେ ଏ ସବୁ ବହି ଛପା ସରିଲେ ଅନ୍ୟ ବହି ଛପାଇବାପାଇଁ ବନ୍ଦୋବସ୍ତ କରିବି। ଭୁଲିବେ ନାହିଁ।

"ରାଣା ପ୍ରତାପସିଂହ" ର ୫୦୦ ବହିପାଇଁ ମଲାଟ ଆର୍ଟପେପର ହେବାର ଠିକହେଲା। ସୁଦର୍ଶନବାବୁ କହିଛନ୍ତି। ସେ ବୋଧେ ସତ୍ୟବାଦୀ ଟଂଚଳ ଯିବେ। ଆଜି ପୁରୀ ଗଲେ। ଯେପରି ସୁନ୍ଦର ହେବ, ବ୍ଲକ ଉଠିବ ସେପରି କରିବେ। ପହିଲା ସମୟକୁ ବହି ହୋଇସାରିଥିବ ବୋଲି ଆଶାକରେ।

ସ୍ନେହର ଗୋଦାବରୀଶ.

୨୭-୧୦.

ଚିଠି ସୁଦର୍ଶନବାବୁଙ୍କ ହାତରେ ଦେଇଥିଲି। ସେ ସତ୍ୟବାଦୀରେ ଓହ୍ଲାଇ ନପାରି ଚାଲିଆସିଲେ। ଟଂଚଳ ବହି ପାଇବାର ଆଶା କରେ। -ଗୋଦାବରୀଶ।

Letter from Lala Lajpat Rai to Gopabandhu

Solan.
24th May, 1925.

Dear Gopbandhu Babu,

Your post card dated 15th May reached me here only yesterday. It does not give full information about what has been done or is proposed to be done in Orissa in the matter of the Hindu sngathan and the relief of the untouchables, etc..

Apparently nothing has been done so far. The money must have reached Puri by this time as it was sent in the first week of May. Pt. Nil Kantha Das has not written to me. We had agreed and perhaps informed you and him both, to give him the allowance which he wanted in full. In case he is not satisfied with that we may pay him more, but what we are earnest about is work. If you think Pt. Nil Kanth Das is not in a proper frame of mind to do the work, would you kindly find somebody else to do the work or do it yourself? The opening of a home for stray women and children at Puri is an immediate necessity, and I would beg of you not to delay it. Kindly do let me have a somewhat detailed plan of work so that we may regularly send you the help promised. As at present advised, there is perhaps no need of sending any remittance to you until we have heard that the money already remitted, viz., Rs.750/-, has been used and for what purpose.

I am here for a change and will go back to Lahore on the 1st, coming again about the 10th to stay on for the rest of June.

Yours sincerely,
Sd/- Lajpat Rai.

Letter from Biswanath Das to Gopabandhu

Taluka Board office, Chatrapur

Chatrapur,
5-7-25.

From
Sriman Biswanath Das Mohasaya, B.A., B.L., M.L.A.,
President, Taluka Board, Chatrapur.

To
Sriman Gopabandhu Das Mohasaya, Puri.

Sir,

With reference to your letter No.A/3-8, I have the honour to inform you that there are 68 Board schools under this Board, out of which two are Pancham schools located at Puroshottampur and Pitala. There are also two Pancham classes attached to the Board schools at Sahalia and Rambha. The

Head Masters of all schools have also been ordered to admit untouchable pupils freely. Except in places where schools are located in Bahuda house-buildings and Mutthas, pupils are admitted to our schools and every effort is being made to encourage such admissions.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
Biswanath Das.
7/7/25.
President, Taluka Board, Chatrapur.

Letter from Gandhiji to Gopabandhu

Patna
29-9-25.

To Gopabandhu Babu

Dear Friend,

I have your letter. After all I am glad you did not come to Patna. For, I was able to understand the case against Mahavir Singh without any difficulty. Both Niranjan Babu and he were present. It has now been arranged that Niranjan Babu should send Mahavir Singh the papers he wants. There should be no difficulty about getting his admission of the debt. But there is likely to be great difficulty about recovery. I have undertaken to settle the dispute about the jurisdiction in Singhbhum, C.P., Andhra and elsewhere, so far as the Congress is concerned. I should very much like you to have a written case prepared together with the evidence you will produce in support of your case. Each case should be short and precise. I would then ask for replies of the other parties. I am glad of your determination to stick to the flood area and organise charkha-relief there. I would like you to succeed in this effort of yours. I hope you liked the A.I.C.C. resolutions and the All-India Spinner's Association Constitution. I hope you are keeping well. I send you herewith a resolution received from Sambalpur.

Yours sincerely,
M.K. Gandhi

Letter from Gopabandhu to Rajendra Prasad

(undated)

My dear Rajendra Babu,

I understand the B&O Congress Party councilors will have their party meeting on the 10th instant. I am requested to attend it. But I have some important and immediate engagements here. To attend the meeting on the 10th I should start today. But tomorrow is Swami Shradhanand day and I am organisisng a whole function. I think in their meeting of the 10th, the Swarajeest councilors will select the President and Deputy President of the Council. This is no doubt an important business. I need not tell you that the Oriyas as a community feel that they are neglected both by the Government and by the Behari Brethren. Since the creation of the Province none of them has been taken to the executive council, practically none of them has been in the Ministry. None of them has occupied the Presidential chair. Of course most of these offices are in the gift of the Government. If they go to the Beharis, the Beharis should in all fairness see that the Oriyas do get their legitimate share. If they are neglected by the Government they should be treated with sympathy and brotherly consideration by the Beharis, their predominant ..... If they do not get what is in the gift of the Government that should be the reason that they should be given what is in the gift of their predominant partners.

The Orissa Swarajya Councilors want to have an Oriya President of the Council this time. Of course, he must be a Swarajist. It has to be admitted that of the Oriya Swarajist Councilors Godavarish Babu is the only man who can be named in this connection. Unfortunately he is in troubles. It is not necessary to discuss the nature of his case. But as we all know the Government is taking very unusual interest in the matter. That his political activities have something to do with the prosecution against him is beyond all question. This is why I wanted to have him returned to the Council and did my little best for his success. The circumstances in which he is now placed through official activities justify popular support to be given to him. During the course of his prosecution he has been

selected to the Senate, he has been returned to the Council and I should like to see him rise to some position of importance which depends upon the votes of the people's representatives. God forbid, if his conviction is upheld, Presidentship is out of the question. For, then it would be physically impossible to discharge the functions of his office. But then there is scarcely any objection to his being made the Dy. President. I think this may satisfy the Orissa Swarajists to some extent. Some non-Swarajist Councilors whom Orissa may be trying for this office, I am authorised to communicate to the Swarajist Councilors of Bihar that though Orissa Swarajists want an Oriya to occupy the Office, they do not like to see that a non-Swarajist should have it.

I would request you to exert your influence not only with the Bihari Swarajya Councilors but also with the other members of Bihar to support Godavarish Babu's candidature for the Dy. Presidentship, if not the Presidentship. In the interest of harmony of action and solidarity of feeling and mutual co-operation and goodwill between the Swarajist members of the two Congress Provinces within the Government Province of B&O, ernest effort should be made on Godavarish Babu's behalf.

Yours sincerely,
Gopabandhu Das.

Letter from Niranjan Patnaik to Gopabandhu

Swaraj Ashram,
Berhampur, Gm.
26-10-25.

To Sj Gopabandhu Das,
President, Utkal Provincial Congress Committee,
"Samaj" office, Puri.
Dear Sir,

For some time past I have been thinking of not working any longer as Secretary to the Provincial Congress Committee and have now decided to resign the office.

1. I have long held the opinion that our Secretary to the P.C.C. should be a full time officer. Till recently the Congress Committee was expected to confine itself exclusively to

constructive work. This it has not been able to do because the Committee has not been functioning for a long time as a corporate whole. My only inducement to take up the the present office was the yarn factor's work and to do this on any reasonable scale I had neither funds nor any single worker to help, except of course the fitful support of a few enthusiastic Congress men. I fancy that I could perhaps do greater justice to the office if I were wholetime. But my duties to the Khadi department which are so exacting would not permit me to do better.

Since the Patna decisions, I feel that my being Secretary is out of place, not so much because of political principles or views but by reason of physical strain of economy of time and energy. Though there is yet no Swaraj Party in the Province, I feel that a Swarajist Secretary should take up the charge. It is also true that the new situation calls for more vigorous efforts on behalf of our P.C.C. in respect of Council activities. As I would not like willingly to sacrifice Khadi work for this, I should now withdraw, thus keeping the door open for creating an executive machinery which should be more useful.

I have stated at length my reasons because Secretaries have been elected so very often and the office went with them so frequently from place to place that we have grown accustomed to resignations. Indeed, there has been a feeling sometimes that standing aloof is a point of merit. I only pray that a spirit of willingness to undertake responsibility may hereafter prevail amongst us all. In this respect I have indicated my limitations and my decision is made.

As it is becoming impossible to shoulder the additional responsibility of enrolling four-anna members and discharge other duties, I request you to arrange for a speedy transfer of charge from me, pending the formal election of a Secretary.

Yours sincerely,
Niranjan Patnaik,
Secretary to the
Provincial Congress Committee.

ପଣ୍ଡିତ ଗୋଦାବରୀଶ ମିଶ୍ରଙ୍କର ଗୋପବନ୍ଧୁଙ୍କୁ ଚିଠି

ପାଟଣା,

୧୫-୧-୨୬.

ପୂଜନୀୟେଷୁ,

କଂଗ୍ରେସଦଳ କାଉନସିଲ ସଭାପତି ପାଇଁ ବିର୍ସୁନାରାୟଣ ସିଂହଂକୁ ଓ ସହକାରୀ ସଭାପତି ପାଇଁ ମୋତେ ବାଛିଥିଲେ। ତାଂକ ବୈଠକରେ ଆପଣଂକ ଚିଠି ପଢା ହୋଇଥିଲା ଏବଂ ଗୌହାଟିଠାରେ ରାଜେନ୍ଦ୍ର ପ୍ରସାଦଂକ ସହିତ ଆପଣଂକର ଯେ କଥାବାର୍ତ୍ତା ହୋଇଥିଲା ସେ ମଧ୍ୟ ସେ କଥା ପ୍ରକାଶ କରିଥିଲେ। ସେ ଅନୁସାରେ ସେମାନେ ମତେ ସହକାରୀ ସଭାପତିପାଇଁ ବାଛିଲେ। ଭୋଟରେ ସଭାପତିପାଇଁ ଖାଜା ମହମଦ ନୁରଂକର ୫୮ ଭୋଟ ଓ ବିର୍ସୁନାରାୟଣ ସିଂହଂକର ୩୯ ଭୋଟ ହେଲା। ସହକାରୀ ସଭାପତିପାଇଁ ଲକ୍ଷ୍ମୀଧର ମହାନ୍ତିଂକର ୫୪ ଭୋଟ ଓ ମୋର ୪୩ ଭୋଟ ହେଲା। ଏଠା କଂଗ୍ରେସ ଦଳର ସେପରି କୌଣସି ବଳ ନାହିଁ। ଅନ୍ୟଂକ ଭିତରେ ଫକରୁଦ୍ଦିନ ଓ ଗଣେଶ ଦତ୍ତ ମିଶି ଗୋଟିଏ ସରକାର ସପକ୍ଷ ଦଳ ଗଢୁଛନ୍ତି। ଓଡିଶାର କଂଗ୍ରେସ ଦଳର ୫ ଜଣଂକ ଛଡ଼ା ଅନ୍ୟାନ୍ୟମାନେ ସେହି ଦଳରେ ଯୋଗ ଦେଉଛନ୍ତି। ବ୍ରଜମୋହନ ପଣ୍ଡା ସୁଦ୍ଧା ସେମାନଙ୍କ ସଂଗେ ଭୋଟ ଦେଲେ।

ମୋର ଇଚ୍ଛା ଆପଣଂକର ପାଞ୍ଚ ବର୍ଷ ପୂରିଗଲେ ଆପଣ କାଉନସିଲକୁ ଆସନ୍ତେ। ପାଞ୍ଚବର୍ଷ ପୂରିବାକୁ ବୋଧହୁଏ ଆଉ ତିନି ଚାରି ମାସ ଅଛି। ସେତେବେଳେ ଆମମାନଂକ ଭିତରୁ ଜଣେ ଇସ୍ତଫା ଦେଲେ ଆପଣ ଆସିପାରିବେ। ତାହାହେଲ bye-election ହୋଇ ଆପଣ ଅଗଷ୍ଟ ବୈଠକରେ ଯୋଗ ଦେଇପାରିବେ। ଆପଣ ଏଥିରେ ସ୍ୱୀକୃତ ହେବେ ବୋଲି ଆଶା ହୁଏ। ନୋହିଲେ ଆମମାନଂକର କାଉନସିଲରେ ରହି କିଛି ଲାଭନାହିଁ। ଆପଣ ଆସିଲେ କାର୍ଯ ଭଲ ହୋଇପାରିବ। ଆପଣ ଆସିବାର କଥା ହେଲେ ଅବଶ୍ୟ ଭାଗିରଥୀ ମହାପାତ୍ରଂକ ଆସିବା କଥା ପକାଇବାକୁ ହେବ।

ଯେପରି ଦେଖାଯାଉଛି ମକଦମାରେ ଦଣ୍ଡ ସେହିପରି ରହିବ। ଏ ମଧ୍ୟରେ ଲାଟସାହେବ ଚିଫ ଜଷ୍ଟିସଂକ ଘରକୁ ଆସିଥିଲେ। ଫଳ ଜଣା ପଡିବାକୁ କିଛି ବିଳମ୍ବ ହୋଇପାରେ।

ପ୍ରଣତ,
ଗୋଦାବରୀଶ.

ପୁ.-
ଶ୍ରୀମାନ ଜୟକୃଷ୍ଣ ପଟ୍ଟନାୟକ ପୀତବାସ ପଟ୍ଟନାୟକଙ୍କ ପୁତୁରା, ମାତ୍ର ତାଂକର ବିରାଗଭାଜନ ହୋଇଛନ୍ତି । ସେ କୃଷି ପାସକରି ସରକାରୀ ଚାକରି କରୁଥିଲେ । ତାହା ଇସ୍ତଫା ଦେଇ ବ୍ୟବସାୟ କରିବା ଇଚ୍ଛା କରୁଥିଲେ । ତାହା ନୋହିବାରୁ ନାନାଠାରେ ଚାକରି ଖୋଜି ନିରାଶ ହେଲେଣି । ମୋର ବ୍ୟବସାୟ ଉଦ୍ୟମମାନଂକରେ ତାଂକର ଯୋଗଦେବାର କଥା ହେଉଥିଲା । ବର୍ତ୍ତମାନ ସେ ଅନନ୍ୟୋପାୟ ହୋଇ ହିଂଦୁସଭା ପ୍ରଚାରକ କାର୍ଯରେ ରହିବାକୁ ଇଚ୍ଛା କରଂତି । ସମାଜରେ ଆପଣଂକ ବିଜ୍ଞାପନ ଦେଖି ଆପଣଂକପାଖକୁ ତାଂକ ବିଷୟରେ ଲେଖିବାକୁ ମୋତେ ସେ ଲେଖିଛଂତି । ସେ ହୁଏତ ଦରଖାସ୍ତ କରିଥିବେ । ସେ କିପରି କାର୍ଯ କରିବେ ଅବଶ୍ୟ ମୁଁ କହି ପାରୁନାହିଁ । ତେବେ ମୋର କାଉନସିଲ ନିର୍ବାଚନ କାର୍ଯରେ ସେ ମୋ ଲାଗି ଭୋଟ ସଂଗ୍ରହ କରୁଥିଲେ । ସେଥିରେ ସେ ଭଲ କାର୍ଯ କରିଥିଲେ । - ଗୋଦାବରୀଶ ।

Letter from Lala Lajpat Rai to Gopabandhu

13, Western Hostel, Raisina, Delhi.
20th January, 1926.

My dear Gop Bandhu,

I am here after taking the liberty of calling you Gop Bandhu. I have received your letter of...... and noted its contents. I shall be very happy to give you the entire charge of the Hindu Mahasabha work in that Province. You shall soon hear from me on the subject in official letter. I am just now very busy and unable to write you a long letter, but hope to do so a few days aft.

With love,

Yours sincerely,
Sd/- Lajpat Rai.

Letter from Lala Lajpat Rai to Gopabandhu

Raisina ,
Delhi.

24-2-1926.

My dear Gopabandhu,

Thank you for your letter of 18th February, and also the copy of the letter that you have addressed to the Secretary, Hindu Mahasabha. I am extremely sorry to note that you have lost one of your most beloved colleagues and lieutenants. My sympathies go to you and the survivors of the family. Please convey my sympathy to his people. As to the other matters mentioned in your letter, I am consulting the Council of the Society about them, and you will have a reply as soon as possible. You shall also get a few copies of the rules, etc., from the office at Lahore direct.

About the other letter, I will decide very soon and will send you a reply then.

Yours affectionately,
Sd/- Lajpat Rai.

Letter from Lala Lajpat Rai to Gopabandhu

Raisina Hills,
Delhi.
11th March, 1926.

Dear Gopabandhu Babu,

Your letter dated 2nd March has remained unanswered so far owing to other pressing engagements. The Working Committee of the Hindu Mahasabha has formally decided to entrust the work of Hindu sangathan to you and sanctioned Rs.500/- per month, as according to your estimate, for that work. This is in addition to Rs.50/- per month to you for the Widows Home. The first installment of Rs.500/- has already been drawn out by the Secretary over my signature and will probably be sent to-day or tomorrow. I am issuing orders for Rs.50/- also on account of the Widows' Home to be sent to you, but in case there is delay in the receipt of the money, you may discharge that obligation out of Rs.500/- sent to you. As for the T.S.P., I have forwarded your letter to the Council at Lahore. We shall decide the matter when I reach there next week, and will send you a reply accordingly. The expenses on behalf of the Tilak School must be kept at a very low figure, as I do not desire to spend out of our Reserve Fund. We are

celebrating our Anniversary some time next month and I hope you will make it convenient to attend that with one or two other friends.

As regards the Orissa Relief, I am disposed to leave the matter entirely in your hands. The sum at my disposal, I think, may exceed Rs.10,000/-. I don't know the exact figure. It will be at your disposal whenever you want it.

I am sending your appeal for publication to the Tribune and will also write a note for it in the People.

With love,

Yours sincerely,
Sd/- Lajpat Rai.

Pt. Nilkantha desires that you should take charge from him and continue the work. I hope you will so announce matters as to leave no sting in his retirement. - LR.

Letter from Gopabandhu to the Secy., Hindu Sabha, Delhi

The Samaja Office,
P.O. Puri, B.N.Rly.
20th May, 1926.

Dear Sir,

I beg to acknowledge copies of proceedings of the last meeting of Working Committee of the All India Hindoo Mahasabha (which) met at Ambala on the 25th April last and also a copy of Pandit Motilal Nehru's letter to the Secretary of the Mahasabha regarding election matters. Your letter dated 18th May, 1926, to the Secretary, Utkal Provincial Hindoo Mahasabha, Berhampur, Ganjam, has also been forwarded to me. In reply to the questions raised in all these documents, I am to say that it is not necessary to run candidates to the legislatures on behalf of Hindoo Mahasabha in Utkal. Orissa is practically an exclusively Hindoo Province, the percentage of Mohammedan population being nearly three. Out of the ten seats for Orissa in the local Legislature, only one is allotted to the Mohammedans. In the Legislative Assembly there is no seat for Mohammedans and only one seat is assigned for Mohammedans for the whole province of Bihar and Orissa, and Mohammedan voters of Orissa are of an insignificant number. So there is no fear of Hindoo interests being sacrificed. In these

circumstances, I do not desire to make any recommendation for any candidate to be set up for the Hindoo Mahasabha. The Congess Hindoo candidates or any other independent Hindoo candidates in Orissa may, I think, be mainly relied upon for doing justice to the Hindoo cause.

As for the letter of Pandit Motilal Nehru, I think the interest of the Mahasabha will be better served if we leave the regulations of the Council and other political activities to the Congress. The Government have made a communal distinction between the Hindoos and the Mohammedans. Why should the Mahasabha make further distinction between Congress Hindoos and Mahasabha Hindoos? The Mahasabha ought to trust Hindoo candidates, no matter from which party or whichever constituency they are returned. It is but natural that a Hindoo member in the council will not allow Hindoo interests to be injured. My fear is that some of them may be partial to the Hindoo side even at the cost of justice when a conflict of communal interest will arise. All that the Mahasabha should be anxious about is that the just cause of the Hindoos may not suffer, that their interests which should properly be protected are not jeopardised. I do not doubt for a moment that any Hindoo candidate will act unjustly against the interest of his own community. If any does so, he would do it perhaps from a nobler motive to serve some greater and higher national purpose. From Panditji's letter it appears that communal matters will hardly be treated as party question. Panditji's letter further assures that the opinion of the Mahasabha will receive due weight when the rules will be framed for the guidance of his party members in the Council. In my opinion the Mahasabha should rely upon this assurance.

In some non-Mohammedan constituencies candidates from different parties may stand. I think it would only be wise and expedient for the Mahasabha not to support any of them.

I am sorry I cannot attend the next organising Committee to be held on the 6th June. I hope and pray that the deliberations of the committee may be conducted dispassionately and in so liberal and trustful spirit that they may lead to adoption of such resolutions as may satisfy all

political parties and secure their support and sympathy for the advancement of the Mahasabha's object.

Yours sincerely,
Sd/- Gopabandhu Das.

Letter from Lala Mohanlal to Gopabandhu

12, Court Street,
Lahore.
26-5-26.

Revered Panditji,

You must be expecting a detailed from me since long. But my unpunctual habits are too strong for me. Hence this most unusual delay in not writing you anything for so prolonged a period.

I am usually engaged in depressed class uplift work. But my present position is somewhat different from the old one. I have greater autonomy, thanks to Lalaji's encouragement, in financial and administrative matters than before. The task of ameliorating the condition of depressed classes is an uphill one. The progress I am making is slow and sometimes disappointing too.

I am starving for news from Orissa. You seem to have forgotten me altogether. What about famine situation in Puri and part of Cuttack? When are you going to utilise twelve thousand round rupees lying here on account of Orissa famine relief? Have you been able to collect some more money after my departure?

I understand from Bhai Paramanand that Hindu Mahasabha's grant to Orissa has been stopped, along with the grants which were being given to Bihar, Assam and other provinces. What then are your present activities there? I hope your shifting to Cuttack must have infused new blood in the dormant public life of unfortunate Orissa.

How are Hari Babu, Radhanath, Ram Babu and other friends? If Mohan Das is still with you, kindly convey my best love to him.

Hoping to receive an early answer from you,

Yours sincerely,
Sd/- Mohanlal.

Letter from Lala Achint Ram to Gopabandhu

Tilak School of Politics,
12, Court Street.
5th June, 1926.

My dear Babu-ji,

I am asked by L. Feroz Chand to write to you in reply to your letter dated 22-5-1926. You have enquired about the Orissa Relief Fund. All the money we have received till now has been deposited in the Punjab National Bank. But Lalaji has given clear instructions that we should spend the amount you have got already with you or the balance of the previous relief fund first. Though I do not remember exactly, but Lalaji once told us that you have some balance of the previous accounts of the famine relief in your province which can be made available for your purpose. I am sending you Rs.486/-, i.e.,

Your allowance for May, Rs.100/-
Initial expenses................Rs.286/-
Monthly grant..................Rs.100/-

Total Rs.486/-

I had a mind to write you earlier but as I was out for a week, therefore I could not send you the amount even for the initial expenses of the Branch. The report of the work of our Society is not yet out. But I am sending you the names of our members and the work they are engaged in for your information.

I agree with you that all the members should be kept informed about the activities of the Society, and Lala Feroz Chand has been doing it as far as possible. Will you now make it a point to send me your weekly diary so that other members may also be benefitted from the activities of your branch.

Yours sincerely,
Sd/- Achint Ram.
Secretary,
Servants of the People Society.

P.S. - Today being a general holiday, the money will be sent on Monday.

Letter from Shri Feroz Chand to Gopabandhu

12 Court Street,
Lahore.
June 7, (26?).

My dear Babu Gopabandhu,

Your letter of the first instant. The Orissa Relief money still stands in Lalaji's name. I am operating only during his absence in Europe. Before he left he thought you might require money during his absence; he had my specimen signatures sent to the Bank to be able to draw money for you. But I had no indication from him as to whether he will keep the money in his own name or in your name after his return. I very much doubt whether I shall be acting within my authority if I have the whole amount transferred to your name. Of course I can get you any amount out of it that you may require for meeting immediate needs. I think you had better leave aside the question of transferring this amount till Lalaji comes back. Meanwhile if you require money for immediate use you may kindly let me know. As to the policy to be adopted in sending money, Lalaji had told me - he might perhaps have told you also - that he would not like the idea of keeping the previous famine fund (with your committee) in tact and spending out of this fund. He wants both to be utilised, but would prefer that the previous fund should be used up before the new one is drawn upon.

With kindest regards,

I remain
very sincerely yours,
Sd/- Feroz Chand.

Letters from Hindu Mahasabha Office, New Delhi

Delhi.
9-6-26.

Dear Sir,

I am in receipt of your letter dated 4th June, 1926, and the accounts of the report submitted by Babu Nand Kishore enclosed therewith. I would like to have details of expenditure specially about the travelling expenses. As, under the present arrangement, Babu Nand Kishore will have to be mostly on

tour, don't you think the taking of a separate building for the office on rent would be a superfluity? His tour should be so arranged in contiguous districts as to involve the least expenditure.

I also received your opinion about Pandit Motilal Nehru's reply. Perhaps you have not realised that the position taken up by him has made our position difficult. The past experience about the Swaraj Party is most discouraging so far as Hindu communal matters are concerned. The Bengal Pact entered in to by late Mr. Das is an instance in point. Under these circumstances it is very necessary that the Hindu voters should be asked only to vote for those who take a pledge not to go against Hindu interests whenever and wherever necessary. The Swaraj Party has given, I am told, this freedom to its Mohammedan members. There is no reason, therefore, why Hindu members should not have the same freedom. But Pandit Motilal's letter is sadly evasive on this point. Hence the necessity for the Hindu Sabha to select persons from amongst the candidates for whom it should ask the electors to vote or not to vote.

Orissa being a part of the Behar Province for the present, it will also have to adopt the course which the Behar Provincial Hindu Sabha may decide to follow in this matter, because it will be harmful to Hindu interests if the counsels are divided on this point in the same province. By the by, I expect Babu Nand Kishore to organise the Utkal Provincial Hindu Sabha in accordance with the rules of the constitution.

Yours sincerely,
Sd/- Dev Ratna Sarama.
Secretary.

P.S. - I hope you have asked Pt. Nilkanth Das to clear the past accounts. Babu Nand Kishore may then prepare an abstract of the whole account in consultation with Pundit Nilkanth Das and send it to me. - DRS.

Letter from Mr. Devratna Sarma to Gopabandhu

Delhi.
12-6-26.

To The Secretary,

Utkal Provincial Hindumahasabha,
Puri.

Dear Sir,

I hope you have read in the papers that the Bengal Government has issued a communique in which it has prohibited the playing of music before mosques in Calcutta during the prayer times, and in front of certain mosque known as Nakhoda at all times of the day. This is not only an encroachment on the rights of the Hindus but is a very bad example for other governments to follow.

I am enclosing marked copies of the resolutions passed by the Ninth Session of the Hindu Mahasabha held at Delhi in March last as well as the of the one passed by the Working Committee in its meeting held on the 9th May, 1926, which give the Hindu point of view on this subject.

I therefore request you to organise protest meetings against the decision of the Bengal Government throughout your province and to issue instructions to the local branches under your Sabha to that effect without delay. Copies of these resolutions should be sent to the Press throughout India and to the Government of India as well as of your own province.

Expecting prompt action on your part, I remain,

Yours sincerely,
Sd/- Dev Ratna Sarma.
Secretary.

Letter from Lala Feroze Chand to Gopabandhu

Lahore,
June 21 (26?).

My dear Babu Gopabandhu Das,

Below I copy something that concerns you from Lalaji's letter received today -

"In my judgement Gop Bandhu Das should apply for exemption even if there be no chance of its being granted. We shall have precedence."

With the kindest regards,

I remain
very sincerely yours,

Sd/- Feroz Chand.

Lahore,
25th June, (26?).

Dear Gopabandhu Babu,

I received your post card day before yesterday asking for Rs.3000/- (three thousand) for Orissa Relief work. I wrote to the Bank yesterday asking them to remit the amount to you. May have done so. Kindly acknowledge on receiving the amount.

Very sincerely yours,
Sd/- Feroz Chand.

Letter from Lala Achint Ram to Gopabandhu

12, Court Street,
Lahore.
26th June, 1926.

Dear Brother,

Your post card dated 19th instant to hand. I am sorry to know that you think it necessary to open more relief centres even now. We have sent you the money through the Punjab National Bank.

2. I am sending you a bill for 4 months' allowance of L. Mohan Lala-ji that comes to Rs.240/-. I hope you will deduct Rs.200/- as your allowance for June plus the grant for the same month and send us the remaining sum of Rs.40/-.

Any service will oblige.

Your affectionately,
Sd/- Achint Ram,
Secretary,
Servants of the People Society.

Letter from Lala Lajpat Rai to Gopabandhu

National Liberal Club,
WhiteHall Place, S.W.1,
1st July, 1926.

Dear Gopabandhu Babu,

I am sorry I could not write to you earlier. I very strongly desire you to come to the Legislative Assembly. We

shall be able to do some very careful work. In any case you must apply for exemption, be the result what may. I am returning by the end of the 1st week of August.

With love,

Yours affly,
Sd/- Lajpat Rai.

ନନ୍ଦକିଶୋର ଦାସଙ୍କଠାରୁ ଗୋପବନ୍ଧୁଙ୍କୁ ଚିଠି

ସ୍ୱରାଜ ମନ୍ଦିର, ବାଲେଶ୍ୱର.
୨-୭-୨୬.

ପୂଜ୍ୟପାଦ ଆପଣେ,

ଏଥି ସଙ୍ଗେ ମୁଁ ମୋର ଜୁନ ମାସର ଡାଇରି ଓ ହିସାବ ପଠାଇଲି । ସମସ୍ତ ତନ୍ନ ତନ୍ନ କରି ଲେଖିଅଛି ।

ହରିବାବୁଙ୍କ ବିଧବା ଆଶ୍ରମକୁ ଜୁନ ମାସ ଟ୫୦/- ଲଗାୟତ ଟ୧୨୫/- ଖର୍ଚ୍ଚ ହୋଇଅଛି । ଖରଚାଟା ଦିଲ୍ଲୀରୁ ଆସିବ କି ରାଧାନାଥରଥଙ୍କ ଠାରେ ଥିବା ଟଙ୍କାରୁ ଖର୍ଚ୍ଚ ହେବ ତାହା ଆପଣ ଠିକ୍ କରିବେ । ତାଧାନାଥରଥଙ୍କ ଠାରେ ଟ.୧୬୮-୧୪-୯ ବାକି ଅଛି । ମୁଁ କଟକରୁ ତା୨୮ରିଖ ରାତିରେ ଆସିଲି । ଲକ୍ଷ୍ମୀଧରବାବୁଙ୍କ ଠାକୁ ଦିନରେ ଯାଇଥିଲି । ସେ ବ୍ୟସ୍ତ ହେଉଥାନ୍ତି । ତାଙ୍କର ସେ ଭାଇ ଧରାଛୁଆଁ ଦେଲାନାହିଁ । ମୋର ବଡ ରାଗ ହେଲା । ମୁଁ ଲକ୍ଷ୍ମୀଧର ବାବୁଙ୍କଠାରୁ ହାତ ଉଧାର ବାବଦ ଟ୧୦/- ନେଇ ଏଠାକୁ ଚାଲି ଆସିଲି । ଲକ୍ଷ୍ମୀଧରବାବୁ କହିଲେ ଆପଣ ୬/୭ ଦିନ ପରେ ଆସନ୍ତୁ । ମୁଁ ହୁଏତ ଟଙ୍କା ଆଦାୟ କରିଦେବି ନଚେତ ଟାଇପ ରାଇଟର ଫେରସ୍ତ ଦେବି । ଏଣେ ମୋ ହାତରେ ଏଡଭାନ୍ସ କିଛି ରହିଲା ନାହିଁ । ରାଧାନାଥବାବୁ ଟଙ୍କା ଦେଇନପାରି ଦୁଃଖିତ । ସେ ମଧ୍ୟ କଷ୍ଟରେ ପଡିଚନ୍ତି, ଆପଣ ଜାଣନ୍ତି, ମୁଁ ମଧ୍ୟ ଜାଣିଲି । କିନ୍ତୁ ସେଥିପାଇଁ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟରେ ଯେ କ୍ଷତି ହେଉଅଛି ତାହା ବେଶ ଜାଣିପାରୁଥିବେ । ହାତରେ ମୋର ପଇସା କାହିଁ ମୁଁ ବୁଲାବୁଲି କରିବି । ବର୍ତ୍ତମାନ ମୋର ଗତମାସ ଦରମା ଓ ଅନ୍ୟାନ୍ୟ ଖରଚା ବାଦ୍ ଯଦି ଅତିରିକ୍ତ କିଛି ଟଙ୍କା ହାତରେ ନପଡେ ତାହାହେଲେ ମୁଁ ପଙ୍ଗୁଭଳି ପଡିରହିଲି । ସମ୍ବଲପୁରକୁ ଯାଆନ୍ତି କିନ୍ତୁ ଯିବାଆସିବା ସକାଶେ ଅନ୍ତତଃ ଖାଲି ରେଳଭଡା ଟ.୧୮/- ଦରକାର କରେ । ଦାୟିତ୍ୱ ଯେ ମୁଣ୍ଡାଉଛି ତା' ହାତରେ କପର୍ଦ୍ଦକ

ନାହିଁ । ଆପଣ ମୋର diary ଓ account (ଏହା ସଙ୍ଗେ ପଠାଇଥିବା) ଶୀଘ୍ର countersigned କରି ଓ ନିଜର note ଦେଇ ଦିଲ୍ଲୀ ପଠାନ୍ତୁ । ମୁଁ receipt ଘରେ ପୂର୍ବ ମାସନ୍ତା ବାକି ଜମା ଟ.୧୬୮-୧୪-୯ ପକାଇ ଦେଇଅଛି । ସେଥିରୁ ଖର୍ଚ୍ଚା କାଟିକରି ପରମାସକୁ balance ରଖିବା କି ଖର୍ଚ୍ଚାଟା କେବଳ ବିଲ୍ ସ୍ୱରୂପ ଦାଖଲ କରିବି ତାହା ଠିକ୍ କରିପାରିଲି ନାହିଁ । ଆପଣ ପାଖରେ ଥିଲେ ଅବା ପରାମର୍ଶ ଲୋଡିଥାନ୍ତି । ମାତ୍ର ଆପଣ ରହିଲେ ପୁରୀରେ ଆଉ ମୁଁ ରହିଲି ବାଲେଶ୍ୱରରେ । ଆପଣ କେବେ କଟକ ଆସୁଛନ୍ତି ଲେଖନ୍ତୁ ମୁଁ ନହେଲେ ସେହିଠାକୁ ଯିବି । ସେହିଠାରୁ ଏ ମାସପାଇଁ plan କରି ସମ୍ବଲପୁର ଯାଆନ୍ତି । ଦିଲ୍ଲୀରୁ ଟଙ୍କା ଆସୁ ଆସୁ ୭/୮ ଦିନ ବିଳମ୍ବ । ଏହା ମଧ୍ୟରେ ମୁଁ କ'ଣ କରିବି । ଏଣେ ଆସନ୍ତା ତା୨୭ରିଖରେ ବୋର୍ଡ ମିଟିଂ । ତା ପରେ ଯେଉଁଠାକୁ ହେଉ ଯିବାକୁ ହେବ । ଟଙ୍କା ମୁଁ ନପାଇଲେ କିପରି ବା ବାହାରିବି । ନୀଳକଣ୍ଠବାବୁଙ୍କଠାକୁ ଟଙ୍କାପାଇଁ ଲେଖିଥିଲି, ସେ ମଧ୍ୟ ନୀରବ । ଏଥିରେ ମୁଁ କରେ କ'ଣ ? ଆପଣ ଏ ପତ୍ର ପାଇଲା ମାତ୍ରକେ କଟକ ଆସନ୍ତୁ । ମୋତେ ଲେଖିଲେ ମୁଁ ମଧ୍ୟ କଟକ ଯିବି । ସେଠାରେ ଦିଲ୍ଲୀ ହିନ୍ଦୁ ସଭା ଗଠନ ଉଦ୍ଦେଶ୍ୟରେ ଟାଉନହଲ୍ ରେ ମିଟିଂ କରିବା । ରାଧାନାଥରଥେ ଯେଉଁଠାରୁ ହେଲେ ଟଙ୍କା ଦେଅନ୍ତୁ । ନହେଲେ ଆପଣ Tilak School of Politics ଟଙ୍କାରୁ ଦେଇଥାନ୍ତୁ । ସେ ଟଙ୍କା ସେହିପରି ଥୁଆ ହୋଇଥିବ ଅଥଚ ହିନ୍ଦୁ ସଭା ଟଙ୍କା ଅନ୍ୟତ୍ର ରହି କାମରେ ହରକତ ହେଉଥିବା ଏହା କଅଣ ଉଚିତ । ଆପଣଙ୍କଠାରୁ ଶୀଘ୍ର ପତ୍ର ଅପେକ୍ଷାରେ ରହିଲି । କିଛି ଭଲ ଲାଗୁନାହିଁ । ଆପଣଙ୍କ ଦେହ ଭଲ ହୋଇଯାଇଥିଲେ ରକ୍ଷା । ବିଶ୍ରାମ ନେବେ ତ କଟକରେ ଆସି ନିଅନ୍ତୁ । ସମୟ କ୍ରମଶଃ ଚାଲି ଯାଉଅଛି । ଆମେ କେତେବେଳେ ଯାଏ ଏହିପରି ଚଳିବା । ଗଞ୍ଜାମ ଜିଲ୍ଲା ସମ୍ମିଳନୀ ଜୁଲାଇ ମାସ ମଧ୍ୟରେ ହେଉଅଛି । ମୁଁ ଗଞ୍ଜାମ ଜିଲ୍ଲା ହିନ୍ଦୁ ସଭା ସମ୍ମିଳନୀ ସେହି ସମୟକୁ ବନ୍ଦୋବସ୍ତ କରିବାପାଇଁ ଈଶ୍ୱର ବାବୁଙ୍କୁ କହିଅଛି । ପୁଣି ପତ୍ର ମଧ୍ୟ ଲେଖୁଅଛି । ଆପଣ ଅତିଶୀଘ୍ର ମୋଠାକୁ ଲେଖନ୍ତୁ । କିଛି ଟଙ୍କା ନପଠାଇଲେ ମୁଁ ଏଠାରୁ ବାହାରିବି ବା କିପରି ?

ନିର୍ବାଚନସଂଘର ପୁନର୍ବିଚାର ଯାହାହେଲା ଶୁଣିଥିବେ । ସମ୍ଭବତଃ ଆପଣଙ୍କ ମନକୁ ଏ ମନୋନୟନ କିଛି ମାନିଥିବ । ଜଗବନ୍ଧୁବାବୁ,

ଲିଙ୍ଗରାଜବାବୁ ଏସେମ୍ବ୍ଲିପାଇଁ ଏବଂ ନୀଳକଣ୍ଠ ଦାସେ ସିଂହଭୂମିରୁ କାଉନ୍‌ସିଲ ପାଇଁ ବଛାହେଲେ। ଆଉ ସବୁ ପୂର୍ବବତ୍। ଲିଙ୍ଗରାଜବାବୁ ଚାକିରିପାଇଁ ଦରଖାସ୍ତ କରିଥିବାର ବିଶ୍ୱସ୍ତସୂତ୍ରରୁ ଶୁଣାଯାଇଅଛି। ମୋତେ କିଛି ଭଲ ଲାଗୁନାହିଁ। ମୋ ମତରେ ଆପଣ ଲାଲାଜୀଙ୍କ ପରାମର୍ଶ ଅନୁଯାୟୀ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ କରନ୍ତୁ। ୧୯୨୮ ବେଳକୁ Royal Commission ଚଳିବ। ତା ପୂର୍ବରୁ ଓଡିଶା କାଉନ୍‌ସିଲରେ ଜବରଦସ୍ତ ରହିଥିବା ଉଚିତ। ଆପଣମାନଙ୍କର ଦୂରଦୃଷ୍ଟି କେତେଦୂର ମୁଁ ଜାଣିପାରୁନାହିଁ। ଦରଖାସ୍ତ ନାମଞ୍ଜୁର ହେଲେ କାହିଁକି ମାନ ତୁଟିଯିବ ବା? Royal Commission ଆଗରେ ସାକ୍ଷଦେବେ କିଏ - ନାରାୟଣ ବୀରବର ସାମନ୍ତେ ନା? ଆପଣ ଓ ମହତାବବାବୁ ପ୍ରଭୃତି ଯାହା ବୁଝୁଛନ୍ତି କରନ୍ତୁ। ଆପଣ କେବେ କଟକ ଆସୁଛନ୍ତି ଶୀଘ୍ର ଲେଖନ୍ତୁ। କିଛି ଟଙ୍କା ପଠାଇଲେ ମୁଁ ବାହାରିଯିବି। ଆପଣଙ୍କୁ ମୋର ଭୂମିଷ୍ଠ ଦଣ୍ଡବତ। ଇତି।

ଆପଣଙ୍କର ଆଶୀର୍ବାଦକାଂକ୍ଷୀ,
ଶ୍ରୀ ନନ୍ଦକିଶୋର ଦାସ.

Letters from Lala Achint Ram to Gopabandhu

12, Court Street,
Lahore.
14th July, 1926.

My dear Babu Gop Bandhu Das,

It has pained me so much to know that you are still suffering from dyspepsia and other things. When I read again and again about the unsatisfactory condition of your health which is the result of forced irregularity of diet and incessant work, I cannot do anything here, but simply long to be with you at your service and bit relieve you from the heavy work, if possible. I wish to hear from you next week that you have regained your old vigour and strength.

We have received an application from Mr. Mathurananda Mahanti of Chauliaganj for membership. He is a graduate of the Calcutta University. Before deciding about him, I want to take your opinion about him. Herewith I am sending his application, which I hope you will return next week.

Yours affectionately,

Sd/- Achint Ram.

12, Court Street,
Lahore.
28th July, 1926.

My dear Babu-ji,

Namaste. I hope you will be better now. I did not receive any letter from you last week, nor I am receiving this week. I am in receipt of a post card from your personal assistant that you are not at the headquarters.

I sent you an application for the membership of our society for making an enquiry. I am sending you another herewith for the same purpose. I hope you will expedite the matter and inform us with the fullest details available as soon as possible.

Any service will oblige.

Yours affectionately,
Sd/- Achint Ram.
Secretary.

Letter from Shri Mohan Lal to Gopabandhu

12, Court Street,
Lahore.
(undated)

Revered Panditji,

I do not know whether you owe me a letter or I owe you one. I have been thinking of writing to you for a long time past, but, as you are fully aware, laziness does not permit me doing anything in time.

It will come to you quite as a surprise that I was at Calcutta with Lalaji on 22nd when you halted for a day there on your way to Gauhati. Mr. Sarangdhar gave me information about your arrival in Calcutta at Lalaji's on the 23rd, but then it was too late to meet you. I do not know when we will see each other in future.

So, Pandit Nilkanth Das and B. Das both have been returned to the Assembly, of course, with your help. I hope you have been able to return better stuff to the Council as well.

What about famine conditions in Orissa? It so appears things have taken normal course as not much is heard in the daily press.

I am enclosing herewith a dishonoured cheque on the People Bank of Northern India which was given to me by Kashinath last year in adjustment of my accounts. It has been lying with me so long. Would you authorise your secretary of the famine department to remit me an amount mentioned in the cheque. Or, if you so desire, you can instruct our Secretary here to do the same. In that case you can draw the amount directly from the famine fund.

March is the best season in Lahore. Why don't you snatch a few for a holiday trip in the Punjab? Hope you are doing well.

Yours affectionately,
Sd/- Mohan Lal.

ବାସୁଦେବଙ୍କଠାରୁ ଗୋପବନ୍ଧୁଙ୍କୁ ଚିଠି

ଶ୍ରୀରାମଚନ୍ଦ୍ରପୁର,
୩୦-୭-୨୬.

ପ୍ରଣିପାତାନନ୍ତର-

ଆପଣେ,

ଶେଷ ଦେଖିଲି। ଆପଣଙ୍କର ନିଷ୍ଠୁର ଉଦାସୀନତା ଜୀବନରେ ବିସ୍ମୃତ ହେବାର ନୁହେ। ମୁଁ ଜୀବନରେ ଆଉ ଆତ୍ମବିସ୍ମୃତ ହୋଇ ପ୍ରାଣ ଢାଳି ଦେବିନାହିଁ। ପ୍ରାଣ ତ ଫେରିଆସୁ ନାହିଁ। ତା ତ ଆପଣଙ୍କ ଚରଣରେ ଅର୍ପିତ ହୋଇଛି। ଅନ୍ନାଭାବର ବିକଟ ମୃତ୍ୟୁରୁ ଉଦ୍ଧାର ପାଇବାକୁ କୁଜଙ୍ଗ ଗଲି - ତଥାପି ଆପଣଙ୍କ ଗନ୍ଧ ଅସହ୍ୟ!! ଧନ୍ୟରେ ପରିବର୍ତ୍ତନ! ଘରେ ନିଜର ଶିଶୁ ସନ୍ତାନ, ରୁଗ୍‌ଣ ସ୍ତ୍ରୀଙ୍କୁ ପକାଇ ସୁଦୂର ପ୍ରାନ୍ତରରେ ରହିବା ସୁଖକର ଲାଗିଲା। ଆପଣେ, ମୁଁ ନ ମଲି କାହିଁକି? ଆପଣଙ୍କ ଅଭିଶାପ ବାଣୀରେ କି ଆଉ ଅଗ୍ନୀ ନାହିଁ? ଏ କଥା ଗୁଡାକ ପାଗଳର ପ୍ରଳାପ ବୋଲି ଫୋପାଡ଼ି ଦେଇ ପାରିବେ କି?

ମୁଁ ଯାଉଚି । ମାନେଜିଙ୍ଗ କମିଟିରେ ପଡ଼ିଲା ସ୍କୁଲ୍‌ର ଜମି ବିକ୍ରୟ କରି ମାଷ୍ଟରମାନଙ୍କ କିଛି ୨ back pay ଦେଇ ସେମାନଙ୍କୁ ସନ୍ତୁଷ୍ଟ କରିବାକୁ । ଆପଣ ତୁଷ୍ଟି ହୋଇ ଶୀଘ୍ର କିଛି ସୁବିଚାର ନ କରିବା ସୁନ୍ଦର ଦିଶିବ ନାହିଁ । ଆଶାକରେ, ଶୀଘ୍ର ସୁବିଚାର କରିବେ । ଆପଣ ଆଦେଶଦେଲେ ମୁହୂର୍ତ୍ତକେ ସବୁ ହୋଇପାରେ । ନୋହିଲେ, ସେ ଅଶାନ୍ତି ନାନା ଆକାରରେ ଫୁଟି ବାହାରିବ - ବାରଣ କରିପାରିବେ ନାହିଁ । (ଅସ୍ପଷ୍ଟ) ବାରଂବାର ପତ୍ର ଲେଖୁଚି - ମୁଁ ଅଳ୍ପ ମର୍ମାହତ ନୁହେଁ । ଆଉ କେହି କେହି ତତୋଧିକ । ଅବଶ୍ୟ ସମସ୍ତଙ୍କୁ ଗୋଟେ କିଛି ଅନୁଷ୍ଠାନରେ ଦେଇ ସନ୍ତୁଷ୍ଟ କରାଯାଇପାରେ । ହାଇସ୍କୁଲ୍ ଯାଇ ମାଇନର ସ୍କୁଲ୍ ଗଲା । ତା ପରେ ମଧ୍ୟ ସେମାନେ କିଛି ପାଇଲେନାହିଁ । ଅତି ଅସୁନ୍ଦର କଥା । କଣ ବ୍ୟବସ୍ଥା କଲେ, ବୋଧହୁଏ ଖଣ୍ଡେ ପତ୍ରରେ ଜାଣିପାରିବି । ମୋର ଯଦି କିଛି ଅଂଶ ପ୍ରାପ୍ୟ ବିଚାରନ୍ତି, ତେବେ ମୋ ଘରକୁ ପଠାଇଦେଲେ ଉପକାର ହେବ । ଇତି ।

ଆପଣଙ୍କର,

ବାସୁ.

Letter from C. F. Andrews to Gopabandhu Das

S' Ketán

Aug.7, (26?)

My dear Gopabandhu,

I know what it means to you to have all the work of the best years of your life at Satyabadi thus brought to a deadlock & the only prospect offered that of being "recognised by Government" which in some ways could be worse than a complete stopping altogether. It has been a terribly hard time for all independent national institutions and only those that have a very big name behind them like this here or the Gujarat Vidyapith have survived. There are very few besides.

I cannot tell you how I wish I could come down to see you before going back to South Africa at the end of September but it cannot be done since I must stick to my work here without any break at all; for .... is away and all depends on those who remain behind.

I put a little note in my anniversary greeting to Searchlight asking them to keep awake about the areas that were affected by flood. We must not let the poor people starve. I wonder if there is any way of crowding cattle.

I am much better now. Naba Chaudhuri has been with me to give me a delightful breath of Orissa making me long to come again.

I do hope that Hari Mahatab will get on with his opium report. I am writing to him about it. I thought of you so often when I was in S. Africa.

With very much love,
Charlie Andrews.

Letter from Mr. Mohan Lal to Gopbandhu

12, Court Street, Lahore.
10th August, 1926.

Revered Pandit-ji,

A letter from me is long overdue. I wish I could be more regular in writing to you than usual.

Since I wrote you my last, I have been busy, in my own lazy manner, evolving a definite plan of work regarding the uplift of depressed classes in the Punjab. My latest move in this direction has been in the formulation of an Employment Bureau for Depressed Classes. It has been started with the idea of supplying lucrative occupations to the depressed classes in agriculture, industries and domestic services. The outcastes are the poorest lot of the population in the Punjab as elsewhere. It is worthwhile doing something to raise their economic scale. Let us see how far our Bureau succeeds in ameliorating the material conditions of depressed classes.

Now what about you and your work? I gather from the weekly reports that you have been ailing for the last one month or so. How do you feel now? Panditji, I can very well understand the reasons of your continued illness, but then even if you agree with my diagnosis, you won't agree with my cure. Audacious though it seem on my part to suggest, I must say that you should be a little more mindful about your body than before. Often you overwork yourself which is detrimental to your health at this age.

What about famine conditions at present prevailing in Puri and Cuttack district? It was expected that this situation would grow worse in July and August. Has it really assumed the ugly proportion which we anticipated? From this paucity of news about Orissa in the press one gathers the impression that things have taken a normal turn in that unhappy land. I wish you could enlighten me on this point.

Council politics is altogether a muddle in our province. From what you write it appears to be no better in Orissa. What about Harikrishna Mehtab? Is he going to win local Council? I need not do sound him. He will surely justify his choice. I do not know how you approve Jagabandhu Babu's nomination to the Assembly.

What about your projected visit to Punjab? Now that Lalaji will be back in this country shortly, I wish you could match a few days for a tour of upper India.

Kindly convey my love to Radhanath and Jagannath Rath and best regards to Hari Babu.

Hoping from you to receive an early answer,

Yours obediently.
Sd/- Mohan Lal.

ଶ୍ରୀଧର ସାହୁଙ୍କଠାରୁ ଗୋପବନ୍ଧୁଙ୍କୁ ଚିଠି

କେନ୍ଦ୍ରାପଡା,
୧୭-୮-୨୬.

ମହାଶୟ,

ବହୁପ୍ରକାର ଅସୁବିଧା ଭୋଗକରି ଏଠାରୁ ଯାଇଛନ୍ତି । ମୋର ଦୁର୍ଭାଗ୍ୟବଶତଃ ଲକ୍ ନିକଟରୁ ଯିବା ସମୟରେ ଆପଣଙ୍କ ସହିତ ସାକ୍ଷାତ୍ ହୋଇପାରିଲା ନାହିଁ । ବର୍ତ୍ତମାନ କେତେକ ବିଷୟ ନିମନ୍ତେ ଏ ପତ୍ର ଲେଖିଲି । ତା୭-୮-୨୬ ସମାଜରେ ଆପଣ ବନ୍ଦୋବସ୍ତର ଜମାବୃଦ୍ଧି ସମ୍ବନ୍ଧରେ ଆନ୍ଦୋଳନ କରିବା ନିମନ୍ତେ ପରାମର୍ଶ ଦେଇଛନ୍ତି । ତତ୍ସଙ୍ଗେ ତଳ ଲିଖିତ ବିଷୟଟି ଆନ୍ଦୋଳନ କରା ଏକାନ୍ତ ବାଞ୍ଛନୀୟ । ଆପଣ ସେ ବିଷୟଟିର ଉପଯୁକ୍ତତା ବିବେଚନ କରି ଦେଶବାସୀଙ୍କୁ ପରାମର୍ଶ ଦେବାକୁ ଅନୁରୋଧ କରୁଅଛି ।

ଅନେକ ସମୟରେ ପ୍ରଜା ବାଡିରେ ଥିବା ଗଛ କଟାକାଟି ନେଇ ଜମିଦାର-ପ୍ରଜା ମଧ୍ୟରେ ବିବାଦ ମାଲିମୋକଦମା ଉପସ୍ଥିତ ହୋଇଥାଏ। ଗଛର ସତ୍ୱ ସମ୍ବନ୍ଧରେ କୌଣସି ବିଶିଷ୍ଟ ନିଦର୍ଶନ ନଥାଏ ବୋଲି ଗୋଳମାଳ ଜାତହୁଏ। ଶାବକ ବନ୍ଦୋବସ୍ତରେ ଗଛ ସମ୍ବନ୍ଧରେ ମନ୍ତବ୍ୟଘରେ କୌଣସି ୨ ସ୍ଥଳେ ଉଲ୍ଲେଖ କରାହୋଇଥିଲା - କିନ୍ତୁ ଚଳିତ ବନ୍ଦୋବସ୍ତରେ କୌଣସି ନିଦର୍ଶନ ରଖାଯାଉନାହିଁ ବୋଲି ଶୁଣୁଅଛୁ। ଆପଣ ଜାଣନ୍ତି ପ୍ରଜା ଗଛ ଲଗାଏ, ବଢ଼ାଏ, ସବୁ କରେ କିନ୍ତୁ ତାର ଦରକାର ବେଳେ ଖଣ୍ଡେ ଡାଳ କାଟିପାରେନା। ଏହି ଅସୁବିଧାହେତୁ ଅନେକ ସ୍ଥଳରେ ପ୍ରଜା ନିଜର ଶବ ସତ୍କାର ନ କରି ହତାଶ ହୋଇଯାଏ। ପ୍ରଜାସତ୍ୱ ଆଇନରେ ମଧ୍ୟ ଗଛ ସମ୍ବନ୍ଧରେ ପରିଷ୍କାର ଉଲ୍ଲେଖ ନାହିଁ। ଚଳିତ ବନ୍ଦୋବସ୍ତରେ ଯେ ଅଞ୍ଚଳରେ ଯେପରି ପ୍ରଥା ଅଛି ତଦନୁଯାୟୀ କାଗଜାତ୍‌ରେ ନିଦର୍ଶନ ରହିଗଲେ ଏହି ଗଛକାଟି ଘେନି ଅନେକ ଗୋଳମାଳର ମୀମାଂସା ହୋଇଯିବ। ଏ ବିଷୟରେ କାଉନ୍‌ସିଲରେ ମଧ୍ୟ ସ୍ଥିର ହୋଇଯିବା ଦରକାର।

ଆପଣ ଏହି ବିଷୟଟି ଘେନି ଆଲୋଚନା କରି ଯାହା ଉଚିତ ମନେକରନ୍ତି ତାହା କରନ୍ତୁ, ମୋର ଏତିକି ମାତ୍ର ନିବେଦନ।

ଆପଣଙ୍କୁ କଟକ ଜିଲ୍ଲାବୋର୍ଡ ଓ କେନ୍ଦ୍ରାପଡା ଲୋକାଲ୍ ବୋର୍ଡ ସମ୍ବନ୍ଧରେ କେତେକ କଥା କହିଥିଲି। ଆପଣ ସମସ୍ତ କଥା ଶୁଣିଥିଲେ ଓ ମୋ ମତରେ ଆପଣ ଆମ୍ଭମାନଙ୍କ କର୍ମପଥର ଦର୍ଶକ ନହେଲେ ଓ ଆମ୍ଭମାନଙ୍କୁ ସୁଗମ ପଥ ନ ଦେଖାଇଲେ ଆମ୍ଭମାନଙ୍କର ଚରିତ୍ର ନଷ୍ଟ ହୋଇପଡିବ - ଆମ୍ଭେମାନେ ପଥଭ୍ରଷ୍ଟ ହୋଇପଡିବୁ। ଆମ୍ଭମାନଙ୍କର ସଂଶୋଧନ ଆପଣ ନକରିଲେ ଆଉ ବା କିଏ କରିବ। ଦେଶବାସୀମାନଙ୍କ ନିକଟରେ ଖୁବ ବିଶ୍ୱାସୀ ବୋଲି ପରିଚୟ ଦେଇ ସାଧାରଣ ସଂପତିର ପରିଚାଳନାର ଭାର ନେଇ ତାର ଅପବ୍ୟବହାର କରା ଆମ୍ଭମାନଙ୍କ ପକ୍ଷରେ କିପରି ଗର୍ହିତ ତାହା ବିଚାର କରନ୍ତୁ।

ଆଉ ସମସ୍ତ ପ୍ରକାର ମୋର ମଙ୍ଗଳ। ଇତି।

ଆପଣଙ୍କର,

ଶ୍ରୀ ଶ୍ରୀଧର ସାହୁ।

Letter from the Raja of Kalahandi to Gopabandhu Das

Bhawanipatna,
21-8-26.

Dear Gopabandhu Babu,

I was in receipt of your kind letter of the 3rd instant, but as I was on tour in the interior for the last few days, I regret very much the delay in acknowledging it. It is very noble and kind of you that you have sent to me the copy of the correspondence received by you for my information. I know very well that a respectable journalist like you won't publish this correspondence in his paper without carefully ascertaining its truth. I am very sorry to read the correspondence and assure you firmly that the allegations contained therein are all false and baseless and there is not a grain of truth in them. All these appear to me to have been malignantly made by some mischievous person in order to satisfy his own selfish and evil propensity. It will not be out of place here to tell you that I always try my very best to do good to my people and to conduct the administration of my state on sound and efficient lines. You might have been aware that with that end in view I have abolished the ancient system of Bethi and Begari in my state and refrain from taking any rasad even from my subjects. I have established a H.E. School in the Garh for imparting higher education to the children of my people and have, as you observe in your letter, made the primary education compulsory and free in my state. I have no desire here to eulogise myself but I mention these as some mere instances of what I have done for the welfare of my people. I feel the highest satisfaction in knowing that my works are appreciated by my people here. But there are stray instances when some selfish persons finding their personal interests sacrificed before the interest of the public stoop to such mean criticisms. It is well known to all there are calumniators in all countries and states. They do not spare even to cast slanders on the character and works of the great men. I do not care for slanderous remarks provided I know my conscience is clear and I am always working for the good of my people. I quite appreciate your feelings and sentiments conveyed in your letter and thank you most heartily for your good wishes. I quite welcome the open criticisms if

they are made soberly and in rectifying spirit, but I hate those criticisms which are meant solely for vilifying a man. I think that for the good of society and mankind such calumnies should be exposed to the world. So I shall be much obliged if you send me the original copy of the correspondence which I shall return to you after seeing it. I made this request to you not because I have any other motive but because I shall be in a position to let you know the character and antecedents of your correspondent and how much reliance can be placed on his words and writings. All these correspondence I shall keep in strict confidence.

Trusting you are doing well and thanking you once more for your kind feelings and good wishes towards me.

With my best regards,

Yours sincerely,
(Illegible).

(ଅସ୍ପଷ୍ଟ)ଙ୍କ ଠାରୁ ଗୋପବନ୍ଧୁଙ୍କୁ ଚିଠି

ଆଠମଲ୍ଲିକ ଗଡ଼,
୨୪-୮-୨୬.

ନମସ୍କାର
ପୂଜ୍ୟପାଦ ଆପଣେ,

ଆପଣ ଯାହା ହୁଅନ୍ତୁ ବା ଆମ୍ଭମାନଙ୍କୁ ଛାଡନ୍ତୁ ବା ଯେତେ ଉଚ୍ଚକୁ ଉଠନ୍ତୁ ବା ନିମ୍ନକୁ ଯାଆନ୍ତୁ, ତଦନୁସାରେ ଆମ୍ଭମାନଙ୍କର ରୂପ ପରିବର୍ତ୍ତନ ହେଉଥିବ। ଆପଣ ତ ଆମ୍ଭମାନଙ୍କର ନେତା। ନେତାର ରୂପ ପରିବର୍ତ୍ତନରେ ସହଯୋଗୀ ମାନଙ୍କର ପରିବର୍ତ୍ତନ ହୁଏ। ଆମ୍ଭେମାନେ ଆପଣଙ୍କୁ ଛାଡିବୁ ନାହିଁ। ସେହିପରି ନେତା ବୋଲି ପରୋକ୍ଷରେ ନମସ୍କାର କରୁଥିବୁ। ଆଦର୍ଶ (ଅସ୍ପଷ୍ଟ) କରୁଥିବୁ।

ଆପଣ ସେଦିନ କହିଲେ, ମୁଁ ଓଡିଶାଯାକ ଆପଣଙ୍କର ନିନ୍ଦାକରେ। ସଂପୂର୍ଣ ମିଥ୍ୟା। କେବଳ ନନ୍ଦବାବୁ, ମହତାବ, ମୁଁ ବସିଲାବେଳେ ସମସ୍ତଙ୍କର ଯାହା ଆଲୋଚନା ଲାଗିଥିଲା।

ପ୍ରେସ ଖଣ୍ଡିଏ ପାଇଁ ଆଜିସରିକି ପୂରା ଟଂକା ହେଲାନାହିଁ । ସେଥିପାଇଁ ଦଶପଲାବାଟେ ଆଶ୍ରମ (ଅସ୍ପଷ୍ଟ) ଆସି ଜ୍ୱରରେ ପଡିଛି । ସେଥିପାଇଁ ଖରାପ ଲେଖିଛି । ଜ୍ୱର ପୂର୍ଣ ଭଲ ହୋଇନାହିଁ ।

ସେବକ, (ଅସ୍ପଷ୍ଟ)

ଶ୍ରୀ ଦୟାନିଧିଙ୍କଠାରୁ ଗୋପବଂଧୁଙ୍କୁ ଚିଠି

ସ୍ୱରାଜ୍ୟାଶ୍ରମ, କଟକ,
୩୦-୮-୨୬.

ମାନନୀୟ ମହାଶୟ,

ଭାଗୁବାବୁ ଗତକାଲି ସଖାଳେ ଘରପାଖକୁ ଗଲେ; ଆଉ ଯେ ଅବଶିଷ୍ଟ ଥିଲେ ସେ ସବୁ ଆଜି ଗଲେ । କେବଳ ଚିନ୍ତାମଣି ଓ ମୁଁ ଆଶ୍ରମରେ ଅଛୁଁ । କରୁଣାବାବୁ ଡାକ୍ତର ଉପର ତାଲାରେ ଅଛନ୍ତି । କଲିକତା ଯିବାପାଇଁ ସେ ଦିନ ସ୍ଥିରକରି ନାହାନ୍ତି । ଆପଣ ଆସିଲେ ଚିନ୍ତାମଣି ଘରେ କିମ୍ବା ମୋ ଘରେ ରହିବେ । ବର୍ତ୍ତମାନ ଆଶ୍ରମରେ ଗୋଳମାଳ କରିବାକୁ କେହି ନାହାନ୍ତି । କାଉନ୍‌ସିଲ୍ candidate ମାନଙ୍କଠାରୁ council ଯିବାପାଇଁ ମତାମତ ପତ୍ର ଆସିଲେ ଆପଣଙ୍କ ପାଖକୁ ପଠାଇଦେଇ ମୁଁ ବୁଧବାର କିମ୍ବା ଗୁରୁବାର ଦିନ ଯାଜପୁର ଯିବି । ଇତି,

ଆପଣଙ୍କ ଆଜ୍ଞାବହ
ଶ୍ରୀ ଦୟାନିଧି.

ନନ୍ଦକିଶୋର ଦାସଙ୍କ ଗୋପବନ୍ଧୁଙ୍କୁ ଚିଠି

ଓଁ

ସ୍ୱରାଜ୍ୟ ମନ୍ଦିର, ବାଲେଶ୍ୱର,
୧-୯-୨୬.

ପୂଜନୀୟ ଆପଣେ,

ମୁଁ ୩/୪ ଦିନ ହେଲା ଏଠାକୁ ଆସିଅଛି । ବାଲେଶ୍ୱର ବନ୍ୟା ବିଷୟ କେତେକ ସଂଗ୍ରହ କରିଅଛୁଁ । ପୁଣି ଏହା ମଧ୍ୟରେ ଆହୁରି ସଂଗ୍ରହ କରିବାର ଇଛା ଅଛି । ମହତାବ୍ ବାବୁ ଆଜିକାଲି ଭଦ୍ରକ ଯିବେ । ଭୋଗରାଇ ବାଲିଆପାଳ ଅଞ୍ଚଳକୁ ଯାଇହେବ ନାହିଁ । ତେବେ ମୁଁ ୨/୩

ଦିନ ମଧ୍ୟରେ ଯିବି । ଯାହା ସବୁ ପାଇଛେ ତାକୁ ଅନ୍ତତଃ verify କରିନେବା ଦରକାର ।

ଦିଲ୍ଲୀରୁ ଚିଠି ବୋଧହୁଏ ଆସିଯିବ । ଯେଉଁ ଟ.୧୫୦/- ଚେକ୍ ବର୍ତ୍ତମାନ ଆମ ହାତରେ ଅଛି ଏବଂ ଭଙ୍ଗାହେବାକୁ ଦିଆ ଯାଇଅଛି ତାହା ଜୁଲାଇ ମାସ ବାବଦ ସେ ଦେଇଛନ୍ତି । ଆମେ ଭାବିଥିଲୁ ସମ୍ଭବତଃ ଜୁନ୍ ମାସ account ଓ diary ପାଇ ସେହି ମାସ ବାବଦ ଏ ଟଙ୍କା ପଠାଇଛନ୍ତି । ମାତ୍ର ସେ ଯେଉଁ ଚିଠି ଦେଇଅଛନ୍ତି ଓ ଯେଉଁ ଚିଠି ପିଠି ପାଖରେ ଆପଣ ସେ ଦିନ Punjab bank ଙ୍କୁ ଚେକ୍ ଭଙ୍ଗାହେବା ଚିଠିର ନକଲ ରଖିଅଛନ୍ତି ସେହିଥିରେ ଏହି ଟ.୧୫୦/-ଟି ଜୁଲାଇ ମାସପାଇଁ ପଠାଇଛନ୍ତି ବୋଲି ଲେଖାଅଛି ଏବଂ ଜୁଲାଇ ମାସ ବାବଦରେ ଏହାର ପ୍ରାପ୍ତି ସ୍ୱୀକାର କରିବାପାଇଁ ଲେଖିଅଛନ୍ତି । ସୁତରାଂ ଜୁଲାଇ ମାସ receipt ରେ ଏଟା ଲେଖିବାକୁ ହେବ । ଜୁନ୍ ମାସର account କପି ଆସିଲେ ତାହା ସଙ୍ଗରେ adjust କରି ଜୁଲାଇ ମାସ account ତିଆରି କଲାବେଳେ ଏହି ଟ.୧୫୦/- ହିସାବ receipt ଦେହରେ ଭରିବାକୁ ହେବ । ତେଣୁ ଜୁଲାଇ ମାସ ହିସାବ ନ ପଠାଇ ଭଲ କରିଅଛେଁ । ଟଙ୍କା ଭଙ୍ଗାହୋଇ ଆସିବା ମାତ୍ରକେ ଆପଣ ମୋଠାକୁ ପଠାଇଦେବେ । ଟ.୧୮-୮ଅଣା+ଟ.୧୫୦=ଟ.୧୬୮-୮ଅଣା ଜୁଲାଇମାସର receipt ଦେଖାଇବାକୁ ହେବ । ତହିଁରୁ ଖର୍ଚ୍ଚ ଯାହାହେବ । ମୋର allowance ଟ.୬୦+T.A.ଟ.୫-୧୦ଅଣା+ହରିବାବୁଙ୍କର ଟ.୫୦=ମୋଟ ଟ.୧୧୫-୧୦ଅଣା ଖର୍ଚ୍ଚ ଦେହରେ ଦେଖାଇବାକୁ ହେବ । ବାକି ଟ.୫୨-୧୪ଅଣା ଅଗଷ୍ଟ ମାସକୁ ଜମା ରହିବ । ଏହିଥିରୁ ମୁଁ ଭାବୁଛି ଯୋର stabbed ହିନ୍ଦୁର treatment କୁ କିଛି ଟଙ୍କା ଦେବା ଓ ଗୋଟିଏ cash box କିଣିବା ବାବଦରେ କିଛି ଖର୍ଚ୍ଚ କରିବି । ମୋତେ cash box ଅଭାବରେ ଭଲ ଲାଗୁନାହିଁ । ଯେଉଁଠିକି ଗଲେ ସେହି ଚାବିବିହୀନ ଭଙ୍ଗା ବେଗ୍ ଖଣ୍ଡି ଆଶ୍ରା ହେଉଛି । ଅଗଷ୍ଟମାସ ହିସାବରେ ଏହିସବୁ ଖର୍ଚ୍ଚ ଦେଖାଇବି । ପୁଣି ଯେଉଁ ଟ.୧୫୦ ଆସିବ ତାହା ସେମାନେ ଅଗଷ୍ଟ ମାସକୁ ଦେବେ । ଆମ ଚିଠିରେ ହୋଧହୁଏ ଜୁଲାଇ ମାସ ଟଙ୍କା ପଠାଇବାପାଇଁ ଅନୁରୋଧ ହୋଇଅଛି ।। କିନ୍ତୁ ବର୍ତ୍ତମାନ ଜଣାପଡିଲା ସେଟା ଅଗଷ୍ଟ ମାସ । ଆପଣ ଅଗଷ୍ଟ ମାସ ପାଇଁ ଟଙ୍କା ଆସୁ ବୋଲି ଖଣ୍ଡିଏ ସଂଶୋଧନ ପତ୍ର ଲେଖନ୍ତୁ ।

ବର୍ତ୍ତମାନ ବାଲେଶ୍ୱରରେ ପାଞ୍ଚଆଇନ ମକଦ୍ଦମା । ଜଣେ ନୂଆ ଖ୍ରୀଷ୍ଟିଆନ୍ ଡେପୁଟୀ George chandra ମକଦ୍ଦମା ବୁଝୁଛନ୍ତି । ଗୋଟିଏ ସାକ୍ଷୀ ଦିନେ ନେଉଛନ୍ତି । ମିଶଲ ଏକାବେଳେକେ ଜନାକୀର୍ଣ୍ଣ । ବାଲେଶ୍ୱରର ବର୍ତ୍ତମାନ ଏହି ମକଦ୍ଦମା ବିଚାରହିଁ ବଡ଼ ଜିନିଷ ହୋଇଛି । Election ବିଷୟ ମହତାବ ସମସ୍ତ ଶୁଣିଲେ । ଆପଣ ଦୃଢହୋଇ ବସନ୍ତୁ । ଜଗବନ୍ଧୁ ରାଜି ନହେଲେ ମହତାବ ବାବୁ ମ୍ୟୁନିସିପାଲିଟି ତରଫରୁ ଛିଡାହେବାକୁ ରାଜି ଅଛନ୍ତି । କିନ୍ତୁ ଆପଣ ତାହା ପସଂଦ କରିବେକି ସେ ଠିକ୍ ଜାଣିପାରୁ ନାହାନ୍ତି । ତାଙ୍କ ମତରେ ଜଗବନ୍ଧୁବାବୁଙ୍କୁ placate କରିବା ଆପଣଙ୍କ ମତଥିବା ସ୍ଥଳେ ଆପଣ ମହତାବଙ୍କର municipalityରୁ ଛିଡାହେବା ପସନ୍ଦ କରିବେ ନାହିଁ । ଖାସ୍ ମଙ୍ଗରାଜ ଓ ଜଗବନ୍ଧୁବାବୁଙ୍କ ଜିଦ୍ ଭାଙ୍ଗିବାର ଉଦ୍ଦେଶ୍ୟରେ ମହତାବ୍ ଭଦ୍ରକ ଓ ମ୍ୟୁନିସିପାଲିଟି ଉଭୟରୁ ଛିଡାହେବେ । ଆପଣଙ୍କର ମତ ଶୀଘ୍ର ଜଣାନ୍ତୁ । ମୋର ଭକ୍ତିପୂର୍ବକ ଦଣ୍ଡବତ ଗ୍ରହଣ କରିବେ । ଆପଣଙ୍କ ଦେହ ବର୍ତ୍ତମାନ normal ଅବସ୍ଥାକୁ ଆସିଛି ତ ? ଇତି ।

ଆପଣଙ୍କର ସ୍ନେହର,

ଶ୍ରୀ ନନ୍ଦକିଶୋର ଦାସ.

ହରେକୃଷ୍ଣ ମହତାବଙ୍କ ଗୋପବନ୍ଧୁଙ୍କୁ ଚିଠି

ବାଲେଶ୍ୱର,

୧-୯-୨୬.

ପୂଜନୀୟ ମହାଶୟ,

ମୋର ଅନେକଦିନୁ ଧାରଣା Party ହିସାବରେ ଅନ୍ତତଃ ଉତ୍କଳରେ କିଛି କରିପାରିବା ସହଜସାଧ୍ୟ ନୁହେଁ । ଉଣା ଅଧିକେ ସବୁ ପ୍ରଦେଶରେ ଏହି ଅବସ୍ଥା । ଆପଣ ମୋର ନାମ ପଠାଇବାରେ ମୋର ସ୍ୱୀକାର ଅଛି ।

ବାଲେଶ୍ୱର ଜିଲ୍ଲାରେ ସର୍ବତ୍ର ବନ୍ୟା । ସବୁ ଅଞ୍ଚଳ ବନ୍ୟା ପ୍ରତିକାରର ଉପାୟର ଅନୁସନ୍ଧାନ କରି କ୍ରମାଗତ ସେହି ବିଷୟଘେନି ଆନ୍ଦୋଳନ କରିବି ବୋଲି ଭାବିଛି । Relief work ରେ ମୋର ମତ ନାହିଁ । ତଦ୍ଦ୍ୱାରା self-respect ଲୋକଙ୍କର ଚାଲିଯାଉଛି । ଭିକାରି ସଂଖ୍ୟା ବଢୁଚିମାତ୍ର । କାଲି କମିଶନର ଆସୁଛନ୍ତି । ସେମାନେ ବୁଲିବେ ଦୁଇଦିନ

ଭଦ୍ରଖ ବନ୍ୟା ଅଞ୍ଚଳ । ବନ୍ୟା ଅଞ୍ଚଳ କଥା ମୁଁ ନିଜେ ଦେଖି ଗୋଟିଏ scheme ତିଆରି କରିଥିଲି । ସେ scheme ଟାକୁ Dt. Magistrate approve କରିଛି । ମୁଁ କାଲି ଭଦ୍ରଖ ଯାଇ କମିଶନରଙ୍କ ଠାରେ ସବୁ ଦେଖାଇବି । ବର୍ତ୍ତମାନ କମିଶନର ଟିକିଏ sympathetic । କାମ self help ବିନା କରିହେବା ସମ୍ଭବ । ମୁଁ ଏହିଥର ଆମ ଜିଲ୍ଲା ବନ୍ୟା ବିଷୟରେ କିଛି ଜଣାଇଲି । ମୋର ମନେହୁଏ ଯଦି ଆଠ ଦଶ ବର୍ଷ କ୍ରମାଗତ ଆନ୍ଦୋଳନ ହୁଏ ତେବେ ଅନେକ କାମ ହୋଇପାରିବ ।

ଏ ବିଷୟରେ ପରେ ପତ୍ର ଦେବି । କାଉନ୍‌ସିଲପାଇଁ ଯେଉଁ ସର୍ତ୍ତମାନ ଆପଣ ଦେଇଛନ୍ତି ସେଥିରେ ମୁଁ ରାଜିଅଛି ।

ଏଠାରେ ସେହି processions case - Express vrs. ମୁଁ, Rao saheb D. De and others 17 all respectable gentlemen - ଚାଲିଛି । Case is being well defended, all lawyers acting gratis.

ନନ୍ଦବାବୁ ଏଠାରେ ଭଲ ଅଛନ୍ତି । ସେ ଉତ୍ତର ବାଲେଶ୍ୱରରେ ନିକଟରେ ଗସ୍ତ କରିବେ । ମୁଁ ମଧ୍ୟ ତାଙ୍କ ସାଙ୍ଗରେ ଯିବି । ଏ ଜିଲ୍ଲାରେ କାଉନସିଲପାଇଁ ସେପରି କିଛି ଗୋଳମାଳ ହେବନାହିଁ ।

ଆଜ୍ଞାଧୀନ

ହରେକୃଷ୍ଣ ମହତାବ

ପଦ୍ମଲୋଚନ ମହାନ୍ତିଙ୍କ ମୃତ୍ୟୁ ଖବର

ଓଁ

ଜାରମଲିନ,

123 Lower Circular Road,
Calcutta.
2-9-26.

ପ୍ରଣାମ -

ଗତ କଲ୍ୟ ରାତ୍ରି ୯ଘଣ୍ଟା ସମୟରେ ଶ୍ରଦ୍ଧାସ୍ପଦ ବାବୁ ପଦ୍ମଲୋଚନ ମହାନ୍ତି ଭଗନ୍ଦର ରୋଗରେ ପରଲୋକ ଗମନ କରି ଅଛନ୍ତି ।

ଆପଣ ତାଙ୍କର ଜଣେ ଭକ୍ତିଭାଜନ ସୁହୃଦ । ତାଙ୍କର ଅକାଳ ବିୟୋଗରେ ଆପଣ ଅବଶ୍ୟ ଦୁଃଖିତ ହେବେ । ଆପଣଙ୍କ ପ୍ରତି ତାଙ୍କର ଆନ୍ତରିକ ଭକ୍ତିଥିଲା ।

ତାଙ୍କର କର୍ମଜୀବନ ସମ୍ବନ୍ଧରେ ଆପଣ ଅନେକ ବିଷୟ ଅବଗତ ଅଛନ୍ତି ।

ସମାଜରେ ଆଶାକରୁ Note ଦେବେ । ଅପର ବାରାନ୍ତରେ ।

ପ୍ରଣତ

ଶ୍ରୀ ବସନ୍ତ କୁମାର ସାହୁ.

Letter from Gauri Shankar Misra to Gopabandu

Muthiganj,
Allahabad,
2-9-26.

Dear Sir,

The present political situation in the country demands that different political parties in the Congress and if possible political parties outside the Congress also must unite and in case no unity is possible the A.I.C.C. must consider if it will not be advisable to give up running elections on behalf of the Congress. The A.I.C.C. is also duty bound to devise ways and means to deal effectively with the growing communal tension in the land.

To discuss the above suggestions the All India Congress Committee must meet immediately. And a meeting of the Committee is possible only if 30 (thirty) members of the All India Congress Committee requisition it. I hope you will intimate to me immediately and at once of your consent to do so, so that the matter may not be delayed. Do please take this matter as very urgent and communicate to me your permission to affix your name to the requisition. Hoping you will take this much trouble and oblige.

Yours sincerely,
Gaurishankar Misra.

Letter from Pt. Nilakantha Das to Gopabandhu

Confidential

2 Cart Road, Simla,
2nd Sept., 1926.

ପ୍ରଣାମ

Apane,

You might have been reading in various papers how the new policy of the "Cawnpore dissenters", I mean Jayakar, Kelkar, and others is gaining ground very rapidly and how at the same time Motilal's unbending no-change attitude, duped as he is by various satellites, or better a show of such attitude putting the Swaraj Party not only into disrepute but I am afraid in the path of ruin. Powerful is the appeal and formidable are the resources and arrangements of the new party which now (today) under the instructions of Lala Lajpat Rai taken the name of "Independent Congress Party" instead of Responsive Co-operation Party and the like. The programme too is going to be changed so as to be more fitting in with the temperament of the people, i.e., the programme of the Swaraj Party as it was modified in Sabarmati Pact. I for myself induced Pandit Motilal with many other Swarajists to lower his so-called flag a little and form one United Party in the country. Both Malabiya and Lalaji tried their best to achieve a union. But all attempts failed, for Pt. Motilal's arrogance would give way to nothing reasonable or needful. What is the way now? I understand you have now relieved me from all injustice and dishonour by getting me nominated to the Assembly by the P.C.C. of Utkal though your list might still be defective in other respects and perhaps for good reasons. Some time ago you wrote to Lalaji, it appears, that you will support good and able candidates, and not necessarily Congress (Swaraj) candidates. I knew that was your view. Lalaji says that he is perfectly certain that you will support his party, a reasonable man as you are. To-day at least they caught hold of me in one of their meetings and asked me finally whether I considered the present Swarajist position safe for the country. On my saying "I don't think it is all right", Lalaji, Malabiyaji and others asked me to resign immediately. I said I cannot do anything without consulting my constituency and specially our provincial leader Pandit Gopabandhu. Lalaji still very keenly and persistently induced me to resign at once (a secretary of the Swaraj Party as I was) and he said, "I assure you Pandit Gopabandhu will surely approve of your conduct. I speak for him and both myself and Panditji (Malaviya) are with you and will support you till the end". Mr. B. Das was in the

meeting and helped them in their inducing me to resign. He said, "Even if the Congress people do not agree, you and I shall form a party and do you think we shall not succeed in carrying the province with us?" I pointed out to him some difficulties and explained to both Pandit Malaviya and Lalaji that it would be better that I try to carry the Province with me and specially when Pandit Gopabandhu has been on 23rd of August formally given free hand in the election of Legislature matters and considering also his tremendous influence over the masses and works in the Province, I hope to convince my Province of the necessity of a reasonable change in the programme. In that case our chances in Utkal will be surer and troubles and expenses will be less. After some discussion Malviyaji understood me and asked others not to press me to resign immediately. They have however made me provisionally corresponding secretary for Utkal. Your name I have given as Provincial President and Mahatab's name as a man to be written to by Malaviya. Malabiya (and also Lalaji if required) will visit Utkal early in October or even earlier. I have told Malaviyaji to write to you to Puri and you will meet him with a meeting of all probable candidates, sympathisers and Congress workers and also prepare his tour programme.

In all this I shall be there probably to help you and to tour with you and with him if need be. But the present programme is to call a Congress Committee with probable candidates and sympathisers to Puri or Cuttack as is convenient to you as early as possible after the 8th instant when I am expected to reach Sakhigopal. I shall explain the whole situation personally. You write to my village address where and when exactly I meet you. In the mean time, give notice for the proposed meeting, for they want that we shall publish our discussion as early as possible.

I hope you are in good health and spirits.

Yours affly,
Nilakantha.

Letter from Lala Achint Ram to Gopabandhu

Fungrore,
Simla.
2-9-26.

Dear Brother,

We have received your telegram authorising thereby to add your names to the requisition. I hope the requisition will be sent to-day. Lalaji in intending to organise a party, named as the Independent Congress Party. The object of the Party shall be to work out the Reforms for what they are worth. As regards offices, the question shall be left open. Personally, as you know, Lalaji is against the acceptance of office. The Party proposes to support all good candidates in the Congress fold, whether they be Responsivists or Swarajists, and let go some good non-Congress candidates unopposed. Would you please favour us about your opinion on the subject and oblige?

Yours brotherly,
Sd/- Achint Ram.

Lala Lajpat Rai's letter to Gopabandhu

Simla.
3-9-26.

Dear Gop Bandhu,

Will you permit me to publish your views re. the elections as expressed by you in your last letter to the Secy. S.P.S.? Mr Andrews has sent me your letter re. the situation in Orissa. Please keep me informed with what is going on.

With love,

Yours affly,
Sd/- Lajpat Rai.

[On this letter's margine Gopabandhu Das scribbled:
"Wire that: Your letter. You freely publish my views on election."]

Letter from C. F. Andrews to Gopabandhu

Bolpur,
Sept. 4.

My dear Brother,

It is a terrible picture you draw and I quite agree with all you say. It is quite useless having this utter misery go on year after year in this way and the conclusions of that Committee cannot possibly be regarded as final. The whole subject should be taken up in a scientific manner. I have sent earlier to the Star and Searchlight, but I am writing a letter also to the Satesman if I possibly can find time. I am starting from here on September 7 and reach Simla on September 9th. After that I am everyday occupied till I start on September 29. I hope to meet Lalaji and have a good talk with him one of these days.

I shall think of you very often while I am away and remember the poor people of Orissa who are in such a terrible plight year after year.

With my dearest love,
Sd/- Charlie Andrews.

I am so sorry to hear how ill you have been and I can well understand it, for you never spare yourself for one moment. I have had influenza also and am still weak.

ଜଗନ୍ନାଥଙ୍କର ଗୋପବନ୍ଧୁଙ୍କୁ ଚିଠି

ସତ୍ୟବାଦୀ,
୪-୯-୨୬.

ପୂଜ୍ୟପାଦେଷୁ,

୨-୯-୨୬ରେ ଘଟକୁଳି ଘର ସଂପର୍କରେ ଯେ ପତ୍ର ଲେଖିଥିଲି ପାଇଥିବେ । ଆପଣ କାଲି କଟକ ଯିବେ ବୋଲି ଶୁଣିଲି । ଯିବା ପୂର୍ବରୁ ପାଇକପଡା ଷ୍ଟେଟର ମ୍ୟାନେଜରଙ୍କୁ ସେ ଘର ବିଷୟରେ ଲେଖି ଉତ୍ତର ଅଣାଇବେ । ସେ ଯାହା ଲେଖିବେ ତାହା ଏଠାକୁ ପଠାଇଦେବେ । ତାଙ୍କର କର୍ମଚାରୀ ସବୁବେଳେ ସେଠାରେ ରହିବାର ହେଲେ ଅନ୍ତତଃ ୩ ମାସ ପାଇଁ ଆମକୁ ଅବସର ଦିଅନ୍ତୁ । ତାପରେ ଆମେ ସେଠାରେ ଖଣ୍ଡେ ଅଲଗା ରୋଷେଇଘର ତିଆର କରିନେବା । ତାହାହେଲେ ତାଙ୍କଠାରୁ ଆମର କେବଳ hall ନେଲେ ବି କାମ ଚଳିଯିବ ।

୧୭-୮-୨୬ରେ ଟ.୫୮-୧୨ଅଣାର ଖଦଡ଼ କଟକ ପଠାଇଥିଲି। ଜନାର୍ଦ୍ଦନ ସେ ଖଦଡ଼ତକ ଆପଣଙ୍କ ମାର୍ଫତ କରିଦେବାକୁ ନେଇଥିଲେ। ଆପଣ ନଥିବାରୁ ସେ ଚିନ୍ତାମଣିଙ୍କ ଜିମା ସେ ଲୁଗାତକ ଦେଇଆସିଚି। ଚିନ୍ତାମଣି ସେଥିରୁ ଟ.୬ ର ଖଦଡ଼ ବିକ୍ରୀକରି ଦେଇଛନ୍ତି। ବାକି ଟ.୫୨-୧୨ଅଣାର ଖଦଡ଼ ତାଙ୍କଠାରେ ଅଛି। ଏ ମଧ୍ୟରେ ସେ ଯଦି ସେଗୁଡିକ ବିକ୍ରୀ କରିସାରି ଥିବେ ତେବେ ଟଙ୍କା ନେଇଆସିବେ। ଟ.୫ ହିସାବରେ ତାଙ୍କର ଯାହା କମିଶନ ନେବେ। ତାହାର receipt ଲେଖି ଆପଣଙ୍କୁ ଦେଇଦେବେ। ଯେଉଁ ୨ ଲୁଗା ପଠାଇଥିଲି ତାହାର ଏକ ତାଲିକା ଏଥିସଙ୍ଗେ ପଠାଇଲି। ୩/୪ ଦିନ ମଧ୍ୟରେ ବୈଷ୍ଣବ ଛୁଟିନେଇ ଗାଁକୁ ଯିବେ। ସେ କଟକଠାରେ ଓହ୍ଲାଇବେ। ଆପଣ ଯଦି କଟକଠାରେ କେତେ ଦିନପାଇଁ ରହନ୍ତି ତେବେ ତାଙ୍କ ହାତରେ କେତେଗୁଡିଏ ଖଦଡ଼ ବିକ୍ରୀପାଇଁ ପଠାଇବି। ଆପଣ କେବେ ଯିବେ ଓ କଟକରେ କେଉଁଠାରେ ରହିବେ ତାହା ଲେଖିଲେ ତାଙ୍କ ହାତରେ ଖଦଡ଼ ପଠାଇବି।

ଆପଣ ଯିବାପୂର୍ବରୁ ଆଉ ହଜାରେ ଟଙ୍କା ୧୦୨ ହିସାବରେ ଜମା କରାଇ ଦେଇଯିବେ, ଏବଂ କଟକରୁ ଆସିବାର ଡେରିହେଲେ ୧୦୨ ନମ୍ବର ହିସାବରୁ ଟ.୨୦୦ withdraw କରିବାପାଇଁ ଖଣ୍ଡିଏ withdrawal form ରେ ଦସ୍ତଖତ କରି ରାମଚନ୍ଦ୍ରବାବୁଙ୍କ ଜିମା ଦେଇଯାଇଥିବେ।

ଯମୁନାଲାଲ ବେଜାଜଙ୍କଠାରୁ ଉତ୍ତର ଆସିନାହିଁ। ତାଙ୍କ ଉତ୍ତର ପାଇଲେ ଯଦି ସେଥିରୁ ବୁଝାଯାଏ ଯେ ବର୍ତ୍ତମାନ ତୁଳା କିଣିବାରେ କୌଣସି କ୍ଷତି ନାହିଁ ତେବେ ୨୫୦୦ ଟଙ୍କାର ତୁଳାପାଇଁ ବରାଦ ଦେବି କି?

ଏ ମଧ୍ୟରେ ଆଉ ଟ.୫୦୦ ଖଦଡ଼ ବୁଣା ସରିଛି। କେତେଗୁଡିଏ ସାରଙ୍ଗଯୋଡୀଠାରେ ଅଛି। କେତେଗୁଡିଏ ଏଠାକୁ ଆସି ଧୋବାଘରେ ଦିଆଯାଇଛି। Price Fixed Board କେବେ ଡାକିବି ଲେଖିବେ। ଶୀଘ୍ର ସେ ଲୁଗାଗୁଡିକର ମୂଲ୍ୟ ନିରୂପଣ ହେଲେ ବିକ୍ରୀ ହେବ। ଯଦି ବୋର୍ଡ ଏ କ୍ଷଣି ବସିବାରେ ଅସୁବିଧା ହୁଏ ତେବେ ନିର୍ଦ୍ଧାରିତ ପୁରୁଣା ଦରରେ ଲୁଗାର ମୂଲ୍ୟ ନିରୂପଣ କରିବି କି? ଏ consignment ରେ କେତେ ଗୁଡିଏ ଥାନ ଅଛି। ସେ ଗୁଡିକର demand ବେଶି। ଇତି।

ସେବକ
ଜଗନ୍ନାଥ.

Letter from Lal Lajpat Rai to Gopabandhu

Lahore.
6th September, 1926.

Dear Gopabandhu,

I am in receipt of your letter dated 31st August. Please do write to me in detail about the flood area and also what you want me to do for you. My heart goes in full sympathy to you for the troubles of your Province and you shall have my whole-hearted co-operation in any scheme you may adumbrate for permanent or temporary relief. I am with you heart and soul.

Pt. Nilakantha Das promised to do certain things after consulting with you. As soon as he reaches there, please see him and advise him accordingly.

With love,

Yours affectionately,
Sd/- Lajpat Rai.

Letter from Charles Andrews to Gopabandhu

S'ketan.
September 8, 1926.

My dear Gopabandhu,

It is heart rendering to hear the accounts which you give of what is happening and I am constantly hearing from others also & this time from Balasore, Kanika raj as well as from Cuttack and Puri. It is quite impossible for me to come. That is out of the question because I am just starting for S. Africa in a very few days' time. But I have written to the Star of Utkal and Searchlight and asked the editor of the Star to send to "Samaj" what I had written for translation. I do this in (illegible) trust that things have not grown still worse. I am in Calcutta to-day but go to S'niketan tomorrow. At Jamshedpur I saw the Oriya labourers and others and urged them to do all they could.

I can only write this time to send you my dear love before I start on my long voyage. I feel that we are going to win; but much will depend on how we send the deputation.

With very much love,

Sd/- Charlie Andrews.

Letter from Lal Lajpat Rai to Gopabandhu.

Fairgrove,
Simla.
10th September, 1926.

Dear Gopabandhu,

Your telegram to hand. I can not say about Mohan Lal straight away. I am going to Lahore to-day and will talk over the matter with other members of the Council. I am receiving donations for the Orissa Relief Fund, but your Secretaries are not trying in the manner they should do.

I hope you are keeping good health. Don't neglect your health in the stress of work. I will write to you fully after the session is over.

Yours sincerely,
Sd/- Lajpat Rai.

Andrews is coming to Orissa. - LR.

Post Card from C. F. Andrews

11 Sept. (26)

I hope to leave here on Thursday and then reach Santiniketan on Saturday, Sept 17. After that I want to come at once to you as soon as I have made my loving greetings at Santiniketan. I am not at all in Good health and have to be very careful.

Yours affectionate
C. F. Andrews.

Letter from Biswanath Das to Gopabandhu

Chatrapur,
13-9-26.

Dear Sir,

I just returned from Madras and here received the G.O. deciding to drop proceedings. I send those for your information and also for the Samaj. I am sorry I am not able yet to see you. It is my misfortune. I mean going to Puri someday this month after 20th instant. I am now going to my village. Hope this will reach you in sound health.

ନମସ୍କାର ।

Yours sincerely,
Biswanath.

Letter from Mr. S.N. Sahay to Gopabandhu

Jamshedpur.
16-9-26.

Dear Sir,

I have been asked by Pandit Dev Ratna Sharma of Delhi to approach you for a man to work and organize the Hindu Sabha here which is yet in its infancy.

As you are aware our city is the centre of labour and a model industrial town.

The trouble with the Hindus of Jamshedpur is that we are all employees of the Tata Iron and Steel Works here and after doing 8 hours of hard physical labour we have not time enough to spare for any regular work. At the same time no other city has a brighter prospect before it for any kind of sangathan. Our spirit is thoroughly cosmopolitan.

The population consists mainly of workers and able-bodied citizens -- men as well as women. We are 1.1/2 lakhs of which over 10,000 are women workers. Christian and Mohammedan Missions are busy converting and kidnapping young women and boys. So it is absolutely necessary to have a regular organization to meet the situation.

As regards our terms, we want an English knowing man who can quote Shastras to support his arguments. We shall try to provide him with a living accommodation till we build our own quarters and give him a pay which will be sufficient to keep him from searching a job in the Works.

I have written to you at some length and hope you would not mind it.

Awaiting an early reply,

Sincerely yours,
Sd/- S.N. Sahay,
Sec. H. Sabha,
No 13 P Type, K Road.

Gopbandhu Das's letter to Mahatma Gandhi

My dear Mahatmaji,

Your wire to Mr. Andrews and his reply to you forwarded to me.

You must have read Mr Andrews's articles. The situation is grave. It will grow graver in a month or two. I have begun work with the small balance out of the collections for the last famine. We discourage gratuitous relief this time but it has to be given in extreme cases. Such cases are not few even now. District Collector has opened two gratuitous relief centres. More than 500 people are receiving doles there. But many deserving ones are left out. We ought to have provision for them till they are able to work at Charkha. Only one spinning centre has opened out till now. Preparations are being made to open more very soon. Delay is due to want of competent Khadi workers. I am organising the work myself. Khadi Pratisthan accounts system is being followed. Large sum is needed for the whole work. I did not write to you nor have I approached outside public for help.

My idea was to start the work with local help and the money we have in hand and then go out for funds afterwards when things will become worse, say towards the middle of December. Local help is very scanty. Without sufficient funds from outside it is impossible to continue the work.

Cattle are worse sufferers than men. They have died in large number since June. Many more will die when the winter sets in. Complete statistics of the whole area has not yet been collected; possibly that cannot be done for the whole area. I have just received a report about 40 villages in a very badly affected part. These villages have 1680 families with 8652 people out of whom 1161 have gone out to distant places for labour, 1119 are adult about 16 years of age who are available for local work and the remaining 6372 are females, children and old disabled persons. This shows that 1/8th of the whole population have left their home in quest of labour. The number of cattle in these 40 villages was 5334 before June as shown in the enclosed list, out of which 2547 are dead. This is nearly half of the total number. On the basis of these statistics the

number of dead cattle in the whole of the affected parts is estimated to be an enormous & appalling figure. On a very modest calculation the number may be safely estimated at fifty thousand. The misery of the cattle will continue for 2 or 3 months more until the water subsides completely and fields are covered with grass. It is needless to say that the cattle stand in sore need of relief. May I expect some help from the All India Cow Protection Committee of which you are the President.

I have written to Mr. Thakkar in Dohad requesting him to come for some time to Orissa. I do not know if he can be spared now. Mr Andrews has also written to Mr. Thakkar. Will you kindly use your influence with him & also the Servants of India people to spare him for a few months for Orissa work. I received your letter from Patna. I am glad you have undertaken to decide the Utkal boundary disputes. You wanted me to place our case before you. I am now too busy to prepare the cases, nor do I much mind the disputes.

I am afraid Patna decision is after all a patch work. It does not solve the problem. I think it would be better to make Khaddar a separate programme, quite distinct and independent of Congress which should be left to various political parties in a fighting ground for asserting their supremacy and influence.

Hoping to receive an early reply,

I remain with love and regards,
Yours affectionately,
Sd/- Gopabandhu Das.

Letter from Mahatma Gandhi to Gopabandhu

The Asrham,
Sabarmati,
18-9-26.

Dear Gopabandhu Babu,

I have your letter. It is a tragic picture you have given of Orissa. My advice to you is not to travel about thinking of giving relief here, there and everywhere. Let us recognise our limitations in all humility. We are not Gods but mere frail, insignificant human beings. We have no Government to help us. Our own organisation, the Congress, is shattered to pieces. We have no control over an army of workers. We are scattered

individuals. If we recognise this limitation, we shall not worry and shall find enough work to do. Thus reduced to the simplest term the problem is easy of solution. You would simply select an area which you can cope with and settle down there and develop it steadily in every way. No more is required of you or any single soul on earth than this. You will have given all you have in the best manner possible.

I wish I could send you some one. Unfortunately I have no one who can go there and organise. That is my limitation. You should yourself become an expert and if you have any workers, he should become an expert. What is Gobinda Babu doing? And is there no expert yet trained in the Khadi Department?

Orissa haunts me like a nightmare. Such a splendid country, yet poverty stricken; its workers good and yet so helpless. Do not wear away your constitution uselessly going about, but preserve it by observing the simple rules of health. Please keep me informed of what is going on.

Yours sincerely,
Sd/- M. K. Gandhi.

Letter from Mr B Das to Gopabandhu

Das's Lane,
Cuttack,
18-9-26.

My dear Gopabandhu Babu,

I came here particularly to set the ball rolling for the formation of the Independent Congress party (cum Responsibility) in Orissa. My task has been made lighter by your writing to Lalaji to join the Party and by Nilakantha Babu's joining our first informal meeting at Simla. Since then I joined the meeting of the 11th at Delhi. Lalaji told me particularly to have full discussions with you and to form our united party in Orissa. As you have not returned and as I have some very urgent business, I leave for Bombay tonight. I will be returning here by the 12th October. But if you are back early you can form the independent Congress Party and declare our candidates. Nilakantha Babu writes me that he would come here on 20th to meet you and me. You can utilise the

opportunity to declare the party formally formed and try to form a board to select such able candidates as will be available.

My brother who signified long before to Kelkar-Jaykar group of joining the Resposivists will no doubt join us and many of his intimate friends. What we have to see is not to differentiate but to give Orissa as responsible a representative as possible. The 1926 Congress will hand over the power to the Independent Congress Party, thereby leaving the door open for all liberals and moderates to join the Congress in 1928. I am therefore keen to invite Congress (to) Puri for 1928. This requires resolutions to be passed at every district Congress Committee and Provincial Congress Committee sitting before the Gauhati Congress to impress upon outside Oriya public in India our determination to have the Congress. If you hold a meeting of the I.C.Party I would like to take up this as one of the subjects on the agenda. As regards office bearers, Nilakantha babu likes to be the Secretary, you can be President and I suggest my brother and Godavaris as the vice-presidents..

I had other subjects to discuss. I want to issue declaration of leading Oriya public men to send sectional political work and to declare ourselves for united Congress, if possible for 1926 and positively for 1927. This has nothing to do with I.C. Party but is a bold declaration of the nationalist policy what we see ahead for the common good of India. With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,
B Das.

From Lala Lajpat Rai to Gopabandhu

(This is an undated handwritten letter)

12, Court Street,
Lahore.

Dear Gop Babu,

I have read your last letter to the address of L. Achint Ram and am delighted to know that your views in the matter of elections exactly coincide with mine. I hope you will help in the dissemination and the adoption of that idea. You will hear more (illegible) from me in the subject on an early date. How is your health? I have considerably improved and

now my principal concern should be to maintain the improvement thus affected. I am not going to Australia. I feel that the country needs my being here. So I prepare to visit the temples.

Do write to me occasionally. I hope we shall meet very soon.

Yours sincerely,
Sd/- Lajpat Rai.

Letter from Gopabandhu to Lala Lajpat Rai

(This is from a handwritten draft letter, undated. Since there is a reference to Mr. Andrews's departure for South Africa, it is being placed here.)

Puri.

Dear Lalaji,

Your telegram to Mr. Andrews was redirected to his Santiniketan address. I am sorry he is leaving for South Africa. That is a cause of wider national interest no doubt, but I am afraid the cause of the suffering people in the distressed part of Orissa will suffer by his absence. I depend upon your help and support. You wrote Mohan Lal would be coming very soon. When is he expected here? The situation is grave and it will be more severe towards the middle of December. I have not yet approached the outside public for help. I started the work with local help and the small balance in hand out of the Puri Famine Fund. It will be exhausted very soon. You suggested to Mr. Andrews to issue a joint appeal immediately. I have asked him to do so before leaving for South Africa.

Cattle are suffering more miserably than men. Nearly 50,000 cattle are estimated to have died in the distressed areas since June. Many more will die in this cold weather. It will be 3 months before they get sufficient fodder when the ground will become dry and covered with grass. They sorely need immediate relief. I think there may be many cow-protection associations in the Punjab. Can they not come to the help of the distressed cattle of Orissa? Relief both for men and cattle in cash and kind should be obtained before it is too late. I need not press upon you the urgency of the situation. I am sure you have realised it fully and will do all you can.

I have read your views on Patna decision. That is after all a patch work and does not improve matters.

I hope you are now alright and are gradually regaining your strength.

With loving regards,

Yours sincerely,
Sd/- Gopabandhu.

Letters from C.F. Andrews to Gopabandhu

(From abroad) S.S. Kwaporn(?),
September 17, 1926.

My dear friend,

I do hope that there is better news about Orissa. The monsoon has been so wonderfully good elsewhere, it will be a thousand miseries if Orissa has to suffer in such a year of good monsoon as this.

The voyage now has been much better than I expected and I am feeling stronger than when I left India. Now the work will be so serious that I shall have no chance of writing again for some time. Give my love to Naba Chaudhuri if you see him. He is going to marry a very good and noble wife. I was so happy at the betrothal.

With my kindest and best remembrances,

Yours affectionate friend,
Sd/- C.F. Andrews.

Durban, NATAL,
September 20, 1926.

My dear Gopabandhu,

I have to write this letter by dictation as I have been ill. I got your letter telling me about the damage which the floods have done and it only made me terribly sad, specially because I could really do nothing to help at all in the matter. I have been able to do just one thing, though it may be of little value. I have written to the Viceroy who is a really good man and keen on doing good where ever he can, and asked him to keep an eye on what is happening in Orissa while I am away. If only he would call for a report it might do more to wake the officials than all the rest put together. As soon as I come back, I must go

to Orissa and do my utmost to help, but just now there is literally no other question so deeply affecting the place of the World as this South African Indian question. If one can clear this up and there seems to be the dawn of a new hope, it will be an epoch making event. It might change the attitude of all these young white nations towards us.

With my dearest love,

Your affectionate brother,
Sd/- Charlie Andrews.

Letter from Mr. Mohan Lal to Gopabandhu

12, Court Street,
Lahore.
22-9-26.

Revered Pandit-ji,

Your affectionate letter to hand. In spite of our weekly letters, it has always been a pleasant thing for me to hear personally from you. I only wish you will snatch some moments from your precious time to write to me occasionally.

I was almost stunned to read in papers about the recurrence of floods in Orissa. I am not aware of the exact magnitude of distress, but what I gather from the government communique is highly distressing. I long to be with you in Orissa at this critical juncture. I do not know whether Lalaji will send me for work there, but personally I place myself immediately at your disposal.

The unhappy memory of the painful controversy which I made with you regarding the financial demands of financing relief is hunting my poor being at the time of writing. I eagerly wish I had enough foresight in tackling the problems of famine relief in a more practical manner. May I request you to draw upon the balance of Orissa Relief Fund lying at Lahore which amount is nearly nine thousand rupees? What can I do in far off Punjab in alleviating the distress of famine stricken people of Orissa?

Yes, something can be done to help the untouchable boy in whom you feel interested. Please ask him to write an application for stipend to Lalaji. I can also speak on his behalf if it is forwarded through me.

Hoping from you to hear from,

Yours affectionately,
Sd/- Mohan Lal.

Post Card from Gandhiji

The Ashram,
Sabarmati,
1st Oct. (19)26.

Dear Gopabandhu Babu,

Mr. Andrews asked me write to you on his behalf as he was unable to do so before he went away. We discussed the Orissa question together and he enteitains the same view that I have expressed to you. I do hope that you have received that letter of mine and that you have caught its spirit.

Are you any better now?

Yours sincerely,
M. K. Gandhi.

ପଣ୍ଡିତ ଗୋଦାବରୀଶ ମିଶ୍ରଙ୍କର ଗୋପବନ୍ଧୁଙ୍କୁ ଚିଠି

ଖୋରଧା ରୋଡ୍,
୧୫-୧୦-୨୬.

ପୂଜନୀୟେଷୁ,

ଆପଣଙ୍କ ସହିତ ସାକ୍ଷାତ କରିବାକୁ ଆଜି ସକାଳ ଗାଡ଼ିରେ ପୁରୀ ଯାଇଥିଲି । ଆପଣ ନଥିବାରୁ ଫେରି ଆସିଲି । ରାଧାନାଥ ମଧ୍ୟ ନଥିଲେ । ଆଜି ବାଣପୁର ଯାଉଛି ।

ଆପଣଙ୍କ ସହିତ ଦେଖା କରିବା ବଡ଼ ଦରକାର ଥିଲା । ମକଦ୍ଦମା ପାଟଣା ନେବାକୁ ସଚ୍ଚିଦାନନ୍ଦ ସିଂହ ଲେଖିଛନ୍ତି । ସେ ସାହାଯ୍ୟ କରିବେ ବୋଲି ମଧ୍ୟ ଲେଖିଛନ୍ତି । ମକଦ୍ଦମା ପାଟଣା ନେବାର ହେଲେ ମୋତେ ୧୯ ବା ୨୦ ତାରିଖ ଦିନ ପାଟଣା ଯିବାକୁ ହେବ । ତାହା କରିବାର ନତୟତା ଓ ଅନତ୍ୟୟତା ବିଷୟରେ ଆପଣଙ୍କ ମତାମତ ପଚାରିବାକୁ ଥିଲା ।

ପୁଣି ଆଳି ଯିବା କଥା ଏ ପର୍ଯ୍ୟନ୍ତ କରିପାରିଲି ନାହିଁ । ପାଟଣା ଯିବାକୁ ଥିବାରୁ ଏ ମାସରେ ଆଳି ଯାଇ ହେବ ନାହିଁ । ଆଗାମୀ ୩ ତାରିଖ

ଦିନ ଯାଇପାରେ। ଗଲେ ବୋଧହୁଏ ସାତଦିନ ଲାଗିଯିବ। ମାତ୍ର ଯିବା ଆଗରୁ ଆପଣଙ୍କ ସହିତ ଦେଖା କରି ଯିବି।

ଆପଣ ୨୦ ତାରିଖ ଦିନ କଟକରେ ଥିଲେ ମୁଁ ସେଠାରେ ଯାଇ ଦେଖା କରି ସେଠାରୁ ପାଟଣା ଯିବି। ସେଦିନ ସେଠାରେ ରହିବାର ହେଲେ ମୋ ପାଖକୁ ଖଣ୍ଡିଏ କାର୍ଡ ଲେଖିବେ। ମୁଁ ଏଠାରୁ କଟକ ଯାଇ ଦେଖା କରିଥାନ୍ତି। ମାତ୍ର କୃଷ୍ଣ କହିଲେ ଆପଣ ଗଂଜାମ ଯାଇଥିବେ। ତେଣୁ ନଯାଇ ଏ ଚିଠି ଲେଖିଲି।

ଡେଲାଂଗ, ପିପିଲି, ଭୁବନେଶ୍ୱର ଆଦି ବୁଲି ଆସିଲି। ସବୁଠାରେ ରଜାଂକର ମହାଉଦ୍ୟମ ଲାଗିଛି। ଟଂକା ବିଶେଷ ବଂଟା ଯାଉଛି। ମାଇନର ସ୍କୁଲମାନଂକୁ ଶହେ ଦୁଇଶହ କରି ଦିଆଯାଉଛି। ଅନେକ ଲୋକ ତାଂକୁ କହିଥିବେ, ହେଲେ ଲିଂଗରାଜ ଏ ପର୍ଯଂତ କିଛି କରିନାହାନ୍ତି ଶୁଣୁଛି। ବଡ଼ ବିଳମ୍ବ ହେଉଛି। କଣ ହେବ କଳିନାହିଁ।

ମୁଁ ୧୯ ତାରିଖ ପର୍ଯଂତ ଗ୍ରାମରେ ରହିବି। ମୋ ଗୋଡ଼ ଘା ଏ ପର୍ଯଂତ ଲାଳ ବୋହୁଥିବାରୁ ଭଲରୂପେ ଯାତାୟତ କରିପାରୁ ନାହିଁ।

ସାକ୍ଷାତରେ ବାକି ସବୁ ଜଣାଇବି।

ପ୍ରଣତ,

ଗୋଦାବରୀଶ.

ହରେକୃଷ୍ଣ ମହତାବଙ୍କଠାରୁ ଗୋପବନ୍ଧୁଙ୍କୁ ଚିଠି

ବାଲେଶ୍ୱର,

୩୧-୧୦-୨୬.

ପୂଜନୀୟ ମହାଶୟ,

ଆପଣଙ୍କ ପତ୍ର ଆଜି ପାଇଲି। ଭଦ୍ରଖରୁ ଭଗବତବାବୁ ଛିଡ଼ା ହେଉଛନ୍ତି। ବାଲେଶ୍ୱରରୁ ରାଧାରଂଜନ ଛିଡ଼ା ହୋଇଛି। Uncontested ହେବାର ଥିଲା, କିନ୍ତୁ କିଛି ସମ୍ଭବ କଟକରୁ pressure ଆସିଛି। ମି. ଦାସଙ୍କର ଏ ଚକ୍ରାନ୍ତ। ବର୍ତ୍ତମାନ ସୁଦ୍ଧା ଏମାନେ withdraw କରିବାପାଇଁ ବୁଦ୍ଧି ପ୍ରୟୋଗ ହେଉଅଛି। ଯଦି uncontested ହୁଏ ତବେ ମୁଁ ନନ୍ଦବାବୁଙ୍କଠାକୁ ଯିବି। ମୋତେ ବୋଧହୁଏ ଆପଣ ଚେଷ୍ଟାକଲେ ଲିଙ୍ଗରାଜବାବୁ ନିଶ୍ଚୟ ହୋଇଯିବେ। ଆପଣ ଅନ୍ୟସ୍ଥାନକୁ ନଯାଇ ମୁଁ

ଭାବୁଛି ସେଥିପାଇଁ ଚେଷ୍ଟାକଲେ ହେବ। ଯାହାହେଉ ଆପଣ ଯେପରି ବିଚାରିବେ।

ବନ୍ୟା ପ୍ରତିକାର ସମ୍ବନ୍ଧେ ସାଧାରଣ ସଭା ନ ହୋଇଥିଲେ ମଧ୍ୟ ସେ ଦିଗରେ କାର୍ଯ ଅନେକ ଦୂରକୁ ଅଗ୍ରସର ହେଲାଣି। ବନ୍ୟା ପ୍ରତିକାରକ ଉପାୟମାନ ନାନାଦି ଅନୁସନ୍ଧାନଦ୍ୱାରା ମୁଁ ସଂଗ୍ରହ କରୁଅଛି। ଇତି ମଧ୍ୟରେ (ଅସ୍ପଷ୍ଟ) ନେଇଯାଇ ସେ ସବୁ ଦେଖାଇଥିଲି। ସେ ସେ ସବୁକୁ approve କରି ଗୋଟିଏ ଗଭର୍ଣମେଣ୍ଟକୁ ରିପୋର୍ଟ କରିଛନ୍ତି। ମୁଁ ଚାହୁଁଚି ଆମ୍ଭମାନଙ୍କ କାଉନସିଲ ଯିବା ଆଗରୁ ସବୁଗୁଡ଼ାକ scheme ସରକାରୀ କାଗଜପତ୍ରରେ ରହିଯାଉ। ପୁଣି କମିଶନଙ୍କୁ ନେଇ ଆସନ୍ତା ତା୯/୧୦ରିଖ ବେଳକୁ ଚାନ୍ଦବାଲି ଯିବି। Formally ଇତି ମଧ୍ୟରେ ଗୋଟିଏ ମିଟିଂ ଡାକିବି। ଆପଣଙ୍କୁ ଜଣାଇବି।

କାଲି ଆମର ମ୍ୟୁନିସିପାଲ ନିର୍ବାଚନ ସରିଲା। ଆମ ତରଫର ସମସ୍ତଙ୍କ ଆଶା ଅଛି। ଆପଣଙ୍କ ପତ୍ର ନନ୍ଦବାବୁ ପଢିଛନ୍ତି। ଇତି।

ଆପଣଙ୍କର ଆଜ୍ଞାଧୀନ,
ଶ୍ରୀ ହରେକୃଷ୍ଣ ମହତାବ.

ନନ୍ଦକିଶୋର ଦାସଙ୍କଠାରୁ ଗୋପବନ୍ଧୁଙ୍କୁ ଚିଠି

ଓଁ ସ୍ୱରାଜ୍ୟମନ୍ଦିର, ବାଲେଶ୍ୱର.
୩୧-୧୦-୨୬.

ପୂଜ୍ୟପାଦ ଆପଣେ,

ଆଜି ଆପଣଙ୍କ ଚିଠି ପାଇଲୁ। ଲିଙ୍ଗରାଜବାବୁଙ୍କଠାରୁ ମଧ୍ୟ କାଲି ଚିଠି ପାଇଥିଲି। ମୁଁ ପୂଜାର ୬/୭ ଦିନ ପରେ ଏଠାକୁ ଆସିଲି। କାଲି ମ୍ୟୁନିସିପାଲିଟି election ଗଲା। ଶେଷ ମୁହୂର୍ତ୍ତରେ canvassing ଆରମ୍ଭ କରିବାରୁ ମୋତେ ଟିକିଏ ବେଗ ପାଇବାକୁ ହେଲା। ଗତ ୫/୬ ଦିନ ବହୁତ ପରିଶ୍ରମ କରିବାକୁ ପଡିଅଛି। ଆସନ୍ତା କାଲି vote count ହେବ। ମୋର returned ହେବାର ଆନୁମାନ କରାଯାଉଅଛି। କଣହେଉଛି କେଜାଣି କାଲି ଜଣାପଡିବ। ମହତାବ୍ ନିଶ୍ଚୟ ହେବେ।

ଆମେ ଦୁଇଜଣ uncontested ହେବା ଜନରବ ପୁରୀରେ କିଏ ଉଠାଇଛି ? ତାହା ମିଥ୍ୟା। ମୋତେ ରାଧାରଂଜନ contest କରୁଅଛି।

nomination paper file କରି ସାରିଛି । ମହତାବ uncontested ହେଲେ କାଳେ ମତେ ସାହାଯ୍ୟ କରିବେ ଏଥିପାଇଁ ରାଧାରଂଜନ ଭଦ୍ରଖ ଭାଗବତବାବୁ ଆଦିଙ୍କୁ ଲେଖା ଲେଖି କରି ତାଙ୍କ seat ମଧ୍ୟ contested କରୁଅଛି । ଭାଗବତବାବୁ କିଂବା ବୈରାଗୀ ଆସନ୍ତା କାଲି nomination file କରିବେ । ତାହାଛଡା କନିକା ମଧ୍ୟ ଭଦ୍ରକକୁ contested କରୁଅଛନ୍ତି ବୋଲି ବିଶ୍ୱସ୍ତ ସୂତ୍ରରୁ ଶୁଣୁଅଛୁଁ । ପ୍ରଜାତନ୍ତ୍ରର ତା୧୩ରିଖରେ ବାହାରିଥିବା "ମନ୍ତ୍ରୀ-ପ୍ରତିଯୋଗୀତା ଉପାଖ୍ୟାନ" Fool's Paradise ଲେଖା ଓଡିଶାରେ ଭାରି ଆନ୍ଦୋଳନ କରିଅଛି । ଭାଗବତବାବୁ, କନିକା, ଲକ୍ଷ୍ମୀଧର ଆଦି ସମସ୍ତେ combine କରି ମକଦ୍ଦମାର ଚେଷ୍ଟା କରୁଅଛନ୍ତି । ତାଙ୍କ ଲୋକେ ବେଶି ଦର ଦେଇ ପ୍ରଜାତନ୍ତ୍ରର ଏହି ସଂଖ୍ୟାର ୧୫/୨୦ ଖଣ୍ଡ କିଣି ନେଇଛନ୍ତି । ଦେଶର ବଡ ବଡ lawyers ଙ୍କ ଠାକୁ ପଠାଯାଇଅଛି । ଘଟଣା ବଡ଼ ଗରୁତର । ଭାଗିରଥୀବାବୁ, ମଙ୍ଗରାଜ ପଅରିଦିନ ଏଠାକୁ ଆସିଥିଲେ । ତାଙ୍କଠାରୁ ମଧ୍ୟ ନାନା କଥା ଶୁଣିଲୁ । ବର୍ତ୍ତମାନ ମୋ ଅବସ୍ଥା ଚିନ୍ତାଜନକ । ହାତରେ ପଇସା ନାହିଁ । ଘରେ ବିଶେଷ ଅଭାବ ଓ ଅସୁବିଧା । ବଉ ଓ ସ୍ତ୍ରୀ ପୂଜାପୂର୍ବରୁ ଏ ପର୍ଯ୍ୟନ୍ତ ପ୍ରତ୍ୟହ ଜ୍ୱର ଭୋଗୁଛନ୍ତି । କେହି ସାହାଯ୍ୟ କରିବାକୁ ନାହିଁ । ସେପ୍ଟେମ୍ବର ଅକ୍ଟୋବର ଟଙ୍କା ଶୀଘ୍ର ପଠାଇଲେ ବଡ ଉପକାର ହୁଅନ୍ତା । ଖଣ୍ଡିଏ ଚିଠି ଲେଖିବାକୁ ସୁଦ୍ଧା ପଇସା ନାହିଁ । ମହତାବ୍ ଖାଲି ଉପରେ ଫୂର୍ତି ଦେଖାଉଚନ୍ତି ହେଲେ ପଇସା ନାହିଁ । ନିଜେ ସେ hand note ଦ୍ୱାରା ଟ.୫୦୦ ଆଣି ଦୁଇଜଣଙ୍କ ଡିପୋଜିଟ ଦାଖଲକଲେ । ଅବସ୍ଥା ସାଂଘାତିକ । ରାଧାରଂଜନ ହଜାରେ ଟଙ୍କା ଖର୍ଚ୍ଚ କରିବାପାଇଁ ସ୍ଥିର କରିଅଛି । ଘରେ ଏପରି ଅବସ୍ଥା । ମୁଁ ଏବେ କରେ କଅଣ ? ପୂଜାମଧ୍ୟରେ ଆମ୍ଭେମାନେ ବୀରାଷ୍ଟମୀ ବାହାର କରିଥିଲୁ । ସବୁ ଆଖରାମାନ ବାହାରି licence ସହିତ procession ବାହାର କରି ନାନା ପ୍ରକାର ଖେଳ ଦେଖାଇଥିଲେ । ନବମୀଦିନ ମାଜିଷ୍ଟ୍ରେଟ ସାମନାରେ ଗୋଳମାଳ ହେଲା । ୧୬/୧୭ ଜଣ ଗିରଫ ହେଲେ । ବର୍ତ୍ତମାନ ଜାମିନରେ ଅଛନ୍ତି । ବୀରାଷ୍ଟମୀ ଦିନ ମୁଁ ଜଣଙ୍କଠାରୁ ଧାର କରି ଟ.୨୦ ଖର୍ଚ୍ଚ କରିଅଛି । ହିନ୍ଦୁ ମହାସଭା ଦେବା ଉଚିତ । ଧାରବାଲା ମାଗୁଛନ୍ତି । ଆସନ୍ତା କାଲି ସମସ୍ତ ବିଷୟ ଜଣାଉଛି । ବଡ ଚିନ୍ତାରେ ପଡିଅଛି । ଲିଙ୍ଗରାଜବାବୁଙ୍କ difficulty ବୁଝୁଅଛି । ଭଗବାନ କରନ୍ତୁ ସେ କୃତକାର୍ଯ୍ୟ ହୁଅନ୍ତୁ । ଆଶ୍ରମ ମକଦ୍ଦମାରେ ସବୁ ମୁସଲମାନ

accused ଖଲାସ ହୋଇଗଲେ । ପୋଷ୍ଟକାର୍ଡରେ କେତେକଥା ଅବା ଲେଖିବି । ମୋତେ ଶୀଘ୍ର ଟ.୧୦୦ ପଠାଇପାରିଲେ ବଞ୍ଚିବି । ପରେ ସବୁ ଲେଖୁଅଛି । ଇତି ।

ଆପଣଙ୍କର

ଶ୍ରୀ ନନ୍ଦକିଶୋର ଦାସ

ଓଁ

ସୋର,

୫-୧୧-୨୬.

ପୂଜ୍ୟପାଦ ଆପଣେ,

Scrutiny ରେ ସମସ୍ତଙ୍କ ଦରଖାସ୍ତ କାଏମ ରହିଲା । ଭାଗବତବାବୁ ମହତାବଙ୍କର ଭଦ୍ରକରେ ଲଢାଇ, ଉତ୍ତର ବାଲେଶ୍ୱରରେ ମୋର ଓ ରାଧାଗଂଜନର । ଫଳାଫଳ ଭଗବାନଙ୍କ ହାତରେ । ମହତାବ ଭଦ୍ରକରୁ uncontested ହୋଇଥିଲେ ମୋତେ ସାହାଯ୍ୟ କରିଥାନ୍ତେ । ବର୍ତ୍ତମାନ ଉଭୟଆଡୁ ରକ୍ଷାକରିବା ବିଷମ ଜଞ୍ଜାଳ । ବଂଶୀଧର ବିଶ୍ୱନାଥ ପ୍ରେସ ଓ ପ୍ରଜାତନ୍ତ୍ରପାଇଁ ରହିବେ । ମୋତେ ଚାରିଦିଗ ଅନ୍ଧକାର ଦେଖାଯାଉଅଛି । ହାତରେ ପଇସାଟିଏ ନାହିଁ । ଦୁଇମାସ ପାରିଶ୍ରମିକ ପାଇଲିନାହିଁ । ବିଶ୍ୱନାଥ ଟଙ୍କା ପଇସା ପାଇଥିଲେ ଟିକିଏ ସ୍ଫୁର୍ତ୍ତୀରେ ଥାଆନ୍ତେ । ତାହା ବି ହୋଇପାରିଲା ନାହିଁ । ବର୍ତ୍ତମାନ ସମୟ ନିକଟ ହୋଇଗଲାଣି । ଭୋଗରାଇ, ବାଲିଆପାଳ, ଜଳେଶ୍ୱର ପାଇଁ ମୁଁ ବଡ଼ ଚିନ୍ତିତ । ଲାଲବିହାରୀ ଜଳେଶ୍ୱର ଆଡେ ଖୁବ୍ ପରିଚିତ । ତାକୁ ଏଇ ନଭେମ୍ବର ମାସଟା ଦୁର୍ଭିକ୍ଷ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟରୁ ଅବ୍ୟାହତିଦେଇ ଏଠାକୁ ପଠାଇଦେଲେ ବଡ଼ କାମରେ ଆସନ୍ତା । ଜଳେଶ୍ୱରରେ ରାଧାଗଂଜନର ଜଣେ ଜମିଦାର ବନ୍ଧୁ ଅଛନ୍ତି । ସେ ତା ପାଇଁ ଚେଷ୍ଟା କରିବେ । ତାକୁ neutralise କରିବାପାଇଁ ଆମ ତରଫରୁ ଯୋଗାଡ଼ହେବା ଉଚିତ । ଆପଣଙ୍କୁ ମୋର ଏକାନ୍ତ ଅନୁରୋଧ ଆପଣ କୌଣସି ପ୍ରକାରେ ବନ୍ଦୋବସ୍ତ କରି ଏହି ତା୧୦ରିଖ ମଧ୍ୟରେ ଲାଲବିହାରୀକୁ ଏଠାକୁ ପଠାନ୍ତୁ । ତାର ବଡ଼ ଦରକାର । କଂଗ୍ରେସରୁ election ପାଇଁ ଆସିଥିବା ଏକ ହଜାର ଟଙ୍କା ମଧ୍ୟରୁ ମୋତେ ଅନ୍ତତଃ ୨୦୦ଟଙ୍କା ମିଳିବ ବୋଲି ମୁଁ ଆଶାକରେ । ଆପଣ ଏଥିପାଇଁ ଟିକିଏ ତତ୍ପର ହୁଅନ୍ତୁ । ଭାଗିରଥିବାବୁଙ୍କଠାକୁ ଲେଖନ୍ତୁ । ଆପଣ ସେ ଆଡ଼େ ଲିଙ୍ଗରାଜ

ବାବୁ ଓ ଗୋଦାବରୀଶ ବାବୁଙ୍କପାଇଁ ଚେଷ୍ଟା କରୁଥାଆନ୍ତୁ । ମୁଁ ତା୨୫ରିଖ ବେଳକୁ ଜଳେଶ୍ୱର, ବାଲିଆପାଳ ଓ ଭୋଗରାଇରେ ସାଧାରଣ ସଭା ଆପଣଙ୍କପାଇଁ ବନ୍ଦୋବସ୍ତ କରିବି । ଆପଣ ମୋ ପାଇଁ propaganda କରିଯିବେ ଓ ବନ୍ୟା ପ୍ରତିକାର କମିଟି ମଧ୍ୟ ଗଢ଼ିଯିବେ । ଉଭୟ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ ହୋଇଯିବ । ଏଥିପାଇଁ ଏହିବେଳୁଁ ପ୍ରସ୍ତୁତ ରହନ୍ତୁ । ହିନ୍ଦୁ ମହାସଭା ତରଫରୁ ଟଙ୍କା ଶୀଘ୍ର ମିଳିବ ନାହିଁ ନା । ମୁଁ ବଡ଼ ବ୍ୟସ୍ତ ଅଛି । ହିସାବରେ ଅନ୍ତତଃ ଟ.୫୦୦ରୁ କମ୍ ଖର୍ଚ୍ଚ ହେବ ନାହିଁ । ଶୀଘ୍ର ଲାଲବିହାରୀକୁ ପଠାନ୍ତୁ । ଇଆଡେ ମୋର କଣ୍ଠାଗ୍ରତ ପ୍ରାଣ । ଇତି ।

ଆପଣଙ୍କର
ସ୍ନେହାଧୀନ
ଶ୍ରୀ ନନ୍ଦକିଶୋର ଦାସ.

ବାସୁଦେବଙ୍କ ଗୋପବନ୍ଧୁଙ୍କୁ ଚିଠି

ପ୍ରଣିପାତପୂର୍ବକ

ଢେଙ୍କାନାଳ,
୮-୧୧-୨୬.

ଆପଣେ,

ସାଙ୍ଗ କୁରୁକ୍ଷେତ୍ରଲୀଳା, ଶେଷ ଏ ଯଦୁସଂସାର;
ଗାଣ୍ଡିବୀ ସହି ନପାରେ, କ୍ଷୁଦ୍ର ଏ ଗାଣ୍ଡିବ ଭାର ।

ସକଳ ଗର୍ବ ସରଛି - ଏ ଜୀବନ ଆଉ ବହିହେଉ ନାହିଁ । ଯେ ଉନ୍ମାଦନାରେ ଭ୍ରାତାଭଗ୍ନୀ, ଗ୍ରାମ ପରିବାର ଚିରଦିନପାଇଁ ତ୍ୟାଗକରି କର୍ମରେ ଅମୃତ ଦେଖୁଥିଲି, ସେ ଉତ୍ସ ଶୁଷ୍କ ! ଯେ ଆକର୍ଷଣରେ ଆକୃଷ୍ଟ ହୋଇ ପତ୍ନୀପୁତ୍ର ପର୍ଯ୍ୟନ୍ତ ହସି ହସି ବଳି ଦେଇପାରିଛି - ସେ ଆଜି ଛିନ୍ନ । ଯୌବନ ଯାହାଙ୍କ ସେବାରେ ଶେଷ କରିଅଛି - ଯେ ବନ୍ଧୁତାର ବ୍ୟାମୋହରେ ଜୀବନ ସରିଛି, ମରଣ ସମୟକୁ ସେମାନେ କଣ ଅନ୍ତର କରିଦେବେ ? ଆପଣେ, ଏ ବିରହ କଣ ସୃଷ୍ଟିରେ କିଏ ସହିପାରେ ? ଆଉ ଚରଣ ତଳେ ସ୍ଥାନ ଦେବେନାହିଁ ? ଏ ଶକ୍ତିଶୂନ୍ୟ ଅବସ୍ଥାରେ ନୂତନ ବନ୍ଧୁତା ଅର୍ଜନ କରିବି କିପରି ? ଆଉ କି ମଧୁ ଅଛି ଯେ ସଙ୍ଗୀସ୍ୱଜନ ଆକର୍ଷିତ ହେବେ ?

ଜୀବନର ପ୍ରାରମ୍ଭରେ ଭକ୍ତିରେ ସୁଖ ଦେଖି ପାଗଳ ହୋଇଥିଲି, ଆପଣ କର୍ମର ଦିଗକୁ ଏ ପ୍ରାଣ ଢଳାଇଲେ - କର୍ମରେ ମଧୁ ଚଖାଇଲେ। କେବଳ ଉନ୍ମାଦନାରେ, ଅମୃତର ଉପଭୋଗରେ ଯୌବନ ଚାଲିଗଲା - ଏ ଶକ୍ତିଶୂନ୍ୟ ଅବସ୍ଥାରେ ବାସୁଦେବ ଏପରି କାଙ୍ଗାଳ ହୋଇ ବଞ୍ଚିବ କିପରି ? ପ୍ରାଣର ଉନ୍ମାଦନାରେ କର୍ମ ନକଲେ, କର୍ମ ଜୀବନର ବନ୍ଧ - ପାପର ସମଷ୍ଟି। ସତ୍ୟବାଦୀ ଜୀବନରେ ମୁଁ ବରାବର ପୁଣ୍ୟ ଅର୍ଜ୍ଜନ କରିଆସିଛି। ଅଭିମାନ କରି ଏଠାକୁ ଆସିଲିଭାରି। ଏ ଉନ୍ମାଦନାଶୂନ୍ୟ କର୍ମରେ ତନ୍ମୟତା, କୃଷ୍ଣାର୍ପଣ ଆସୁନାହିଁ - ଶାନ୍ତି ମିଳିବ କୁଆଡୁ ? ମିଳିପାରେ କିଛି ଅର୍ଥ, କିଛି ଆଦର ସମ୍ମାନ; କୁଟୁମ୍ବ ପରିପୋଷଣପାଇଁ ଅଧିକତର ନିଶ୍ଚିନ୍ତ ହୋଇପାରେ - କିନ୍ତୁ ଯେ ଅଶାନ୍ତି ମୁର୍ମୁର ଦହନରେ ବଢ଼ିଲା ସେଥିରେ ମୁଁ ଯେ ପୋଡି ଭସ୍ମ ହେଉଅଛି ! ସ୍ନେହମୟ, କ୍ଷମାମୟ ଆପଣେ ମୋର, ମୋର ଏଇ ଶେଷ କି ଆପଣ କଳ୍ପନା କରିଛନ୍ତି ?

ଗତ ତିନିଚାରିମାସ ଧରି ମୁଁ ମୋର ଅତୀତ କ୍ରିୟାପାଇଁ ଅନୁତାପରେ ପୋଡୁଥିଲି। କିନ୍ତୁ ଗୋପାଳଙ୍କ ଅନୁଗ୍ରହରୁ ମୁଁ ବୁଝିଚି, ସେସବୁ ମୋର ସୁକୃତ। ମୁଁ ଯେ ସେ ସବୁ ସକଳ ସ୍ୱାର୍ଥ ବଳିଦେଇ, ପ୍ରାଣର ଉନ୍ମାଦନାରେ କରିଛି। ଆପଣଙ୍କ ଶତ୍ରୁଭାବରେ ମଧ୍ୟ ଠିଆହୋଇଛି ! - ଯାହା ଭାବି ହୃଦୟ ବିଦୀର୍ଣ୍ଣ ହେଉଥିଲା - ସେ ସବୁ ମଧ୍ୟ ମୋର ସୁକୃତ। କାରଣ ସେଥିରେ ଉନ୍ମାଦନା ଥିଲା।

ଗରଳେ କଲୁ ଅଧିକାରୀ,
ସ୍ୱଭାବ ଛାଡିବି କିପରି ?

ଆଜି ବାସୁଦେବର କିଛିନାହିଁ, ଅଛି ଶକ୍ତିହୀନତା, ଦୁଷ୍କୃତି, ଗରଳ; ଚରଣ ଦେଖାନ୍ତୁ - ସେ ସବୁ ଢାଳିଦେଇ ଟିକିଏ ନିଶ୍ଚିନ୍ତ ହେବ - ଶାନ୍ତି ପାଇବ। ଦୃଢ଼ ବିଶ୍ୱାସ, ଆପଣ ଅନ୍ତର କରିପାରିବେ ନାହିଁ।

ଆପଣଙ୍କର
ବାସୁଦେବ.

ପ୍ରିୟ ରାଧାନାଥ, ରାମଚନ୍ଦ୍ର, ଲିଙ୍ଗରାଜ, ଗୁରୁଦେବ,

ତୁମମାନଙ୍କୁ ଛାଡି ଆଉ ରହିପାରିବି ନାହିଁ। ଅଭିମାନର ଦଣ୍ଡ ଯଥେଷ୍ଟ ଭୋଗିଲିଣି - ଅନୁଗ୍ରହକରି କୋଳଦିଅ। ଏତେ ପ୍ରାଣ ଯେ ତୁମେମାନେ ହରଣ କରିଥିଲ - ବୁଝି ନଥିଲି।

Letter from Niranjan Pattanaik to Gopabandhu

Khadi Emporium, Utkal

Berhampur, Gm.,
3-12-1926.

ମାନନୀୟେଷୁ,

Election ତ ସରିଲା । ଆପଣ ଏବେ ଟିକିଏ ନିଶ୍ୱାସ ମାରିବାକୁ ସମୟ ପାଇଥିବେ । ଖଦଡ଼ ବିଷୟ ଲେଖୁଛି ।

ଇତି ମଧ୍ୟରେ କୃପାସିନ୍ଧୁ ହୋତାଙ୍କଠାରୁ ଖଣ୍ଡେ ଚିଠି ପାଇଥିଲି ଯେ ନଭେମ୍ବର ଓ ଡିସେମ୍ବର ଏ ଦୁଇମାସ ସେ ପୁରୀ ଦୁର୍ଭିକ୍ଷ କମିଟୀର ଖଦଡ଼ ବିକ୍ରୀ ଲାଗି ଚେଷ୍ଟା କରିବେ । ଖଦୀ ବିଭାଗ ହେଉ ଦୁର୍ଭିକ୍ଷ କମିଟୀର ହେଉ ଖଦଡ଼ ବିକ୍ରୀ ଲାଗି ଅନେକ ପରିଶ୍ରମ ବିଶେଷତଃ ପ୍ରଚାର ଆବଶ୍ୟକ । ଅକ୍ଟୋବର ମାସରେ କଟକଠାରେ ଆପଣଙ୍କ ସହିତ ପରାମର୍ଶ କରିଥିଲି, sale ପାଇଁ ମିଳିତ ଚେଷ୍ଟା ଆବଶ୍ୟକ । ପୁରୀ ରିଲିଫ୍ କମିଟୀ propaganda ରେ କିଛି ଖରଚ କରିବାକୁ ରାଜି ହେଉ ବା ନହେଉ, ଖଦୀ ବିଭାଗର ତ propaganda ଅଧିକରୁ ଅଧିକତର, ହୁଏତ କ୍ରମେ more skilled ରକମ ଦରକାର । ଆପଣ ଖଦଡ଼ପାଇଁ ମୋଟରେ ଏଣିକି ଦଶଦିନ ଦେଇପାରିଲେ ପ୍ରତିମାସର କାମ ଅନେକ ଆଗେଇଯିବ, ଏବଂ ଏକ ବର୍ଷ ଶେଷ ହେଲାବେଳକୁ one of the first class Khadi provinces ମଧ୍ୟ ଆମେ ହୋଇପାରିବା । ସେଥିପାଇଁ ମୁଁ କହୁଥିଲି, ଖଦିବିଭାଗର ବରାଦ ମୁତାବକ ରିଲିଫ୍ କମିଟୀ ଖଦଡ଼ ତୟାର କରନ୍ତା ଅର୍ଥାତ୍ consumer ମାନଙ୍କ ଦରକାର ମୁତାବକ ଖଦଡ଼ ମୋଟଉପରେ ଦୁହେଁ ତୟାର କରନ୍ତେ ଏବଂ ଉଭୟଙ୍କ activities ପରସ୍ପରର complemetary ହୁଅନ୍ତା ।

ଏ ବିଷୟରେ details ଠିକ୍ କରିବାପାଇଁ ଅବଶ୍ୟ କେତେଗୁଡାଏ ବିଚାର କରିବାକୁ ହେବ । ଆପଣ ଯଦି କହନ୍ତି, ମୁଁ ଦିନେ ଦୁଇଦିନ ଲାଗି ଆପଣଙ୍କ ନିକଟକୁ ଯାନ୍ତି, ସବୁ ରିଲିଫ୍ ବିଭାଗର materials ଥାନ୍ତା, ବିଚାରକରି କୌଣସି ସିଦ୍ଧାନ୍ତକୁ ଆସନ୍ତେ । ଦରକାର ହେଲେ relief committee ଦ୍ୱାରା ତାହା pass କରିନେଇ ସଙ୍ଗେସଙ୍ଗେ କାମ ଆରମ୍ଭ କରନ୍ତେ ।

ଆପଣ sale ପାଇଁ ଶୀଘ୍ର ବାହାରିବେବୋଲି ଆଶା କରୁଛି । ଚିଠି ଦେବେ । ଆଶା କରେ ଆପଣ ଭଲ ସ୍ୱାସ୍ଥ୍ୟ ରଖିଛନ୍ତି । ମୁଁ ଏକପ୍ରକାର ଭଲ ଅଛି । ଇତି,

ଆପଣଙ୍କର ସ୍ନେହାଧୀନ
ନୀରଂଜନ

Pandit Gopabandhu Das,
"Samaj" office,
Puri.

ପଣ୍ଡିତ ଗୋଦାବରୀଶଙ୍କର ଗୋପବନ୍ଧୁଙ୍କୁ ଚିଠି

ପାଟଣା, ୧୪-୧୨-୨୬.

ପୂଜନୀୟେଷୁ,

ଗତ ୪ ତାରିଖରୁ ମୁଁ ଏଠାରେ ଆସି ଅଛି । ମକଦ୍ଦମା ୭ ତାରିଖରେ ଥିଲା । ପୁଣି ୧୩ ହେଲା । ଏବା ୧୬ ହୋଇଛି । ୧୬ରେ ପଡୁଛି କି ନାହିଁ କେଜାଣି । ଚିଫ୍ ଜଷ୍ଟିସଂକ ପାଖେ ପଡ଼ିବ । ସେଥିପାଇଁ ଏଠି ସମସ୍ତଂକର ଭାରି ଭୟ । ସିଂହ ମକଦ୍ଦମା ନେଲେନାହିଁ । ସମ୍ଭବତଃ ସରକାର ତରଫରୁ ମନା ଆସିଲା । ସରକାର ତରଫରୁ ଭାରି ଆୟୋଜନ ଚାଲିଛି । କଟକରେ ହୋଇଥିଲେ ଏ ସବୁ ହୋଇଥାନ୍ତା । ମୁଁ ବର୍ତ୍ତମାନ ଯାଇପାରୁ ନାହିଁ । ଲିଙ୍ଗରାଜଙ୍କ ନିର୍ବାଚନ ବିଷୟରେ ମୁଁ ବଡ ଆଶଂକାରେ ଥିଲି । ଅତ୍ୟନ୍ତ ସୁଚାରୁ କଥାରେ ପରିଣତ ହୋଇଛନ୍ତି । ଶୀଘ୍ର ଗୋଟାଏ ଓଡ଼ିଆ ଦଳ ଗଢ଼ିବା ଦରକାର । ବ୍ରଜମୋହନ ପଣ୍ଡା, ମୁସଲମାନ ମେମ୍ବର ଓ ଲକ୍ଷ୍ମୀଧରବାବୁ ତହିଁରେ ଯୋଗଦେଇ ପାରନ୍ତି । ଦଳ ଗଢ଼ିବାକୁ ମୁଁ ଆଜି ଭାଗିରଥୀ ମହାପାତ୍ରଂକୁ ଓ (ଅସ୍ପଷ୍ଟ) ଏଠାରେ କାଲି ଏଠା ମେମ୍ବର ମାନଙ୍କର ଏକ ବୈଠକ ଥିଲା । ସେଥିରେ ଓଡିଶାରୁ ଜଣଙ୍କୁ ..... କରିବାର କଥା ହେବାରୁ ମୁଁ ମହତାବଙ୍କ ନାମ କହିଛି । ଓଡିଶାର ସବୁ ମେମ୍ବରମାନଙ୍କ ମଧ୍ୟରେ ସେ ଏକା ହାତରୁ ଖର୍ଚ୍ଚ କରି ଦଳର ବୈଠକରେ ଯୋଗଦେବାକୁ ଆସିପାରିବେ । ସ୍ୱରାଜ ଦଳର ଲୋକେ ବୋଧହୁଏ ସଭାପତି ଆଦି ନିର୍ବାଚନରେ ପୂର୍ଣହେବା (ଅସ୍ପଷ୍ଟ) ଗ୍ରହଣ କରିବେ । ଆରଥର ମୋର ଡେପୁଟି ପ୍ରେସିଡେଣ୍ଟ ହେବା ଇଚ୍ଛା ଥିଲା । ହୋଇନଥିଲି । ଏଥର ବୋଧହୁଏ ତାହା ସୁବିଧା ହୋଇପାରେ । ସେତେବେଳକୁ ମକଦମାର ଫଳ ଜଣା ପଡିଥିବ । ମୁଁ ଜାନୁଏରି ପ୍ରଥମ

Confidential.

My dear Gopabandhudas.

I enclose a few notes on the economic condition of Orissa. You are at liberty to use them in the best way they can be used. The great thing is to induce the masses to change ~~their line~~ their line of gravitation in use of their money.

I am anxious for your health. I hear you are desperate and may pass away any day. You are the only person with whom I should like to pray in my death bed. Take care of your health. Orissa is very unfortunate; if Ashutosh had lived he would have made a magnificent thing of this January.

He was personally attached [illegible] and I have had many [illegible] battles in him [illegible]

I [illegible] in public life single handed & it is natural I made mistakes, but I hope you believe that nothing but the Country's interest was my ruling idea.

Yours [illegible] the same

M. S. Das

I am [illegible] a letter to the Secy of [illegible] signature [illegible] in your letter. Please see that they are published

ସପ୍ତାହରେ ପୁରୀ ଯିବି । ସେତେବେଳେ ଆପଣଙ୍କ ସଂଗେ ଦେଖାହେବ ବୋଲି ଆଶା କରେ ।

ପ୍ରଣତ,
ଗୋଦାବରୀଶ.

Letter from Gopabandhu to Mr Abdul Bari

Samaj office,
Puri.
14-12-26.

Dear Mr Abdul Bari,

As I was away from the headquarters your letter of the 8th December and the notices reached me rather a little too late. Moreover the counting of the Council votes was not over till yesterday. So it was impossible for the Orissa Council members of the Congress party to attend your party meeting on the 13th December. I think the best and most convenient thing would be to hold the meeting sometime before the Council sits - say, two or three days earlier. In the meantime you will have the Gauhati decision to guide you about the line you are to take.

Yours sincerely,
Gopabandhu Das.

Letter from Pt. Devratna Sarma To Gopabandhu

Delhi.
15/12/26.

Dear Panditji,

Your letter of 14th to hand. It is too late to send m.o. to-day and tomorrow is Sunday. I am leaving for Gauhati to-day and possibly you will be doing the same in a day or two. I shall therefore send money on my return only.

Yours sincerely,
Devratna Sarma.

ବନମାଳୀ ଦାସଙ୍କଠାରୁ ଗୋପବନ୍ଧୁଙ୍କୁ ଚିଠି

ଶ୍ରୀହରିଃ-

ପୁରୀ,
୧୮-୧୨-୨୬.

ସବିନୟ ନମସ୍କାରାନନ୍ତର
ଆପଣେ,

କଂଗ୍ରେସପରେ ଆପଣ ଯେ କେତେଦିନ ଭାରତର ବିଭିନ୍ନ ଅଞ୍ଚଳରେ ବୁଲିବେ କିଂବା ଭିନ୍ନ ୨ ଅଞ୍ଚଳର ବଡ଼ ୨ ଲୋକଙ୍କ ସଙ୍ଗେ ଦେଖାହେବ ତେତେବେଳେ ସୁବିଧାକ୍ରମେ କାହାରିକୁ ମୋର ସ୍ୱର୍ଗଦ୍ୱାର ନିକଟରେ ଥିବା ଜମି ସମ୍ବନ୍ଧେ ଟିକିଏ କହିବେ ବୋଲି ଏ ପତ୍ର ଲେଖିବାକୁ ସାହସ କଲି। ମୁଁ କହିବା ପୂର୍ବରୁ ରାଧାନାଥବାବୁ ପ୍ରଭୃତି ଆପଣଙ୍କୁ ଏ ବିଷୟରେ କହିଛନ୍ତି। ମୁଁ କହିବାକୁ ନିତାନ୍ତ ସଂକୋଚ ବୋଧ କରୁଅଛି। ଆପଣ ସାଧାରଣ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ ସକାଶେ ଦେଶର ମୁଖ୍ୟ ଓ ଧନଶାଳୀ ବ୍ୟକ୍ତିମାନଙ୍କ ନିକଟରେ ପ୍ରସ୍ତାବ କଲାବେଳେ ଗୋଟିଏ ଘରୋଇ ବ୍ୟକ୍ତିଗତ କଥା କହିବାକୁ ମଧ୍ୟ ଉଚିତ ମନେକରିବେ ନାହିଁ। ଆମ୍ଭମାନଙ୍କ ନିଜ ୨ ଅଭାବ ଅସୁବିଧା ସକାଶେ ଆପଙ୍କୁ କଷ୍ଟ ଦେବାକୁ ପଡୁଛି - ଏହାଠାରୁ ବଳି ଦୁଃଖର କଥା କଅଣ ଅଛି। ବନ୍ଧୁମାନେ ଏହିକ୍ଷଣି ବିଷମ ଅବସ୍ଥା ଘଟାଇବାକୁ ତିଳେମାତ୍ର ପଶ୍ଚାତ୍ପଦ ନୁହନ୍ତି। ସିଂହ ମହାଶୟ ଉପରେ ବହୁତ ମିଳାମିଶା କରୁଥିଲେ ସୁଦ୍ଧା ଗୋପନରେ ନିଜ ଡିଗ୍ରିକୁ ଜାରି କରିବାକୁ ପ୍ରଯତ୍ନ କରି ଆଜି କ୍ରୋକ ଆଣିବାକୁ ବସିଥିଲେ। ତାଙ୍କର ଏ ବ୍ୟବହାର ମୋ ପ୍ରତି ସଂସାର ସମ୍ବନ୍ଧରେ ଗୋଟିଏ ଶିକ୍ଷା। ଅନେକ ସମୟରେ ସଂସାର ଏତେ ଜଟିଳ ବୋଲି ମନୁଷ୍ୟ କଳ୍ପନା କରିପାରେ ନାହିଁ। କିଛି ନଲେଖିବି ଭାବି ପଦେଅଧେ ଲେଖିହୋଇଗଲା - କାରଣ ମନ ଅତି ଚଞ୍ଚଳ ଅଛି। ମୋର ଆଶଙ୍କା କାଳେ ଆପଣଙ୍କ ମନରେ ଅଶାନ୍ତି ଜାତହେବ। ଯାହାହେଉ ଯଦି ଆପଣ କଲିକତା ପ୍ରଭୃତି ଅଞ୍ଚଳରେ ପର୍ଯ୍ୟଟନ କଲାବେଳେ କୌଣସି ଲୋକସଙ୍ଗେ ମୋର ଜମି ବିଷୟ ଉତ୍ଥାପନ କରିପାରନ୍ତି, ଅନୁଗ୍ରହକରି କରିବେ। ଜମିଖଣ୍ଡ ସ୍ୱର୍ଗଦ୍ୱାରର ଉତ୍ତର ତରଫ ଡାକ୍ତର ହରିଶବାବୁଙ୍କ ଘର ନିକଟରେ। ଆପଣ ଏଥିରୁ ଯଦି ସ୍ଥାନ ନିରୁପଣ କରି ନପାରିବେ, ବେଦବିଦ୍ୟାଳୟ ଓ ସମୁଦ୍ରର ମଧ୍ୟବର୍ତ୍ତୀ କହିଲେ କିଛି ଧାରଣା କରିପାରିବେ। ଅସହଯୋଗ ସମୟରେ ଟ.୪୫୦୦

ଜଣେ ଯାଚିଥିଲା, କିନ୍ତୁ ତେତେବେଳକୁ ମୁଁ ଏତେଲୋକଙ୍କ କବଳରେ ପଡିନଥିଲି । ଦେବାକୁ ପଶ୍ଚାତ୍ପଦ ହେଲି । ଏହିକ୍ଷଣି ଯାହାହେବ । ଇତି ।

ଚରଣସେବକ

ବନମାଳୀ.

Gopabandhu Das's public statement on the present situation relating to Orissa Famine

[This is undated; possibly end 1926 or early 1927]

Orissa famine -

The present Situation

The situation in the distressed areas of Orissa is growing grimmer day by day. Some time ago the Government of Bihar and Orissa issued a communique on the subject. They say they are watching the situation carefully. It is mere watching but scarcely anything is being done on an appreciable scale to help the people in their suffering which is becoming more and more acute.

It is to be remembered that last year the three coastal districts, Puri, Cuttack and Balasore were more or less affected. Some of the affected parts have been flooded year before last. In a normal year the Orissa ryot lives almost on the verge of starvation. His is always a deficit budget. This has been admitted by Mr. Maddox in his Orissa Settlement Report. A little disturbance in the situation is sure to drive the Oriya peasantry in to a serious state of distress and destitution. Suffering is his ordinary lot. His is a life of misery. He has been inured to starvation. He dies inch by inch and sinks silently. The Orissa public men feel ashamed and humiliated always to talk of Flood and Famine. With their suffering countrymen in distress, they have become despondent. This is why accounts of the distressful conditions of the people in the flooded areas of Orissa do not now-a-days appear in the Press. It is no use commenting on statements in Government communiques; no good criticizing the indifference or callousness of any local officer when we ourselves have not been able to do what the situation demanded.

The People's famine Relief Committee, Puri, is the only standing non-official body which has given some relief only to a few people in the Puri district. Its work has continued for nearly one year. On an average six hundred people received gratuitous doles for eleven months in two centres besides the casual relief given on sudden occurrence of floods. In addition to gratuitous doles, relief is given to a number of people by employing them in spinning and weaving. At present 350 helpless women are plying Charkha in the distressed areas of Puri and the yarn they prepare gives fairly whole time work to 35 weavers. It is to be noted that this time the Committee was averse to giving gratuitous relief but it could not be completely avoided. Doles were given only in extreme cases. Though there was much room for extension of this kind of relief, the Committee was unable to meet the situation adequately for shortness of funds. Gratuitous relief has now been stopped not on account of any improvement in the situation but for the financial inability of the Committee.

The Charkha relief still continues. The work is being run on the Bengal Khadi Pratishtan lines. I am supervising it myself with a small band of devoted workers trained for the purpose. The Committee was impressed with the result so far achieved in this department of relief and has given for the continuance of the work the balance of the fund at their disposal, reserving only a small amount for a most serious emergency in future.

The balance at the disposal of the Committee from the collection made during the famine of 1919-20 was nearly 18,000 rupees. Receipts for the present distress were a little over 7,000 rupees. Out of the 25,000 rupees thus obtained nearly 13,000 rupees was spent on gratuitous relief. This amount includes the establishment and the loss sustained at the sale centre where paddy was sold at a concession rate to the distressed people, employed in government relief work for raising the Nunia Bundh near the Chilika Lake. Rs.127/- was spent on fodder for which the donation had been ear-marked. On spinning and weaving the total investment till the end of December 1926 was Rs.11,000/-. The balance in hand is less than Rs.1,000/-.

Besides the Relief in shape of doles, spinning and weaving wages, we have distributed in the Puri distressed areas 1196 pieces of cloth, 1251 coats and shirts, 30 Gandhi caps, 25 Lohies, 20 quilts, 8 blankets and a few pairs of shoes, all received from Lahore, Jamshedpore, Bombay, Patna and other places.

With regard to Charkha relief I may say that in the distressed areas of Puri, Cuttack and Balasore, there is ample scope for the expansion of spinning. But those who know anything of Khadar business are aware of the difficulties with which work is to be done when the funds available for the purpose are limited, the public indifferent and there is no ready market for the sale of productions. It is needless to say that if no sufficient funds are forthcoming, the charkha relief in the Puri area will have to be stopped shortly. Mahatma Gandhi invariably mentions Orissa as "the epitome of the distressful condition in our country", and has invariably offered Charkha as the chief remedy for the amelioration of this condition. With my experience of full one year in this Charkha work as a relief measure, I am convinced that if the people of the distressed areas of Orissa can be made to take to Charkha permanently it will be a great way in alleviating their misery and distress.

In the meantime I have organised another kind of relief, viz., paddy-husking under the auspices of the Servants of the People Society, Orissa Branch. The Orissa Relief Fund has been started with the funds collected in response to the appeal made by Lala Lajpat Rai in this behalf last year. The paddy-husking centres are financed out of this fund. Four centres have been opened, two in Puri and two in Cuttack district. The husker on an average gets 3 seers Katki (105 tolas) of rice in a week besides chaff and small broken particles of rice worth 2 annas. This relief seems to be popular. Poor women take to it more readily than to spinning. It is meant chiefly to help respectable middle-class women who owing to their caste, pride & prejudice think it beneath their dignity to receive gratuitous doles. Steps are being taken to open more paddy-husking centres in the districts of Puri, Cuttack and Balasore.

In conclusion, while expressing my sincere gratitude to those who have kindly contributed for the relief of the suffering

people of Orissa, I have to say that the situation at present needs larger measure of relief. People have nothing at home. There were three successive floods during the last rains. Each time the ryot tried his utmost to replant his land and each time his hopes were frustrated. The few patches that remained as his last hope were damaged by drought. Rabby could not be grown on any appreciable scale for want of rains. All able-bodied men of the villages have gone out to Rangoon, Assam, Calcutta, Jamshedpur & other distant labour centres, leaving behind only the females, children and the aged. The people cry for the remission of rents and the chaukidary tax, but it has so far been a cry in the wilderness. The harvest season has been just over. Harder days are coming. Rice is gradually becoming scarce in the affected parts. I find it very difficult to get paddy for the husking centres. In a few days there would be scarcity of water in several of these areas to add to the misery of starvation. God alone can help my ill-fated suffering people in this hopeless plight.

Sd/- Gopabandhu Das.

Gopabadhu's letter to Pt. Devratna Sarma

Chandnichauk, Cuttack.
5-1-27.

My dear Panditji,

I arrived here day before yesterday. I had fever on my way back from Gauhati and was confined to bed for two days at Calcutta. I am better now. I hope you have come back to Delhi by now. I have dispensed with Nandkishore's service. He himself was not willing to continue further, as I told you at Gauhati. I have decided to engage two or three junior workers to be placed in charge of more than one district each. I shall guide their activity from the central office where I propose to have only a clerk on Rs.10/- month. Of course all this has to be managed with the present grant of Rs.100/-. I am taking up for the workers and shall send you their names when appointed, with the details of their allowances.

In one of your letters you had enquired if I had engaged a woman in the Bidhaba Ashram. No, I could not get one. If you have found a suitable lady please let me know under what

terms she is willing to work in the Bidhaba Ashram. I am anxious to have one.

I hope you have remitted the grant for November. I expect to receive accounts from Nandkishore in a day or two; they will be sent when received.

Yours sincerely,
Sd/- Gopabandhu Das.

ରାଧାନାଥ ରଥଙ୍କଠାରୁ ଚିଠି

ସମାଜ ଅଫିସ
ପୋଷ୍ଟ: ପୁରୀ
୧୮-୧-(୧୯)୨୭

ଶ୍ରୀହରିଶରଣଂ
ନମସ୍କାର

ଆପଣେ,

ଆପଣଙ୍କ ପତ୍ର ଆଜି ପାଇଲି । କୃଷ୍ଣର ବହୁତ ନାଳ ଝାଡ଼ା ହେଉଥିଲା । ମାଗୁଣି ବ୍ରହ୍ମାଙ୍କ ପରାମର୍ଶରେ ଗଛର ଛେଲି ସବୁ ସିଦ୍ଧ କରି ଦେବାରେ ଭଲ ଅଛି । ବସନ୍ତ ଖୁବ୍ ବେଶି ହୋଇନାହିଁ । ଅଳ୍ପ ହୋଇଛି ଓ ତା ଦେହ ବର୍ତମାନ ଭଲ ଅଛି । ଆଉ ୪/୫ ଦିନରେ ସଂପୂର୍ଣ ଭଲ ହେବାର ଆଶା ।

ମୁଁ ଓ କାଶୀ ବଡ ସାବଧାନରେ ଅଛୁ । କୃଷ୍ଣ ଦୋକାନ ଯିବାକୁ ବନ୍ଦ ହେବାରୁ ମତେ ସକାଳେ ସେଠାରେ ୨ ଘଣ୍ଟା ଓ ପ୍ରେସରେ ୬ ଘଣ୍ଟା ଓ ସଂଧ୍ୟାରେ ସେଠାରେ ୩ ଘଣ୍ଟା ଓ ପ୍ରେସରେ ୧ ଘଣ୍ଟା ମୋଟ ୧୨/୧୩ ଘଣ୍ଟା ପରିଶ୍ରମ କରିବାକୁ ପଡୁଛି । ଖାଇବା ସ୍ୱହସ୍ତ ପାକ । ଚଇତନକୁ ଦୁଇଦିନହେଲା ଅତି ସାମାନ୍ୟ ଜ୍ୱର ଦେଖା ଦେଇଛି । କେଜାଣି ଅବା ବସନ୍ତ ହୋଇପାରେ । ତେବେ ଦୁଧ ଓ ପାଳୁଅ ଖାଉଛି । ସାବଧାନରେ ଅଛି । ଆମ ଏ ସାହୀରେ ପ୍ରତିଘରେ ବସନ୍ତ ରୋଗୀ ପଡ଼ିଛନ୍ତି । ବସନ୍ତ ଆମ ସାହୀରେ କିଂତୁ bad type ର ନୁହେ । ପ୍ରେସର ଦୁଇଜଣ କର୍ମଚାରୀଙ୍କୁ ବସନ୍ତ ହୋଇଅଛି । ସମାଜ ବିଷୟ ଲେଖି କାଲି ଡାକରେ ପହଞ୍ଚିବା ଭଳି ପଠାଇବେ । ଆଉ ଯାହା local matter ମୁଁ ଏଠାରେ ଦେଖିଦେବି ।

ନୀଳକଣ୍ଠ ମହାଭାରତ ସଂପର୍କୀୟ ନୋଟିସ ପାଇଁ କାଗଜପତ୍ର ଆଜି ପାଣିଗ୍ରାହୀଙ୍କୁ ଦେଇଛି । Damodar Hansaraj ସଂସ୍ଥାକୁ ଖବର ଦେବେ ସେଠାରେ ଭଗବାନ ରଥ ପଣ୍ଡିତ ଦିଶିଲେ ତାଙ୍କୁ ଏଠାକୁ ଆସିବାପାଇଁ କହିବେ ।

ଆପଣଙ୍କର ସେବକ

ରାଧାନାଥ

ଉମାଚରଣଙ୍କ ପାଖକୁ ଗୋପବନ୍ଧୁଙ୍କ ଚିଠି

ଶ୍ରୀହରିଃଶରଣଂ — ୧୩-୧-୨୭.

ଶ୍ରୀମନ୍ ପ୍ରିୟ ଉମାଚରଣ,

ରାଧାନାଥଙ୍କଠାରୁ ଆଜି ଏ ଟେଲିଗ୍ରାମ ଖଣ୍ଡ ପାଇଲି । ତୁମ ଜାଣିବା କାରଣେ ପଠାଇଲି । ଶଙ୍କରଲାଲ ବାଙ୍କରଙ୍କଠାରୁ ଟେଲିଗ୍ରାମ ପାଇ ଆଜି ମାନ୍ଦ୍ରାଜ ଡାକଗାଡ଼ିରେ ମୁଁ ବ୍ରହ୍ମପୁର ଯାଉଛି । ବ୍ରହ୍ମପୁର ଫେରସ୍ତ ପୁରୀ ଯିବି । ରାଧାନାଥ ତିନିଭାଇ ଜରରେ ପଡିଛନ୍ତି । ଆତୁରହୋଇ ଟେଲିଗ୍ରାମ କରିଥିବାପରି ଜଣାଯାଏ । ଏ କ୍ଷେତ୍ରରେ ତୁମର ଯଦି କିଛି କର୍ତ୍ତବ୍ୟ ଥାଏ ତାହାହେଲେ ଶୀଘ୍ର କରିବ ।

ତୁମର,

ଗୋପବନ୍ଧୁ ଦାସ.

Letter from A. V. Thakkar to Gopabandhu

Dohad, Gujerat.
Dated 19th January, 1927.

My dear Brother,

I am very thankful to you for your kind card of the 3rd instant. Though it was received on the 9th instant, my clerk showed it to me only today. I am sorry I could not reply you earlier.

I am so sorry to learn that you are once more attacked by malaria. I hope by now you have shaken it off. Yes. for God's sake keep regular diet and hours of sleep. You are too valuable to be lost. If you are healthy, you will be better able to serve Orissa.

One relieving feature of your letter is that Mahatmajee has promised you to pass the whole of November in Orissa. My

only wish would be to pass at least half that period with him in Orissa, if not the whole of it. I wish so much to run to your kindly call, but I am tied down here with my institutional work and the anxiety to collect funds to keep the work going.

May I make you a suggestion regarding Gandhiji's visit. Take him to Angul and Khandamahals. Cuttack, Puri and Balasore are unhappy enough, but Angul district is the unhappiest and darkest district of the unhappy province of Orissa. Mr. J. B. Sen of our Society went to Khandamahals in the end of October last, and the description he has given me is harassing. Mahatma need not and shd. not go to any feudatory state, but if he goes to Angul or Khandamahals, our purpose would be served. If he gets a bird's eye-view of the aboriginal problem by going there, my soul will rest in peace.

About the Satyabadi School – Yes, I can now understand that it is to be made anew. Gobind Misra, who was here with me for a couple of days, told me that the school is now gone to pieces. Ah, that once flourishing school, that nursery of public workers! I will now have to shed tears at the sight of it. Yes, I can quite conceive that "have neither money, nor men with will and enthusiasm". Do you think a Gujerati Vidyapith Graduate will be of much use to you? And will he stick there long? I wish I can send you one, but it is so difficult to find a man, who can go and settle 1500 miles from home. And, again a raw youth will not be of much use to you. But let us, at least, discuss your proposal on paper. You write about it especially to Gandhiji and I will discuss it with him too, when I see him next, which will be in the beginning of March next.

The question of repairs to the school will, I fear, have to be postponed for some time, i.e., till its reconstruction has been attempted and carried out. It will be so difficult to get money for building work nowadays in this time of stress.

Yes, I can imagine to my mind what the devastation must have been this time owing to the excessive rainfall last monsoon. We had a little taste of over flooding this side too this year. Your parts must no doubt be miserably bad. God will help you. You have done well in starting paddy husking relief in some centres, also Charkha work in others. No doubt you will do your level best, but very few of your former lieutenants

are left with you. That is a great pity. Some are dead, some have deserted you and others are in other walks of life now. That is a great misfortune. But God is great and he will take care of us all and the province of Orissa.

My annual function passed off all right under the presidentship of Mr. Jaykar on the 15th and 16th instant. I am offered the Presidentship of Kathiawad Pol. Conference, which comes off in the beginning of March.

Yours brotherly,
A. V. Thakkar.

ବାସୁଦେବଙ୍କଠାରୁ ଗୋପବନ୍ଧୁଙ୍କୁ ଚିଠି

ଢେଙ୍କାନାଳ,
୨୪-୧-୨୭.

ପ୍ରଣିପାତାନନ୍ତର-
ଆପଣେ,

ଢେଙ୍କାନାଳ ସ୍କୁଲରେ ମୋର ଯଥାଶକ୍ତି ଲାଗିବାକୁ ଚେଷ୍ଟା କରୁଛି। Ground exercise (ଦଣ୍ଡ କସରତ)ପାଇଁ ପଥର ଖମ୍ବ ସବୁ ଆସି ପୋତାହେଉଚି। "ଯେଉଁଠାରେ ଅଛ, ମାନବଜାତି ସେବାରେ ପ୍ରାଣ ଦିଅ" ବୋଲି ଆପଣ ଲେଖିଥିଲେ। ପିଲାମାନଙ୍କ ମେଳରେ ରହି ମୋର ଜୀବନ ସେଇଥିରେ କଟିଥିଲା। ଶାରୀରିକ, ନୈତିକ, ମାନସିକ ତ୍ରିବିଧ ଉନ୍ନତିପାଇଁ ମୋ ଭଳିଆ ଲୋକ ଯାହା କରିପାରେ, ନାନା ଅସୁବିଧା ପଡିଲେ ମଧ୍ୟ, କରୁଛି। କିନ୍ତୁ ଆଉ ପ୍ରାଣ ନାହିଁ। ଛାତ୍ର ସମାଜର ପ୍ରାଣରୁ ଭୌତିକତାର ପ୍ରବଳ ପ୍ରଭାବ ପୋଛିବା ସହଜ ନୁହେ। ସାଧନା, ନିଷ୍ଠା ବିଶ୍ୱାସ, ଏ ଗୁଡିକ କ୍ରମେ ଛାତ୍ର ସମାଜ ନିକଟରେ ଉନ୍ମାଦନା।

ଜାତୀୟ ସ୍କୁଲ ପାଇଁ ବମ୍ବେରୁ କାହାକୁ ଆଣିବେବୋଲି ଶୁଣୁଥିଲି - ଆଉ କାହା କାହାକୁ ଆଣିବାକୁ ଦୃଷ୍ଟି ରଖିଛନ୍ତି? କଣ ଲେଖିଛନ୍ତି ତାଙ୍କୁ ଜଣା। ସମସ୍ତ ସମ୍ବାଦ ସାମୟିକ ଦେବେ ନାହିଁ।

ଆପଣଙ୍କର,
ବାସୁ.

Letter to Radhanath Rath from Pt. Nilakantha Das

17 Roshanara Mansions,
Sabzimandi,
Delhi.
30th Jan., 1927.

My dear Radhanath,

I sent a letter to Apane with a request to get my paper here. I have not received a paper nor a reply. Perhaps he is not at Puri. I also sent some cuttings to be, if possible, noticed in the Samaj.

Now the Oriya amalgamation resolution has been piloted by me in the accompanying form and will come up for discussion on the 8th. Please, if you can so arrange, publish some good articles in your paper on the subject and send me some 2 or 3 copies to reach me, if possible, by the 8th so that I may make use of the writings in my debate.

I also send some relevant questions I am to ask tomorrow for your information. You may however notice them in your paper. You know I have again been elected Party secretary with Mr. A. Rangaswami Iyengar and as member also to the standing finance committee which I am working and find the work quite absorbing. I shall have little leisure left so long this committee goes on. I am well and hope Apane with all of you is doing well.

Yours very sincerely,
Nilakantha Das.

Letters from Pt. Nilakantha Das to Gopabandhu

17, Roshnara Mansions,
Sabzimandi,
Delhi.
3rd Feb. 1927.

ପ୍ରଣାମ

Apane,

Just received "Samaj" 29/1/27 when I am getting ready for the Assembly - my resolution to-day on political detenues is going as Motilal's Amendment and will be discussed the whole day. That was party decision yesterday. I saw your note

on ବଡ଼ଲାଟ ସଭାରେ ଓଡ଼ିଆ ମେମ୍ବର. I should expect that you may, Leader of the Utkal Congress as you are specially, make time to study subjects with a little more care and try to give opinions. Mr. B Das's Resolution on National Demand is not only silly but in effect will prove to be a mischievous and dangerous thing now considering the present political tendencies working in the country. So Pt. Motilal Srinivas earnestly requested him to remain absent from the Chamber when it may, if at all, come, so that it will not be moved. But from what you write it may be understood that he is doing a grand thing. And as to mine resolution which was so very pertinent and important that an adjournment of the House was moved on it, you write as if it is to be neglected (vide specially the last sentence of your note). If things go on like this and I perpetually fail to get any support or encouragement from my paper in my constituency, I shall gradually feel hopeless. B. Das has his own paper, but I have none. But this time I am actually working 18 hours a day for my Assembly duties. Has B. Das done all right by joining Mahanya Party after signing the pledge and being returned as a Congress Party candidate. You are the Prov. Leader, but you say as you have said. Our party is curious to know whether he signed the pledge and came as a Congress candidate (for which A. Rangaswami has wired to Gopa Chaudhury for papers, which we have not yet received) to discredit and recall him if possible in country and constituency. I think you may do well to think over the matter and change attitude. Please send a reply to my this and last letter. I am in a bit hurry and may be excused.

Yours affectionately,
Nilakantha.

Letters from Secretary, Hindu Mahasabha, Delhi, to Gopabandhu

Hindu Mahasabha Office, Delhi.
3-2-27.

My dear Panditji,

I am enclosing herewith currency notes for Rs.150/- (rupees one hundred and fifty) as the monthly contribution for

the month of December. May know if you have employed junior workers in place of Pt. Nandkishore who I believe ceased to work after the month of October. As I pointed out in one of my previous letters, the money is mainly intended for the organisation of the Hindu Sabha in Orissa and should not be spent on any other object except the allowance allowed for the Rescue Home. I hope you will please send me accounts up to the end of last year so that I may know how we stand at the beginning of this year. A report about the Rescue Home may be submitted for the information of the Working Committee. You may also request Pt. Nandkishore to give, if possible, an abstract of the work done by him during the period of his employment. If any junior workers have been employed, please ask them to send their reports also.

Yours sincerely,
Sd/- Devratna Sarma.

Pt. Gopabahdhu Das,
Samaj Office, Puri.

Hindu Mahasabha Office, Delhi,
8-2-27.

My dear Panditji,

The Bengali lady about whom I wrote to you is again available for taking up work in the Rescue Home provide you can find some job for her husband at Puri. This gentleman, I am told, was in Government service but is now out of employment. He possess good knowledge of English. Mr. and Mrs. Ghose (this is their name) have four children also who require education. If husband and wife could get work sufficient to maintain themselves and educate their children they could settle at Puri and look after the Ashram. The address of Mr. Ghose is: H.B. Ghose, No.C 15/270 Chaitgunj, Benares, and if youi think you can do something for these people you can write to him direct.

Yours sincerely,
Sd/- Devratna Sarma.

Pt. Gopabandhu Das,
Samaja Office, Puri.

Letter from Pt. Nilakantha Das to Gopabandhu

17 Roshnara Mansions,
Sabzimandi,
Delhi.
14-2-27.

ପ୍ରଣାମ

Apane,

Your letter and telegram. I am really sorry I wrote as I did in the heat of the moment, for which I beg your pardon. You are already over-taxed with work and I should not add to your troubles in any way. As to the resolution, I am sorry the A.P.I. (who I am afraid is siding Bihar against Orissa) thought the Oriya problem local, as they say, and did not report well. The Free Press reported, somewhat incorrectly though somewhat fuller and more sympathetically, but I am afraid it reached not Calcutta earlier than A.P.I.. Both Statesman and Pioneer published much better and more sympathetically. Pioneer said. "Mr. N. Das made out a lengthy but strong and able case, etc.". Indian Daily Telegraph of Lucknow not only published the Proceedings fully but wrote the leader that day to support the aspirations of our people. Sind Observer and some Bombay papers wrote sympathetic editorial notes. These papers have their own correspondents here. But the main thing to be satisfied is Srinivas Iyengar, Pandit Motilal, Lala and Malaviya all approved the manner and matter of the speech in which I put the case. Srinivas said while inducing me to withdraw - "You have made a good speech, created an impression. made out a good case. Now government made certain promises; you better don't press for division, but withdraw." I now think I have done a good thing in withdrawing though I had utmost chance of giving a defeat to the Govt.. My constituency and you all then perhaps approve of such withdrawal. We shall bring up the same question next year if need be.

But one thing I may tell you here in this connection. Mr. Gaya Prasad of Muzafferpur tabled an amendment limiting the scope of my resolution to "Bihar and Orissa". B. Das supported him as he supported last year the question of a sub-province. I am afraid B. Das hardly understands what is what

and just makes something to have prominence. I pressed the resolution being made a party question, then Gaya Prasad opposed me saying his amendment may be made so, for even B.Das supports the amendment. Party thought it away as a controversial matter. Then again he played the same game in the House, thereby vitiating the atmosphere which was made more turbid, however, by B. Das's supporting the amendment and not the resolution on the floor of the house. Mohammedans got suspicious as they thought their percentage is getting poorer in Bihar and others thought it all the more a local problem. I made a last and serious attempt during my reply to explain that it was not a local problem so far as it is based on the National programme on distribution of Provinces on linguistic basis and that I shall never rest satisfied without a province for the Oriyas which is our object and goal. Though to some extent I tried by this to turn the opinion in favour of the measure, I was not sure of it till after I withdrew. This is how mischief is being done by Biharis and our thoughtless B. Das striding any way without circumspection. I shall send you a copy of the proceedings of that day as soon as it is published and you will know everything in detail. You may however give suitable editorials on these information for they are pertinent to our Provincial politics. You may not be over fearful of creating displeasure of persons or interests in discussing public policy and that in relation to persons who are apparently responsible for guiding it.

In the meantime I have submitted a plan for all-India village work on the lines of the Provincial work which was cast by Lingaraj just before my coming out. It is the same I was going to show you on the train on our way to Cuttack., when perhaps on account of weariness you did not like to see it. Messers Srinivas, Rangaswamy, and others have heartily approved of it and Working Committee of the Congress have resolved yesterday to print it and send it to members of A.I.C.C. It will be discussed in next March A.I.C.C. I hope a good number from Orissa will come and if possible support my plan which is simple though large. The bell has rung and I stop. Hope you are alright.

Yours affly,

Nilakantha.

Assy. chamber,
14/2.

ନୀରଂଜନ ପଟ୍ଟନାୟକଂକର ଗୋପବଂଧୁଂକୁ ଚିଠି

Khadi Department, Utkal

Berhampur, Gm.
20-2-1927.

ମାନନୀୟେଷୁ,

ଆଜି ହଠାତ୍ ତାର ପାଇ ସବୁ ଆୟୋଜନ ବନ୍ଦ କରିବାକୁ ପଡିଲା ।

ଆପଣ ପହିଲାଠାରୁ ଗଂଜାମକୁ ଆସିପାରିଲେ ବହୁତ କାମ ହୁଅନ୍ତା । ବିକ୍ରୀ ଅତ୍ୟନ୍ତ କମ୍ । ପତ୍ର ଆଶାରେ ରହିଲି । ଆପଣଙ୍କପାଇଁ ପ୍ରୋଗ୍ରାମଟିଏ କରିବାକୁ ଅନୁମତି ଦିଅନ୍ତୁ । ଇତି,

ସ୍ନେହାଧୀନ
ନୀରଂଜନ.

Sj Gopabandhu Das,
Samaj Office,
Puri.

ବାସୁଦେବଙ୍କ ଗୋପବନ୍ଧୁଙ୍କୁ ଚିଠି

ଢେଙ୍କାନାଳ ସ୍କୁଲ,
୨୪-୨-୨୭.

ପ୍ରଣିପାତପୂର୍ବକ-

ଆପଣେ,

ମୁଁ ବଡ ଦୁର୍ବଳ । ଜୀବନ ଆରମ୍ଭରୁ ଭାଇବନ୍ଧୁ ସବୁ ଅନ୍ତର କରିଥିଲେ । ଆପଣଙ୍କୁ ପାଇ ମୁଁ ସକଳ ବିସ୍ମୃତହୋଇ ପ୍ରାଣ ଢାଳିଦେଇ କାମ କରୁଥିଲି । ଜାବନର ପ୍ରଥମ ଅଂଶ ଶେଷ ହୋଇଗଲା । ଏ ଶେଷ ଭାଗରେ କଣ ଆପଣ ମୋତେ ସଂପୂର୍ଣ ବିସ୍ମୃତ ହୋଇଯିବେ ? ମୁଁ ଯଥେଷ୍ଟ ଅପରାଧ କରିଛି - ତଥାପି କଣ ଆପଣଙ୍କ ପାଖେ କ୍ଷମାର ଅଭାବ ହେବ ? ମୁଁ ତେବେ ରହିବି କେଉଁଠି ? ଗାଁରୁ ଘରଭାଙ୍ଗି ସତ୍ୟବାଦୀ ଆସିଲି - ଜୀବନର ଏ ଅବସ୍ଥାରେ କଣ ପୁଣି ଗାଁକୁ ଫେରିଯିବାକୁ ବଳ ଅଛି ? ପୁଣି ଗାଁକୁ ଏ

ଦିନରେ ଗଲେ ସେମାନଙ୍କ କି ଉପକାର କରି ସମ୍ମାନ ଆକର୍ଷଣ କରିପାରିବି ? ଆଉ ବଳ ବୟସ ମୋର ନାହିଁ । ଆପଣ ବଡ ମନୁଷ୍ୟ - ବୃଦ୍ଧାବସ୍ଥାରେ ମଧ୍ୟ ଆପଣଙ୍କପକ୍ଷେ ସବୁ ସମ୍ଭବ । ମୁଁ ଅଭିମାନରେ ଛାଡିଆସିଥିଲି - ଶୀଘ୍ର ଫେରିଯିବି ବୋଲି । ଭାବିଥିଲି ଆପଣ ମୋର ପିତା, କେବେ ଛାଡି ରହିପାରିବେ ନାହିଁ - ଅଭିମାନର କାରଣ ଟିକିଏ ହେଲେ ଶୁଣିବେ । କିନ୍ତୁ ମୁଁ ବ୍ୟାକୁଳ ହୋଇ ଦୁଇ ତିନିଥର ଆପଣଙ୍କ ନିକଟକୁ ଯାଇଛି, କିଛି କହିବି ବୋଲି । କିନ୍ତୁ ନିରାଶ ହୋଇ ଫେରି ଆସିଛି । ହୃଦୟ ଖୋଲି କହିବାର ସୁଯୋଗ ଆପଣ ଦେବାକୁ ନାରାଜ । ତେବେ କଣ ଆପଣଙ୍କ ଚରଣ ତଳେ ବସି କାମ କରିବାର ସୁଯୋଗ ମୁଁ ପାଇ ପାରିବି ନାହିଁ - ଆପଣ ଚିରଦିନପାଇଁ ମୋତେ ଚାହିଁବେନାହିଁ - ଏ କଳ୍ପନା ମୁଁ ସହ୍ୟକରିବା ଅସମ୍ଭବ । ନରସିଂହପୁରରେ ମୁଁ ରହିବାକୁ ଆପଣ ମନ କରିଥିଲେ - ପୁଣି ହରିଆଗେ ମଧ୍ୟ ବିରକ୍ତ ହୋଇ କହିଥିଲେ - ସେଠାରେ ଆଉ H.E. School ଉଦ୍ୟମ କାହିଁକି ? କଲେ Delang ରେ ହେଉ । ମୋର ସତ୍ୟବାଦୀରେ ଅବସ୍ଥିତି ସମ୍ଭବ ହୋଇଥିଲେ - ସେ କଳ୍ପନା ଆଦୌ ଆସନ୍ତାନାହିଁ । ଆପଣମାନଙ୍କୁ ଛାଡି ମୁଁ କାହା ସାଙ୍ଗରେ କାମ କରିପାରିବି, ଆପଣେ ? "ସମାଜ"ରେ ତ ଏତେ ବଡ଼ ଚିତ୍ର ଦେଇଛନ୍ତି - ମୁଁ ତାକୁ ଛାଡି ଆଉ କୁଆଡେ ଯାଇପାରେ କି ? ହଁ, ଆପଣ ଥିଲାଯାକେ ଦୁଃଖେ ସୁଖେ କାମ କରିବାର ସୁଯୋଗ ଦିଅନ୍ତୁ । ତା ପରେ ସବୁ ଶେଷ ହେବ । ସମସ୍ତଙ୍କୁ ଦେଖିଆସିଛି । ଆପଣ ଯାହା ଭାବନ୍ତୁ - ପରିବର୍ତ୍ତନର ଆଶା ନାହିଁ । କିପରି ଏକାଠେଇଁ ଶେଷ ହୁଅନ୍ତା, ଏହାହିଁ କଳ୍ପନା । ଆପଣ ଆଉ ନିଷ୍ଠୁର ହୁଅନ୍ତୁ ନାହିଁ - ମୋତେ ଅସହ୍ୟ ହେଉଚି ।

ଆପଣଙ୍କର,

ବାସୁ.

Report of the Orissa Branch of the Servants of the People Society, 1926-27.

Babu Gopabandhu Das became a member of the Society in the month of February, 1926. Ever since he has been working in Orissa. He is mainly confined to relief work in the distressed areas of his province. Considerable part of the

coastal districts of Orissa were flooded last year. Several of them were also affected by the same calamity year before that. As the President of the People's famine Relief committee, Puri, Pandit Gopabandhu organised relief in four centres in Puri district. In two of these centres gratuitous doles were distributed and over Rs.8,000/- have been spent on this account. In two other centres where relief was given to helpless women of higher caste through Charkha relief, an equal amount was spent. He got himself acquainted with the Charkha work by a visit to some important centres of Khadi Pratisthan in Bengal and has been supervising and controlling the Charkha relief work which gives at present a monthly outturn of cloth over Rs.1,000/-. The Charkha relief engages 350 spinners and 48 weavers. The department has a staff of 12 workers. The work is gradually being expanded. Another production centre is going to be opened shortly at Begunia in Khurda sub-division, Puri, where the last crop was seriously damaged by drought. There are two sales centres for the sale of Khadi produced by the Relief Department. Besides the sale in these two centres, relief khaddar is sold by hawking in towns and moffusils. The member occasionally takes part in hawking.

The funds at the disposal of the People's Famine Relief Committee, Puri, having been exhausted, the Orissa Relief Fund has been started under the auspices of the S. of P. Society with funds collected by Lal Lajpat Rai last year for the purpose. This fund is meant for relief of famine and flood-stricken people not only of the Puri district but also all other affected districts of Orissa. With the help of this Orissa Relief Fund the member has opened up till now three centres - one at Aul in the district of Cuttack, two at Gop and Chabiskud in the Puri district where the distressed people are given relief by paddy husking. Out of Rs.3,000/-sent to the member, Rs.1,800/- have been given to the three centres for this kind of relief: Rs.800/- to Aul, Rs.500/- to Chabiskud and Gop each. Nearly 450 people are being served in the 3 centres. Each paddy husker ordinarily gets 3 seers (1 seer = 105 tolas) of rice every week as her wage to husk 46 seers of paddy. Besides this she also gets a quantity of husk, chaff and broken particles of rice which are of some value to her. This kind of relief has

been very popular. More centres are shortly to be opened in the three districts of Cuttack, Puri and Balasore.

Temporary relief is not the real remedy of the situation. The people themselves feel humiliated to be so often served with gratuitous doles and such other kinds of relief. They want some permanent measure of relief. Our member is organising a movement for this purpose.

SOCIAL WORK:

Through the influence and exertion of Babu Gopabandhui Das a Widows Home has been started at Puri under the name of Jagannath Bidhabasram. Towards the maintenance of the institution the All India Hindu Mahasabha at present contributes Rs.50/- a month. The balance of the expense is raised locally. As Secretary of the Managing Committee of the Home the member has to manage and supervise the work. The institution was started just a year ago and has now 7 inmates including a girl rescued from the hands of a Mohammedan at Kharagpur, B.N.Rly. and a Bengali woman outcasted for her alleged loss of chastity. The inmates follow a fixed daily routine which among other things provides for their reading and prayer and they also do gardening, spinning and sericulture and other small cottage industries. The aim and object of the institution is to rescue females and train them up to a life of service and sacrifice on lines of Brahmacharya. Those anxious and willing to remarry have the freedom to do so. The institution was a long felt want at Puri which is an important religious centre in the whole of India. The internal administration and management is entrusted to Acharya Harihar Das, a reliable and trustworthy friend of Gopabandhu Das.

POLITICAL ACTIVITIES:

Babu Gopabandhu Das is the President of the Utkal Provincial Congress Committee. In the last election to the Assembly and Council he had to lead the election campaign for the Congress candidates. The candidates for whom he tried were all returned except one. It may be noted that Babu Gopabandhu Das at first advocated a change of the Congress

Council programme and views tallied almost exactly with those of the Independent Congress Party. But when the actual election time came he did not find many competent, reliable and sacrificing candidates of the type he wanted. In his opinion Orissa was not much advanced for political party strife. In view of the circumstances he worked for Congress candidates in whom he had greater confidence than others.

The All India Spinners Association has a Khadi Board in Orissa. Our member is a believer in Khadi and applies his time and influence for the sale of the production of the Board. He often goes out to Muffosil centres as a Khadi hawker and addresses public meeting in this behalf. It is needless to state that as the leader of the Congress movement in Utkal Pandit Gopabandhu attends all district and local conferences, addresses meetings at important centres and does many other things in this connection.

HINDU MAHASABHA:

Pandit Gopabandhu Das is a member for Orissa on the Working Committee of the All India Hindu Mahasabha. He is in sole charge of the movement in Orissa and does a good deal of honourary service in the interest of this movement. The paid organiser of Orissa works under his direction and supervision. During the year under report there were several Hindu-Muslim riots in the district of Balasore and the member in co-operation of his Mohammedan and Hindu friends tried his best to bring about amity and unity among the two communities. In this connection our member appreciates the services rendered by the paid organiser, Babu Nandkishore Das, M.A., M.L.C., Babu Harekrushna Mahatab, M.L.C., Babu Mukunda Prasad Das of Balasore and Dr. Sayed Ekram Rasul of Cuttack. It will not be out of place to note the efforts of our member in the reconversion of Dr. Mangobind Sahu from Islam to Hinduism.

EDUCATIONAL ENDEAVOUR:

The SATYABADI SCHOOL at Sakhigopal on line Puri, B.N.Rly., is a well-known educational institution in Orissa. It was founded by Babu Gopabandhu Das with the help of his fellow workers some 18 years ago. The institution has

had a chequered career. It was originally started as a national school, but local circumstances demanded its recognition by the University. It continued as a recognised school till 1920 when its connection with the University was severed in response to the call of non-co-operation. With the depression of the movement, the national school also began to dwindle. Recognition was again sought to which Babu Gopabandhu Das was not a party. On account of the unfriendly attitude of the Government the idea of getting it recognised has been given up and the institution now is in sole charge of our member Babu Gopabandhu Das. He is now reorganising it completely on national lines. The scheme of education which is being imparted in the school provides instruction not only for young men preparing for collegiate education but also makes arrangement for the training of students in the strict life of Brahmacharya. There is also further provision for the training of grown up village youth to do successfully village construction work and to create healthy public opinion in our rural areas. The member himself teaches some subjects regularly for some days in the fortnight. Untouchable students are given encouragement in the institution and there are now 12 such students in the school. Considering the conservative character of the people of the place where the institution is located, this number is distinctly encouraging. Technical education is provided for.

JOURNALISM:

Babu Gopabandhu Das edits "The Samaja", a vernacular weekly which is the most popular and widely circulated paper among the Oriya speaking people.

BRANCH SOCIETY:

The Orissa Branch of the Servants of the People Society has been opened at Cuttack since May last. It is now located in a rented house. A Public Reading Room is attached to it. A number of dailies and weeklies in English and vernacular are subscribed. A small collection of books on current political topics and public questions has been made. Owing to frequent absence of our member on tour the work at

Head Quarters has not made sufficient progress. The Reading Room is gradually drawing members from different classes. The average daily attendance has hitherto been 12. The member has it in contemplation to move his Press and Paper to Cuttack. It is hoped that this will bring about much improvement in the working of the reading room and library.

Rs.100/- a month is granted for the maintenance of the Orissa Branch. Out of this Rs.45/- goes as rent for the house every month and the balance is spent in purchase of books and periodicals and other items of recurring charges. The Member reports that on the removal of the press and paper to Cuttack the burden of the house rent will be considerably lightened and expenses on account of newspapers will be reduced. The saving thus obtained may be used for the improvement of the Branch in other directions.

Letter from Gopabandhu (?) to Shri Bhagirathi Mahapatra

(This is an unsigned hand written copy of an undated letter to Shri Bhagirathi Mahapatra. It is placed at this place and attributed to Gopabandhu by guess)

To
Babu Bhagirathi Mahapatra,
President, Provincial Congress Committee, Utkal.
Camp: Jagatsinghpur.

Dear Sir,

I understand from Shri Dayanidhi Swain, acting Secretary, P.C.C., Utkal, that up to 3rd instant he received replies to his letter regarding the council election only from five candidates out of nine selected to stand from different constituencies of Orissa. In four of these replies the gentlemen have expressed their unwillingness to accept my proposals for some reason or other, only Babu Nabakrushna Chaudhuri having been agreeable to the selection under all proposed terms and conditions. The remaining four selected candidates did not send their replies in time. In a matter like this their silence should not be construed as consent to the proposal. The inference should rather be otherwise. It appears to me that my selection with the conditions attached thereto, though approved by the P.C.C., has not given satisfaction to most of

the candidates selected. I do not propose to make any modification in the selection or in the conditions. I have given my best thoughts to the subjects. I have carefully examined the chances of success of different candidates in different constituencies and am convinced that if Congress is to contest elections on party lines, the selections I have made are calculated to secure largest measure of success for the party as a whole. I strictly insist upon my conditions being satisfied by the candidates, for the members of the party are to work as a solid compact body in such spirit and in such a manner as would make their existence felt both in the Council and in the country and would keep up the continuity of their activities throughout the next three years. Then the terms or some such terms must be insisted upon. But when most of the candidates are not agreeable, I have only to regret my inability to do the task that was entrusted to me. In these circumstances my responsibility in the matter ceases.

I was not for selection on party lines from the beginning. I am not the least sorry for the the refusal of majority of candidates to accept my selection. It makes me absolutely free to act in any way I like in the matter of election.

I take this opportunity of acknowledging the receipt of a copy of the resolution of the Cuttack District Congress Working Committee, which came to me over your signature as the President of that body, protesting against my selection of candidates on the ground that no general seat was given to a candidate from Cuttack. I am sorry to find so much narrowness and parochial spirit should creep into the judgement of Congressmen. I venture to say that the protest is unconstitutional and is not based on any valid reason or sound principle. The mass of rural population of any district is represented in the local legislature by the member or members to be returned by the rural electorate of that district. It is the first thing to be carefully attended to. What are called General constituencies in the resolution above referred to are not for any particular district but for the Division or for that matter of that for the province as a whole. So in the election of candidates from these (general) constituencies what should be primarily and essentially looked to is the efficiency and

capabilities of candidates returned without any consideration of any particular place or district. I should have been too glad to select a candidate from Cuttack for the general constituency or even to give all these seats to the Cuttack district if there were competent Congress candidates available from that district.

As matters stand, the only programme that the Congress has to work out at present is the election of candidates to the legislatures. As I do not wish to bind myself to the election programme of the Congress, I think there is very little work for me to do as a member of the P.C.C. and it would serve no purpose if I continue to be in that body. Sometime ago I tendered my resignation of my membership of the P.C.C.. I was asked to reconsider the matter and to withdraw the letter of resignation, which I have not done as yet. I have carefully considered and have finally decided to resign my membership. I shall be very much obliged if you kindly accept my previous resignation or take this as such.

ନୀଳକଣ୍ଠ ପଟ୍ଟନାୟକଙ୍କର ଗୋପବନ୍ଧୁଙ୍କୁ ଚିଠି

Khadi Department, Utkal

Berhampur, Gm.
12-3-1927.

ମାନନୀୟେଷୁ,

ଆପଣଙ୍କ ୫-୩-୨୭ ତାରିଖ ପୋଷ୍ଟକାର୍ଡ ପାଇଛି । ରାଜେନ୍ଦ୍ରବାବୁ ମାର୍ଚ୍ଚ ମାସ ପରେ କେବେ ଠିକ୍ ଆସିବେ ପୁଣି ଲେଖିବାବୋଲି ଜଣାଇଛନ୍ତି । ସେଠ୍ ଯମୁନାଲାଲ ବଜାଜ ଅପ୍ରେଲ ଦ୍ୱିତୀୟ ସପ୍ତାହରେ ଆସିବେ ବୋଲି ଲେଖିଛନ୍ତି । ବାକି detailed programme ତାଙ୍କ ସହିତ ଚିଠିପତ୍ର ଲେଖି ଠିକ୍ କରିବାକୁ ହେବ ।

ଇତି ମଧ୍ୟରେ sales ଆଶାନୁରୂପ ଆଦୌ ହେଉନାହିଁ । ଆପଣ ଛଅ ମାସହେଲା କାହିଁ ଆଉ ଆସିନାହାନ୍ତି । ଏ ମାସ ୧୮ରୁ ୨୭ ତାରିଖ ଏପରି ୧୦ ଦିନ ଦଅନ୍ତୁ । ଆପଣଂକ ସମ୍ମତି ଜାଣିଲେ ପ୍ରୋଗ୍ରାମ୍ ଠିକ୍ କରି ଦିଅନ୍ତି । ବାକି ଯାହା suggestions ଲେଖି ପଠାଇବେ ।

୨୫ ଫେବୃଆରୀରେ ଉତ୍କଳ ବିଷୟରେ ଚରଖା ସଂଘ କାଉନସିଲ୍ କଣ ସ୍ଥିର କଲେ ଜଣା ପଡିନାହିଁ । ଇତିମଧ୍ୟରେ ୧୦ ହଜାର ଟଙ୍କା

ପାଇଅଛି । ଏହା part of new year's allotment କିମ୍ବା ସବୁ ଏତକ ଜଣାପଡିନାହିଁ ।

ଅନ୍ତର୍ଯାମୀ ଯଥା ସମୟରେ ଯିବ । କିନ୍ତୁ ୩୧ ମାର୍ଚ୍ଚ ବେଳକୁ stock taking ଟା ରିଲିଫ୍ କମିଟିରେ କରାଇ ଦେଇଥିବେ ।

ଆପଣଙ୍କ tour ବିଷୟରେ ଜରୁରୀ ଉତ୍ତର ଅପେକ୍ଷାରେ ରହିଲି । ଇତି,

ସ୍ନେହାଧୀନ,
ନୀରଂଜନ

Pandit Gopabandhu Das,
C/0 Servants of People Society,
P.O. Chandnichauk, Cuttack

Khadi Department, Utkal.

Berhampur, Gm.
13-3-1927.

ମାନନୀୟେଷୁ,

କାଲି ଆପଣଙ୍କଠାକୁ ଲେଖିଛି, ଏ ମାସ ୧୮ରୁ ୨୭ ତାରିଖ ପର୍ଯ୍ୟନ୍ତ ଖଦି ବିକ୍ରୀ ପାଇଁ ଦେବାକୁ । ସେ ଚିଠିର ଉତ୍ତର ଯଥାଶୀଘ୍ର ଦେବେ ।

ମ୍ୟାଜିକ ଲଣ୍ଠନ ବକ୍ତୃତା ଏବଂ publicity କାମ ପାଇଁ ଆପଣ ଜଣେ କର୍ମୀ ଦେବେ ବୋଲି ଏ ଚିଠି ଲେଖୁଛି । ବକ୍ତୃତା ଦେଇପାରିବେ, ଖବରକାଗଜକୁ ଏଠା ପରାମର୍ଶ ମତେ ଲେଖିବେ ଏବଂ ଖଦଡ ବିକ୍ରୀ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ ଅନ୍ୟମାନଙ୍କ ସହିତ କରିବେ । ନିତାନ୍ତ ଟଂକା ରୋଜଗାର ଇଚ୍ଛାରେ ଆସିବେ ନାହିଁ । patriotic sentiment ଥିବ, ଏପରି ଜଣେ କାହାକୁ ଆପଣ ଦେଇପାରିଲେ, ବର୍ତ୍ତମାନ ସଙ୍କଟରୁ ମୁକ୍ତ ହୁଅନ୍ତି । ଯଦି ଅସ୍ଥାୟୀ ଭାବରେ କେହି ଆସିବେ, ସ୍ଥାୟୀ ଲୋକ ପରିବର୍ତ୍ତେ ତାହା ଗ୍ରହଣ କରିବାକୁ ହେବ । ନିତାନ୍ତ ଯଦି ନପାରନ୍ତି, ଆପଣଂକ ରାମବାବୁଙ୍କୁ ପ୍ରାୟ ଆଠମାସପାଇଁ ଦେଇପାରିବେ କି ? ପାରିଶ୍ରମିକ ୩୦/୪୦ ଏପରି କିଛି ଠିକ୍ କରିବାକୁ ହେବ ।

ଏ ବିଷୟ ବଡ ଜରୁର । ଈଶ୍ୱର ସାହୁ ଏବେ ତ ଅନ୍ୟ ସ୍ଥାନରେ । ବାଞ୍ଛାନିଧିବାବୁ ଶେଷରେ ତାଙ୍କ ବାପାଙ୍କ ମରାମର୍ଶରେ ମତେ ଆସିବେନାହିଁ

ବୋଲି ଲେଖିଛନ୍ତି । ଏଣୁ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟରେ ବିଶେଷ ବାଧା ପଡୁଅଛି । ପତ୍ରକୁ ଅନାଇ ରହିଲି । ଇତି,

ସ୍ନେହାଧୀନ,
ନିରଂଜନ.

Sj Gopabandhu Das,
C/o Servants Of People Society,
P.O. Chandnichauk, Cuttack.

ଗୋପବଂଧୁ ଚୌଧୁରୀଂଠାରୁ ଗୋପବଂଧୁଂକୁ ଚିଠି

କଟକ,
୨୯-୩-୨୭.

ପ୍ରଣାମପୂର୍ବକ ନିବେଦନମିଦଂ -

ମାନନୀୟ ମହୋଦୟ,

ଆପଣଂକ ପତ୍ର କମିଟିରେ ପଢା ହୋଇଥିଲା - ସମସ୍ତଙ୍କର ଏକାମତ ଯେ ଆପଣ ସଭାପତି ରହିବେ ।

ଆପଣ ଆସିଲାବେଳେ ସମ୍ବଲପୁର ଦେଇ ଆସିବେ । ସେଠାକାର ସବୁ ନିଷ୍ପତ୍ତି କରି ଆସିବେ । ମହାତ୍ମାଜୀ ଆସିଲାବେଳକୁ ସେଠାର ଭାର କାହା ଉପରେ ରହିବ ତା ମଧ୍ୟ ଠିକ୍ କରିବେ ।

ସିଂହଭୂମରେ କ'ଣ ହେବ ?

ଆଉ ସବୁ ଭଲ । ଇତି,

ଆପଣଙ୍କର,
ଗୋପବନ୍ଧୁ.

Pandit Gopabandhu Das,
C/o Lala Lajpat Rai,
Tilak school of Politics,
Lahore.
(redirected to Cuttack address)

ନନ୍ଦକିଶୋର ଦାସଙ୍କଠାରୁ ଗୋପବନ୍ଧୁଙ୍କୁ ଚିଠି

ଓଁ

Patna,
14-3-27.

ଆପଣେ,

ଲିଙ୍ଗରାଜବାବୁଙ୍କ ଚିଠିରେ ଯେଉଁ ଦୁଇଚାରି ଧାଡ଼ି ମୁଁ ଆପଣଙ୍କଠାକୁ ଲେଖିଥିଲି ତାହା ବୋଧହୁଏ ପଢିଥିବେ। ହିନ୍ଦୁ ମହାସଭାର ହିସାବ ଅକ୍ଟୋବର ଶେଷ ସୁଦ୍ଧା ଆପଣଙ୍କଠାକୁ ପଠାଇ ଦେଇଥିଲି ଏବଂ ତାହାହିଁ ଆପଣଙ୍କ ବିଚାର ଆନୁସାରେ ମୋର କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକାଳର ଶେଷ। ତେବେ ଆଉ କେଉଁ ମାସର ବାକି ରହିଗଲା ମୁଁ ବୁଝିପାରୁ ନାହିଁ। ଏ ମାସ ତା୨୭ରିଖରେ କଟକରେ ପ୍ରାଦେଶିକ କଂ· କମିଟି ବସୁଛି ବୋଲି ଶୁଣିଥିଲି। ମୁଁ ସେହି ସମୟକୁ କଟକ ଗଲେ ମହାସଭାର କାଗଜପତ୍ର ନେଇଯିବି ଏବଂ ସେ ସମ୍ବନ୍ଧରେ କଥାବାର୍ତ୍ତା ହେବା। ଆମର କାଉନ୍‌ସିଲ୍ ପନ୍ଦରିଦିନ ତା୧୬ରିଖରେ ଶେଷ ହେବାର କଥା। ଯେପରି ଜଣାଯାଉଛି, ସରିବ ନାହିଁ। Supplementary demand ଆସିବ। ନ ଆସିଲେ ସୁଦ୍ଧା ଆମେ oppose କରି ସେହିଦିନ ଏଠାରୁ ବାହାରି ଯିବା। ଏଥର କାଉନ୍‌ସିଲରେ ଆମ୍ଭେମାନେ ବିଶେଷ କିଛି କରିପାରିଲୁ ନାହିଁ। ନୂଆ ଲୋକ ଛିଡ଼ାହୋଇ କହିବାକୁ ସାହସ ହେଉନାହିଁ। ବଜେଟ ଆଲୋଚନାରେ ଲିଙ୍ଗରାଜବାବୁ ଓ ମହତାବ ଲେଖି ପଢ଼ିଥିଲେ। ମୁଁ ମଧ୍ୟ ଭଲ ଆଲୋଚନାଟିଏ ଲେଖିଥିଲି, କିନ୍ତୁ ପ୍ରସ୍ତୁତ ଥିଲେ ସୁଦ୍ଧା ସମୟାଭାବରୁ ପ୍ରେସିଡେଣ୍ଟ allow କଲେନାହିଁ। ତେବେ Land revenue demand ଆଲୋଚନାରେ ମୁଁ ଲେଖିନେଇ କହିଥିଲି ଏବଂ ଆହୁରି ଏକ ବିଷୟରେ ମଧ୍ୟ ମୁହଁରୁ ପାଞ୍ଚଛଅ ମିନିଟ ଛିଡ଼ାହୋଇ କହିଥିଲି। ପ୍ରଶ୍ନ ସବୁ ଯାହା ପଚାରିଥିଲୁ ତାହା ଲିଙ୍ଗରାଜବାବୁ ଆପଣଙ୍କଠାକୁ ଲେଖିଥିଲେ ବୋଲି କହୁଥିଲେ। ତା୨୭ରିଖ ଦିନ କଟକଠାକୁ ଆପଣ ଆମ council ଡାକନ୍ତୁ। ଆସନ୍ତା ଅଗଷ୍ଟରେ କି କି ପ୍ରସ୍ତାବ ଓ ପ୍ରଶ୍ନ ଦେବା ତାହା ସେଠାରେ ବିଚାର କରିବା ଓ ଆପଣ ଯାହାଙ୍କୁ ଯେଉଁ ଯେଉଁ ବିଷୟରେ ଭାର ଦେବେ ସେଥିରେ ସମସ୍ତେ ସେହିଦିନୁ ପ୍ରସ୍ତୁତ ହେବା। ଆପଣ ନିଜେ ତ କାଉନ୍‌ସିଲ ଆସିପାରିଲେ ନାହିଁ। ଆମ୍ଭେମାନେ ଯେ ଆସିଅଛୁ ଏଠାରେ କେହି ମୁରବି ନାହିଁ। ଆପଣ ଆମକୁ train ନ କରାଇଲେ ହେବନାହିଁ। ଆଉମାନଙ୍କ କଥା

ଯାହାହେଉ, ମୁଁ ନିଜେ ରାଞ୍ଚି ସେସନ୍ ରେ କି ପ୍ରସ୍ତାବ ଦେବି ଏବଂ ସେଥିପାଇଁ କି କି ଗ୍ରନ୍ଥ ପଢ଼ିବି ତାହା ଆପଣ ଠିକ୍ କରିଦେବେ। ଯୋର ଠିକଣାରେ ଚିଠି ଦେବେ। ମୁଁ ଏକବାରେ ଯୋର ଯିବି। ମୋର ନମସ୍କାର ଗ୍ରହଣ କରିବେ। ଅନ୍ୟାନ୍ୟ ବିଷୟରେ ମଧ୍ୟ କଥାବାର୍ତ୍ତା ହେବାର ଅଛି। ଇତି।

ଆପଣଙ୍କ ସ୍ନେହର,

ଶ୍ରୀ ନନ୍ଦକିଶୋର ଦାସ।

ରାଧାନାଥ ରଥଙ୍କୁ ଗୋପବନ୍ଧୁଙ୍କ ଚିଠି

ଶ୍ରୀହରିଶରଣଂ

କଟକ

୨୩-୪-୨୭

ଶ୍ରୀମନ୍‌ବାବୁ ରାଧାନାଥ,

ବର୍ତ୍ତମାନ ବିଶ୍ୱନାଥ ଓ କୃପାସିଂଧୁ (ହୋତା)ଙ୍କଠାରୁ ଖଣ୍ଡେ ଟେଲିଗ୍ରାମ ପାଇଲି। ହରିହରଂକୁ ଡେଲାଙ୍ଗରୁ ଛିଡାହେବାଲାଗି କହିବାକୁ ସେମାନେ ମତେ ଅନୁରୋଧ କରିଛନ୍ତି। କାଲି ସଂଧ୍ୟାରେ ଖାଇଲାବେଳେ ତୁମଠାରୁ ଓ ଜଗନ୍ନାଥଠାରୁ ସବୁ ହାଲ ଶୁଣିବାପରେ ହରିହରଙ୍କ ଛିଡାହେବା ଉଚିତବୋଲି ମୁଁ ଭାବିଥିଲି। କାଲି ଉପରବେଳା ମୁଁ ମଧ୍ୟ ତାଙ୍କୁ କହୁଥିଲି ବୋର୍ଡ ବା ଯେ କୌଣସି ସାଧାରଣ ଅନୁଷ୍ଠାନରେ ଟିକିଏ ସଂପର୍କ ଥିଲେ କେତେକ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ କରିବାପକ୍ଷେ ଅନେକ ସୁବିଧା ହୋଇଥାଏ। ନହେଲେ ସେଇ ଟିକିକ ସୁବିଧା ପାଇବାକୁ ସେ ସଂପର୍କୀୟ ଲୋକଙ୍କର ବହୁତ ଅନୁସରଣ କରିବାକୁ ପଡେ; ସାଧାରଣ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ ବିଶେଷତଃ ସେଇ ସାଧାରଣ ଅନୁଷ୍ଠାନର କର୍ତ୍ତବ୍ୟ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ ହେଲେ ସୁଦ୍ଧା ଅନେକ ସମୟରେ ଏତେ ଅନୁସରଣ ସତ୍ୱେ ସେମାନଙ୍କଠାରୁ ଯଥାସମୟରେ ଉପଯୁକ୍ତ ସହଯୋଗିତା ଓ ସହାନୁଭୂତି ମିଳି ନଥାଏ। ସେ ଯାହା ହେଉ ଜଗନ୍ନାଥ କଥା ଶୁଣିବାପରେ ଷ୍ଟେଶନକୁ ଯିବା ବାଟରେ କହିବି ବୋଲି ଭାବିଥିଲି। ଜଗନ୍ନାଥଙ୍କୁ ଡାକିବାକୁ ଯାଇଥିଲି। ବିଧବାଶ୍ରମରେ ନଦେଖି ଫେରିଆସିଲି। ଏବେ ସୁଦ୍ଧା ମୁଁ ଭାବି ଦେଖୁଛି ତାଙ୍କର ଛିଡାହେବା ଉଚିତ। ତେବେ କେଉଁଠାରୁ ଛିଡାହେବେ ତାହା ମୁଁ କହି ନପାରେ। ସତ୍ୟବାଦୀର ଅନ୍ୟ କୌଣସି ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦିଷ୍ଟ ଥାନାରୁ

ଛିଡାହେବାରେ ଯେ କିଛି ଗୋଟାଏ ବିଶେଷତ୍ୱ ଅଛି ମନେ କରୁନାହିଁ। ମାତ୍ର ଯେଉଁଠାରୁ ସେ ଛିଡାହେବେ ଅପ୍ରତିଦ୍ୱନ୍ଦି ଭାବରେ ଛିଡାହେବା ବାଞ୍ଛନୀୟ। ମୁଁ ଆଶାକରେ ତାଙ୍କର ବୋର୍ଡକୁ ଯିବା ସବୁଦଳ ଲୋକଙ୍କର ବାଞ୍ଛା। ଏହା ଯଦି ଠିକ୍ ହୁଏ ତେବେ କେହି ତାଙ୍କର ପ୍ରତିଦ୍ୱନ୍ଦି ନ ହେବା ଉଚିତ। କେବଳ କଂଗ୍ରେସ ଦଳର ପୁଷ୍ଟିଲାଗି ବୋର୍ଡକୁ ଯିବା ସକାଶେ ମୁଁ ତାଙ୍କୁ କହୁନାହିଁ। କଂଗ୍ରେସ ଦଳର ଯୁବକ କର୍ମୀମାନେ ତାଙ୍କୁ ଶ୍ରଦ୍ଧା ଓ ଭକ୍ତି କରନ୍ତି। ବୋର୍ଡରେ ତାଙ୍କ ସହଯୋଗିତା ଓ ସୁପରାମର୍ଶ ଦ୍ୱାରା ସେମାନେ ଉତ୍ସାହିତ ଉପକୃତ ଓ <u>ସେବାନ୍ନୀତ</u> ହେବେ ସନ୍ଦେହ ନାହିଁ। ଏହାଛଡା ବୋର୍ଡରେ ନିରପେକ୍ଷ କର୍ମଠ ପ୍ରବୀଣ ବ୍ୟକ୍ତି ଏପରି କେତେଜଣ ରହିବା ଆବଶ୍ୟକ ଯେଉଁମାନଙ୍କର ମଫସଲର ଲୋକସାଧାରଣଙ୍କ ନିକଟରେ ଆଦର ଓ ବିଶ୍ୱାସ ଅଛି ଏବଂ ଯାହାଙ୍କୁ ଚରିତ୍ର ଓ କର୍ମପ୍ରବଣତା ଏବଂ ସଦ୍‌ବ୍ୟବହାର ଯୋଗୁଁ ସରକାରୀ ବେସରକାରୀ ଏବଂ ସବୁ ମତ ଓ ଦଳର ଲୋକେ ଆସ୍ଥା ଓ ଆଦର କରନ୍ତି। ବୋର୍ଡ କାଉନସିଲ ପ୍ରଭୃତି ସାଧାରଣ ସରକାର ସଂପର୍କୀୟ ଅନୁଷ୍ଠାନମାନଙ୍କୁ ଏକାବେଳକେ ଛାଡିଦେଲେ ଏକକଥା। ମାତ୍ର ଯେବେ ସେଥିକି କେତେ ଲୋକ ଯିବା ଉଚିତ ବିବେଚିତ ହୁଏ ତେବେ ସେ ଲୋକଂକ ମଧ୍ୟରେ ଯେତେଜଣ ଟିକିଏ ଉଚ୍ଚଦରର ଲୋକ ରହିପାରନ୍ତି ତେତେ ଭଲ। ଆଉ ଏକ କଥା - କଂଗ୍ରେସ ନାମରେ ଯେ କେତୋଟି ତରୁଣ ବା ଯୁବକ ଜିଲାବୋର୍ଡକୁ ବାହାରୁଛନ୍ତି ବା ଅନ୍ୟ କ୍ଷେତ୍ରରେ ବା ଅନ୍ୟ ସଂପର୍କରେ ଛିଡା ହେଉଛନ୍ତି, ସେମାନଙ୍କ ଛିଡା ହେଉଛନ୍ତି, ନାଁକାର ହୁଅନ୍ତୁ ବା କାର ହୁଅନ୍ତୁ, ସେଇ କେତୋଟି ତ ବର୍ତ୍ତମାନ ଜିଲା ଭିତରେ ଜାତୀୟ କର୍ମୀ; ଅତି କ୍ଷୀଣଭାବରେ ହେଉ ପଛକେ ବେଳେ ବେଳେ ସେହିମାନେ ତ ଜାତୀୟ ତନ୍ତ୍ରରେ ହାତମାରି ଟିକିଏ ସ୍ୱରଶବ୍ଦ ଉଠାଉଛନ୍ତି। ସେବାସମିତି ନାମରେ ତାଙ୍କରି ମଧ୍ୟରୁ କେତୋଟି ପାଣି ବାଣ୍ଟିବାକୁ ବାହାରୁଛନ୍ତି, କଂଗ୍ରେସ ନାମରେ ତାଙ୍କରି ଭିତରୁ କେତେଜଣ ଖଦଡ ବିକି ବୁଲୁଛନ୍ତି, ଦୁର୍ଭିକ୍ଷ ସଂକ୍ରାନ୍ତରେ ଆଉ କେତେଜଣ ଚାଉଳ ବାଣ୍ଟିବାକୁ ଆଗୁଆ ହେଉଛନ୍ତି ବା କିଏ ଖଦଡକାମ କରିବାକୁ ଆସୁଛି। କାହିଁ ଜିଲା ସମ୍ମିଳନୀ କାହିଁ ହିନ୍ଦୁସଭା, କାହିଁ ଅସ୍ପୃଶ୍ୟନିବାରଣ ଆଦି ନାନା ସଂକ୍ରାନ୍ତରେ ସଭାସମିତି କରି, କେତେବେଳେ କାଉନ୍‌ସିଲ କେତେବେଳେ ବା ଜିଲାବୋର୍ଡ ନିର୍ବାଚନରେ ବକ୍ତୃତାକରି, କେତେବେଳେ ବା ଖବରକାଗଜ ପ୍ରଚାରକରି

ଜାତୀୟ ଆନ୍ଦୋଳନର କ୍ଷୀଣ ଦୀପଶିଖା ସେହିମାନେ ତ ଦିକ୍ ଦିକ୍ କରି ଜାଳିରଖିଛଂତି । ଯେ ଯାହା କହଂତୁ ସେମାନେ କେତେଜଣ ବୋର୍ଡକୁ ଯିବାଦ୍ୱାରା ବୋର୍ଡ ଓ ପଲ୍ଲିର ଜନସାଧାରଣଙ୍କ ମଧ୍ୟରେ ସଂବନ୍ଧ ଦୃଢ ଓ ଜୀବଂତ ହୋଇଅଛି । ସେମାନେ ମଫସଲରେ ପାଞ୍ଚଥର ବୁଲୁଛଂତି, ଲୋକଙ୍କର ଅଭାବ ଅଭିଯୋଗ ପାଞ୍ଚକଥା ଶୁଣୁଛଂତି । ମୁଁ ପଚାରେଁ ସେମାନେ ବୋର୍ଡରେ ନଥାଇ ଆମର ବଡ଼ବଡିଆ ଓକିଲ ଜମିଦାର ମହାଜନମାନେ ଥିଲେ ବୋର୍ଡର କାର୍ଯ ଓ ସ୍ୱାୟତ୍ତଶାସନର ଉଦ୍ଦେଶ୍ୟ ଆଜି ମଫସଲରେ ଏତେଦୂର ପ୍ରଚାରିତ ହୋଇଥାଂତା କି ? ଏହି କଂଗ୍ରେସ କର୍ମୀମାନେ ଅଦ୍ୟାପି ଅପରିପକ୍ୱ, ହୁଏତ କେହି କେହି ସେମାନଙ୍କ ଭିତରେ ଉଦ୍ଧତ ଏବଂ କ୍ଷମତାଲାଳସୀ, କାହାରି କାହାରି ଉଲଟ ଦୁର୍ଗୁଣ ଥିବା ଅସମ୍ଭବ ନୁହେଁ । ଏ ସବୁ ସତ୍ତ୍ୱେ କର୍ମକ୍ଷେତ୍ରରେ ସେହିମାନଙ୍କ ଛଡା ଆଉ କାହାରିକୁ ତ ଦେଖିବାକୁ ମିଳୁନାହିଁ । ଯେଉଁ ପରିଣତ ବୟସ୍କ ପଦସ୍ଥ ବ୍ୟକ୍ତିମାନେ କର୍ତ୍ତୃତ୍ୱ ଲୋଡୁଛଂତି ବା ଏମାନଂକୁ ଅପଦାର୍ଥ ବୋଲି ଅବଜ୍ଞା କରୁଛଂତି ସେମାନଙ୍କ ମଧ୍ୟରେ ଅନେକଙ୍କର ଦୋଷଦୁର୍ବଳତା କି କମ୍ ? ଏମାନଙ୍କୁ ଏକାବେଳକେ ବାହାରକରି ସେମାନେ ସଂପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ କର୍ତ୍ତୃତ୍ୱ ପାଇଲେ ମୋର ମନେହୁଏ ଜିଲାଟା ପୁଣି ପଚିଶବର୍ଷ ପଛକୁ ଯିବ । ଖାଲି ପଦ ଆବୋରିବା, ପଦର ସୁବିଧା ଉପଭୋଗ କରିବା, ପ୍ରତିଷ୍ଠା ବୈଭବରେ ବୁକୁ ଫୁଲାଇ ସେ ସୂତ୍ରରେ ଆପଣାର ସ୍ୱାର୍ଥ ସିଦ୍ଧି କରିବା ଛଡା ଏମାନଙ୍କ ମଧ୍ୟରୁ ଅନେକଙ୍କଠାରୁ ଆଉ କିଛି ଆଶା କରିବା ମୂଢତା । ବୟସ୍କ ପ୍ରବୀଣ ପଦସ୍ଥ ବ୍ୟକ୍ତିମାନଙ୍କ ସଙ୍ଗେ ଉତ୍ସାହୀ ଯୁବକ କର୍ମୀମାନଙ୍କ ଯୋଗ ଓ ସଂମିଳନ ଏକାଂତ ବାଞ୍ଛନୀୟ । ମୁଁ ସେଥିଲାଗି ସର୍ବଦା ବ୍ୟାକୁଳ । ମାତ୍ର ଦେଶର ବର୍ତ୍ତମାନ ସ୍ଥିତି ଯେପରି ଦେଖୁଛି ଏବଂ ପ୍ରବୀଣ ତରୁଣ ଉଭୟଙ୍କ ପରସ୍ପର ପ୍ରତି ଯେପରି ମତିଗତି ଓ ଭାବବ୍ୟବହାର ଦେଖୁଛି ସେଥିରେ ସହଯୋଗିତା ଓ ସଂମିଳନ ସହଜ ବୋଧ ହେଉନାହିଁ । କେତେ ସମୟ ପରେ ହେବ ବୋଲି ମୁଁ ଅବଶ୍ୟ ଆଶା ରଖିଛି । ତେବେ ବର୍ତ୍ତମାନ କର୍ତ୍ତବ୍ୟ ? ଉଭୟଙ୍କୁ ଛାଡି ତ୍ରିଶଙ୍କୁ ପରି ହୋଇ ରହିବା ପୁରୁଷକାର ନୁହେ । କୌଣସି ଗୋଟାଏଆଡେ ସହଯୋଗିତା ସହାନୁଭୂତି ଦେଖାଇବାକୁ ହେବ । ମୁଁ ବହୁତ ଭାବି ସ୍ଥିର କରିଛି, କଂଗ୍ରେସପକ୍ଷୀୟ ଯୁବକମାନଙ୍କଠାରେ ଶାସନୀୟ ଓ ସମାଲୋଚନୀୟ ବହୁ ତ୍ରୁଟି ବା ଦୋଷ ଥିଲେହେଁ ସେମାନଂକର ପ୍ରାଣ ଅଛି, ଦେଶାନୁରାଗ ଓ ସ୍ୱାର୍ଥତ୍ୟାଗର ପ୍ରବୃତ୍ତି

[illegible]

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ଅଛି, ସେମାନଙ୍କ ମଧ୍ୟରେ ଉତ୍ସାହ ଉଦ୍ୟମ ଓ ଏକତା ଅଛି। ଭବିଷ୍ୟତ ସେମାନଙ୍କର। ସେମାନେ "ବଢ଼ିଆସୁଅଛଂତି ଯେସନେ ସାଳଗଜା"। ଆମେ ତଥାକଥିତ ଶିକ୍ଷିତ ବୟସ୍କ ପଦସ୍ଥ ମାନେ ଥକିଲୁଣି। ଏହି ସାଳଗଜାମାନେ ଆମହାତର ଲଉଡ଼ ହେଲେ କାମ ଭଲ ଚାଲିବ। ମୋର ବିଶ୍ୱାସ କାର୍ଯର ସଂଘର୍ଷରେ, ନିଃସ୍ୱାର୍ଥପର ସଂମାନିତ ପ୍ରବୀଣମାନଙ୍କ ପରାମର୍ଶ, ପ୍ରେରଣା, ଶାସନ ଓ ସମାଲୋଚନାରେ କ୍ରମେ ସେମାନେ ସଂଶୋଧିତ, ଉନ୍ନତ ଓ ଅଧିକତର ଉପଯୁକ୍ତ ହେବେ। ତେଣୁ ଉଭୟଦଳ ମଧ୍ୟରେ ମୋର ସହଯୋଗିତା ଓ ସହାନୁଭୂତି ଏହି ତରୁଣମାନଙ୍କ ଆଡ଼େ। ସେମାନେ ନିଜକୁ ଯେତେ ଶକ୍ତ ସବଳ ବା ସମର୍ଥ ବୋଲି ଭାବଂତୁ ପଛକେ ମୁଁ ବେଶ୍ ବୁଝିଛି ସେମାନେ ନାନା କ୍ଷେତ୍ରରେ ସାହାଯ୍ୟ ସହାନୁଭୂତି ଓ ସମର୍ଥନ ଦରକାର କରଂତି। ସେମାନେ ବେଳେବେଳେ ଏହା ବୁଝୁଥିବେ, କେତେବେଳେ ହେଲେ ବୁଝିବେ। ବୁଝୁଛଂତି ବୋଲି ତ ଆଜି ହରିହରଙ୍କୁ ଛିଡାହେବାଲାଗି ଏତେ ଅନୁରୋଧ ଓ ଅନୁନୟ କରୁଛଂତି। ମୋର ମନେହୁଏ ଏହି ଉଦୀୟମାନ ଯୁବକମାନଙ୍କୁ ଯଥା ସମୟରେ ଯଥୋଚିତ ଭାବରେ ସାହାଯ୍ୟ ଓ ବଳ ନଦେବା ଆମର କର୍ତ୍ତବ୍ୟରେ ତ୍ରୁଟି ହେବ। ମୁଁ ବହୁତ ଭାବି ଦେଖୁଛି ବୟସ୍କ କିଂବା ପଦସ୍ଥ କ୍ଷମତାଶାଳୀ ବ୍ୟକ୍ତିଙ୍କୁ ଛାଡ଼ିପାରାଯାଏ, ବିଶେଷ ତେତେ ହାନି ନାହିଁ। ମାତ୍ର ଏମାନଙ୍କୁ ଛାଡ଼ିବା ଅର୍ଥ ଜାତୀୟ କାର୍ଯପ୍ରବାହକୁ ବନ୍ଦ କରିଦେବା, ଭବିଷ୍ୟତକୁ ଅନ୍ଧକାରାଚ୍ଛନ୍ନ କରିବା। ଏମାନଙ୍କୁ ଛାଡ଼ିଦେଲେ ଜିଲାର ଅସଂତରା ସମଗରା ପାଟରେ ଘଣ୍ଟ ବଜାଇବାକୁ କିଏ ଅଛି। କେହି ଜଣେହେଲେ ଓକିଲ ବାହାରିବେ ନାହିଁ, ଜମିଦାର ଶୁଣିବେନାହିଁ, ମହଂତ ଚାହିଁବେ ନାହିଁ।

ହରି କହଂତି ବୋର୍ଡ଼ରେ ନ ପଶିଲେ ସମସ୍ତଙ୍କ ସଙ୍ଗେ ସମାନ ପ୍ରୀତି ରହିବ। ମୁଁ ଜାଣୁଛି ରହିବ ନାହିଁ। ସେ ନ ପଶିଲେ କଂଗ୍ରେସ ପିଲାଙ୍କ ବଳ କ୍ଷୀଣ ଦେଖି ଯେଉଁମାନଙ୍କର ଛାତି ଫୁଲିବ ସେମାନେ ତାଙ୍କ ଉଦାସୀନତା ବା ସ୍ୱର୍ଥତ୍ୟାଗର ପ୍ରଶଂସା କରିପାରଂତି; ମାତ୍ର ଏ ପିଲାଙ୍କର ମମତା ଘନିଷ୍ଠତା କମିବନାହିଁ କି ? ତୁମେ ଏମାନଙ୍କ ସହଯୋଗିତା ଲୋଡ଼ିଲାବେଳକୁ ଏମାନେ ତେତେ ଆଗ୍ରହରେ ତୁମ ସଙ୍ଗେ କୌଣସି କାର୍ଯରେ ଯୋଗଦେବାକୁ ଅଗ୍ରସର ନହୋଇପାରଂତି। ମାତ୍ର ଏମାନଙ୍କ ଆଗ୍ରହ ସହଯୋଗିତା ହରାଇବା କାର୍ଯରେ ବିଶେଷ କ୍ଷତି ବୋଲି ମୋର ଆଶଂକା।

ହରିଙ୍କଠାରୁ ଆଉ ଗୋଟାଏ ଆପତ୍ତି ଶୁଣୁଥିଲି । ସେ କହଂତି ଦଳଭୁକ୍ତ ହେଲେ ଅନେକ ସମୟରେ ନ୍ୟାୟ ହେଉ ବା ଅନ୍ୟାୟ ହେଉ ଦଳ ସଙ୍ଗେ ଚାଲିବାକୁ ହେବ, ମତ ଦେବାକୁ ହେବ । ତାହା ହେବ କାହିଁକି ? ଦଳ ବା ଅନ୍ୟାୟ ପକ୍ଷ ସମର୍ଥନ କରିବ କାହିଁକି ? ସେପରି କୌଣସି ଟଣାଟିଂକାବେଳେ ଗୁରୁତର ପ୍ରସଂଗ ପୂର୍ବରୁ ବହୁ ତର୍କ ବିତର୍କ କରି ଗଭୀର ଆଲୋଚନାପରେ କର୍ତ୍ତବ୍ୟ ସ୍ଥିର କରିବାକୁ ହେବ । ସେଥିରେ ସୁଦ୍ଧା ଯଦି କାହାରିକୁ ନିତାଂତ ବିବେକ ବିରୁଦ୍ଧରେ ମତ ଦେବାକୁ ପଡ଼େ ତାହାହେଲେ ସେ ମତ ନଦେଇପାରଂତି । ଏଥିରେ କେହି ତାଙ୍କୁ ଦୋଷ ଦେଇପାରିବେ ନାହିଁ । ଦଳଗତ କାର୍ଯରେ ସର୍ବତ୍ର ଏହା ହେଉଛି । ଏ ଭଳି ସମସ୍ୟା ତ କେବଳ ରାଜନୀତି କ୍ଷେତ୍ରରେ ନୁହେ, ଜୀବନର ନାନା କ୍ଷେତ୍ରରେ ଅନେକ ବେଳେ ଉପସ୍ଥିତ ହେଉଛି । ହରି ଛିଡ଼ା ନହେଲେ ବନମାଳୀ ଛିଡ଼ାହେବାକୁ ପଛାଉଥିବାର ଯେ କାରଣ ଦେଖାଉଥିଲେ ବୋଲି ତୁମେ କାଲି ସଂଧ୍ୟାରେ ଖାଇଲାବେଳେ କହୁଥିଲ ତାହା ଯଥାର୍ଥ । ତା ଫଳରେ ଏ ଉଦୀୟମାନ କଂଗ୍ରେସକର୍ମୀଦଳର ବଳ ବହୁତ କମିଯିବ; ଏମାନଙ୍କ ସଂଖ୍ୟା ଅଧିକ ହେଲେ ସୁଦ୍ଧା ସ୍ଥାନ ଦୃଢ଼ ହେବ ନାହିଁ, ତେତେ ଟାଣ ରହିବ ନାହିଁ । ଏଥିରେ ଏ ପିଲାଗୁଡ଼ିକ ମ୍ରୀୟମାଣ ହୋଇଯିବେ; ଜାତୀୟ କାର୍ଯକ୍ଷେତ୍ରରେ ସେମାନଙ୍କର ଉତ୍ସାହ ଉତ୍ତେଜନା ଆଉ ତେତେ ହୁଏତ ଦେଖାଯିବ ନାହିଁ । ଏହା ଜିଲାର ସାଧାରଣ ଜୀବନ ପକ୍ଷେ ଭଲ ହେବ ନାହିଁ ।

ଏ ପତ୍ର ହରିଙ୍କି ଦେଖାଇବ । ଭାବିଚିଂତି କର୍ତ୍ତବ୍ୟ ସ୍ଥିର କରିବ । ମୁଁ ସବୁଆଡୁ ଭାବିଚିଂତି ଦେଖୁଛି ତାଙ୍କର ଛିଡ଼ାହେବା ଉଚିତ ଏବଂ ଯେଉଁଠାରୁ ଛିଡ଼ାହୁଅଂତୁ ଅପ୍ରତିଦ୍ୱନ୍ଦି ହୋଇ ଯିବା ବାଞ୍ଛନୀୟ ।

ଜଗନ୍ନାଥ ପ୍ରଭୃତିଙ୍କି ଏ ଚିଠି ଦେଖାଇପାର । ଟେଲିଗ୍ରାମ ଦବାପରେ ମୁଁ ତାଙ୍କୁ ଲେଖୁଛି ଯେ ସେ ଆବଶ୍ୟକ ପରାମର୍ଶ ପଠାଂତୁ । ହରି ଆଗ ୨୫ ତାରିଖରେ ଦରଖାସ୍ତ ଦିଅଂତୁ । ଜାଁଚ ହେବାପରେ ଦେଖାଯିବ । ମୁଁ ତ ଗୁରୁବାର ପୁରୀ ପହଁଚୁଚି । ସତ୍ୟବାଦୀରୁ ତାଙ୍କର ଅପ୍ରତିଦ୍ୱନ୍ଦି ହୋଇଯିବାର ସୁବିଧାହେଲେ ସେଠାରୁ ଛିଡ଼ା ହୁଅଂତୁ ।

ଆପଣେ·

ନନ୍ଦକିଶୋର ଦାସଙ୍କଠାରୁ ଗୋପବନ୍ଧୁଙ୍କୁ ଚିଠି

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Swaraj Mandir,
9-5-27.

ପୂଜନୀୟ ଆପଣେ,

ଆପଣଙ୍କ ଦୁଇଖଣ୍ଡ ପତ୍ର ପାଇଲି। ତା୧୫ରିଖ ପରେ କଟକ ଯିବାପାଇଁ ଇଚ୍ଛା କରଅଛି। ଆପଣ ସେତେବେଳକୁ ହିନ୍ଦୁ ମହାସଭାର ହିସାବ ଶେଷ କରିବାକୁ ଚାହାନ୍ତି, ତାହାହେଲେ ମୁଁ ସେଥିରେ ଆପଣଙ୍କୁ ସାହାଯ୍ୟ କରିବା ଦରକାର। ମୁଁ ଟ.୨୫/- advance ନେଇଥିବା ସତ। ମୁଁ ତାକୁ ଜୁଲାଇ କିଂବା ଅଗଷ୍ଟ ମାସ ହିସାବରେ ଦର୍ଶାଇଛି। କିନ୍ତୁ ତାକୁ ଯେ ଫେରାଇ ଦେବାକୁ ହେବ ସେ କଥା ମୋତେ ଦେଖାଯାଇ ନାହିଁ ଏବଂ ମୋ ଉପରେ ଯେ ଏ ପାଉଣାଟା ଅଛି ଏହା ମୁଁ ଭାବିପାରି ନାହିଁ ମଧ୍ୟ। ସେ ଯାହାହେଉ ମୁଁ କଟକ ଗଲେ ସବୁ ବୁଝାଇ ଦେବି।

ରାୟ ବାହାଦୂର ବିଷ୍ଣୁସ୍ୱରୂପ ଚିଫ୍ ଇଞ୍ଜିନିଅର୍ କାଲି ସକାଳେ ବାଲେଶ୍ୱର ଆସୁଅଛନ୍ତି। କାଁଶବାଁଶ ନଦୀ ମୁହଁ ଦେଖିବା ତାଙ୍କ ଆସିବାର ଉଦ୍ଦେଶ୍ୟ। ସେ ତା୧୧ରିଖ ଓ ତା୧୨ରିଖ ଦୁଇଦିନ ଏ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟପାଇଁ ପ୍ରୋଗ୍ରାମ କରିଅଛନ୍ତି। ମହତାବ୍ ଘରଠାକୁ ଯାଇଥିବାରୁ ମୁଁ ଟିକିଏ ଏଥିନେଇ ଚିନ୍ତିତ ଅଛି। ତା୧୨ରିଖ ରାତିରେ ସେ ବାଲେଶ୍ୱରରୁ ପୁରୀ ଯିବେ। ଆପଣ ଇଚ୍ଛା କଲେ ତା୧୩ରିଖରେ ତାଙ୍କସାଙ୍ଗେ ପୁରୀରେ ଦେଖା କରିପାରନ୍ତି। ସେ ବଡ଼ ଭଲ ଲୋକ। ଓଡିଶାର ବନ୍ୟାପ୍ରତିକାର ବିଷୟରେ ତାଙ୍କ ସଙ୍ଗେ ଆପଣଙ୍କର କଥାବାର୍ତ୍ତା ହେଲେ ଭଲହୁଅନ୍ତା ବୋଲି ମୋର ମତ। ଆପଣ ଯାହା ଉଚିତ ଭାବୁଛନ୍ତି କରନ୍ତୁ। ଧାନକୂଟା କେନ୍ଦ୍ର ସମ୍ବନ୍ଧେ ଏ ପର୍ଯ୍ୟନ୍ତ କିଛି କରିନାହିଁ। ତେବେ ମୁଁ ସେହି ଅଞ୍ଚଳକୁ ଯାଇ କିଛି ନା କିଛି ଠିକ୍ କରିବାର ଇଚ୍ଛା କରେଁ। ଆଉ କିଛି ଦିନ ସମୟ ଦିଅନ୍ତୁ। ମୁଁ ଏହି ମାସ ମଧ୍ୟରେ ସେ ଅଞ୍ଚଳକୁ ଯିବି। ମୁଁ ଏଥର ଜିଲ୍ଲା ବୋର୍ଡକୁ ଠିଆ ହେଉନାହିଁ। ଠିଆହେବାପାଇଁ ଅନେକଙ୍କର ଇଚ୍ଛା। ସମସ୍ତଙ୍କର ଇଚ୍ଛା ଦମନ କରିବା

ଭଲନୁହେଁ । ସେ ଯାହାହେଉ, ଆପଣଙ୍କ ସଙ୍ଗେ ଦେଖାହେବାର ଆଶାକରେ । ଇତି ।

ଆପଣଙ୍କର ସ୍ନେହାଧୀନ,
ଶ୍ରୀ ନନ୍ଦକିଶୋର ଦାସ ।

Letter from Lala Achint Ram to Gopabandhu

Kalbadevi,
Bombay.
10.5.27.

My dear Babu Gopabandhu Das,

Bande Matram.

I recived your weekly letter one at Lahore and the other at Bombay. In one letter you have submitted the account of your travelling and proposal to donate the same amount to the Society. That shows the extent of your generous spirit. But I won't accept that. I know the allowance you are drawing is very meagre, and it can't leave you fit to donate such amounts like that. We shall correct our error next year and set apart larger amount under this heading.

You mentioned about Mr. Mathuranand's work in your last letter. I had a talk with Lalaji about that and he has advised that Mr. Mathuranand should first explore the possibilities of work in that area and prepare the estimate of recurring and non-recurring expenses. Then on his submission of the estimate, the Executive Council can consider over the matter. I hope you might have already taken some steps in that direction. Please ask Shriyut Lingaraj-ji also to keep the head office informed about his activities, so that the other members may be able to remain in touch with the work of their fellow members.

When Lalaji was in Lahore, the Executive accepted Shriyut Lingaraj-ji and Mathuranand as members under training and probation respectively according to your suggestion. Generally the procudure in taking members is that they remain at the headquarters for some time and in order that the new and the old members may be able to know one another at close quarters. It is a question of life companionship. But in these cases the Society has left the thing to you. Of course we

shall find out the earliest opportunity to meet. Mr. Jagat Narain Lal of Patna has also applied, but Lalaji has suggested him to wait for a few months more till he returns from Europe. He has too much involved himself in communal work and is the Secretary of the Bihar Provincial Hindu Sabha. But in case he is taken, he might give it up. Do you know him? What is your opinion? I had an opportunity of meeting him twice or thrice. He seems to be an able man. But the only difficulty is that we do not want our Society to be dubbed as a communal one. For the time being it might prove useful for us to take up that role. We can earn popularity amongst the Hindu community. But in my opinion the future of India lies in the adoption of a clear unbending and consistent policy of nationalism.

I am staying here at Bombay till the 15th and shall attend the meeting of the A.I.C.C. I am trying to collect some subscriptions for the office & the Library and shall see how far I can succeed. The market is very tight. Hope to reach Lahore by the 18th instant.

Yours affectionately,
Sd/- Achint Ram.

ନନ୍ଦକିଶୋର ଦାସଙ୍କଠାରୁ ଗୋପବଂଧୁଂକୁ ଚିଠି

ଓଁ

Swaraj mandir,
Balasore.
17-5-27.

ପୂଜ୍ୟପାଦ ଆପଣେ,

ତା୧୫/୧୬ରିଖ ବେଳକୁ କଟକରେ ଯାଇ ଆପଣଙ୍କ ସଙ୍ଗେ ଦେଖାକରିବା ସକାଶ ମୁଁ ଆଗରୁ ଲେଖିଥିଲି। ଏହା ମଧ୍ୟରେ ଚିଫ୍ ଇଞ୍ଜିନିଅର୍ ଇତ୍ୟାଦିଙ୍କ ସଙ୍ଗେ କାଁଶବାଁଶ ନଇମୁହଁ ଦେଖିବା ଉଦ୍ଦେଶ୍ୟରେ ଏଠାରୁଯାଇ ଅସୁବିଧା ବଶତଃ ଘରଠାରେ ରହିଗଲି। କାଲି ଏଠାକୁ ଫେରିଆସିଛି। ଆପଣଙ୍କ ସଙ୍ଗେ ଆଉ କଟକରେ ଦେଖାହୋଇ ପରିବ ନାହିଁ ଭାବି ଗଲିନାହିଁ। ସମ୍ଭବତଃ ଆପଣ ଗୋପଆଡକୁ ଚାଲିଯାଇଥିବେ। ଆପଣଙ୍କ ସଙ୍ଗେ ପୂର୍ବରୁ ସ୍ଥିର ହୋଇଥିବା ତାରିଖରେ ଦେଖା କରିନପାରି ବଡ଼ ଦୁଃଖିତ ଅଛି। ଆପଣ ବୋଧହୁଏ ବୃଥା ମୋପାଇଁ ଦିନେ ଦୁଇଦିନ

ଅପେକ୍ଷାକରି ବସିଥିବେ । ବର୍ତ୍ତମାନ ଏହିମାସ ତା୨୭/୨୮ରିଖ ମଧ୍ୟରେ କେବେଯାଇ ଆପଣଙ୍କ ସଙ୍ଗେ ଦେଖା କରିପାରିବି ତାହା ଜଣାଇଲେ ମୁଁ ନିଶ୍ଚୟ ଯିବି । ତେବେ ତା୨୩/୨୪ରିଖ ଦୁଇଦିନ ବୋର୍ଡ଼ ମିଟିଂ ଥିବାରୁ ସେ ଦୁଇଦିନ ଯାଇପାରିବି ନାହିଁ । ଏହାଛଡ଼ା ଅନ୍ୟ ଦିବସ ଧାର୍ଯ୍ୟ କରି ଲେଖିପଠାଇଲେ ମୁଁ ନିଶ୍ଚୟ ନିଶ୍ଚୟ ଯିବି । ହିନ୍ଦୁ ମହାସଭାର ହିସାବର ଗୋଟିଏ ଧାରାବାହିକ ବିବରଣ ଯାହା ପ୍ରକାଶ କରିବା ପାଇଁ ଆପଣ ଇଚ୍ଛା କରିଛନ୍ତି ମୁଁ ତାହାର ଖୁବ୍ ପସନ୍ଦ କରେ । ମୋ ଉପରେ advance ବାବଦ ଟ.୨୫/- ବାସ୍ତବିକ ରହିଥିବ । ମୋର ସେ କଥାଟା କିପରି ମନେ ରହିନଥିଲା ସେଥିଯୋଗୁଁ ମୁଁ କଥାରେ ମଧ୍ୟ ଆପଣଙ୍କୁ ସେ ବିଷୟ ଜଣାଇନାହିଁ । ଜନ୍ ଷ୍ଟୋନ୍ ସାହେବଙ୍କ ବିଷୟରେ ଜିଲ୍ଲାବ୍ୟାପି ଆନ୍ଦୋଳନ କିଛି ହୋଇନାହିଁ । ଏହା ବିଶେଷ ଦରକାରବୋଲି କେହି ଯେପରି ଭାବୁନାହାନ୍ତି । ମହତାବ ମୁକୁନ୍ଦବାବୁ ଯେଉଁ ବିଷୟରେ ଆଗୁଆ ହୋଇ ନ ବାହାରିବେ ତାହା ସହଜରେ ହୋଇପାରିବ ନାହିଁ, ଏହା ଏକ ଢଙ୍ଗ ପଡ଼ିଯାଇଛି । ତେଣୁ ସେମାନେ ଏଥିରେ ଚେଷ୍ଟା ନକରିବା ଯାଏ ଅନ୍ୟ କାହାରି କିଛି କରିବାର ନାହିଁ । ଉତ୍ତର ବାଲେଶ୍ୱରରେ ଧାନକୁଟା କେନ୍ଦ୍ର ବିଷୟରେ ମଧ୍ୟ କିଛି ଚେଷ୍ଟା ହୋଇନାହିଁ । ମୁଁ ଥରେ ସେ ଆଡ଼କୁ ଗଲେ କିଛି ହୁଅନ୍ତା କିନ୍ତୁ ମୁଁ ଗୋଟିଏ ଲୋକ ମୋ ଦେଇ କିଛି ହୋଇପାରୁନାହିଁ । ସେ ଆଡ଼କୁ ଥରେ ଯିବା ଅର୍ଥ ମୋ ସଙ୍ଗେ ଜଣେ ଲୋକ ଓ ଦୁଇଜଣଙ୍କ ଖର୍ଚ୍ଚା । ଆପଣ ଯଦି କେବେ ସମୟ କରି ଥରେ ଦିନେ ଦୁଇ ଦିନ ସେ ଅଞ୍ଚଳକୁ ଆସନ୍ତେ ତେବେ ମୁଁ ଆପଣଙ୍କ ସଙ୍ଗେଯାଇ ସେ ଦିଗରେ କିଛି କରିପାରନ୍ତି । ସ୍ଥାନୀୟ ଲୋକଙ୍କଦ୍ୱାରା ଏ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ ହେବ ଓ ସ୍ଥାନୀୟ ଲୋକ ମିଳିବାର ମଧ୍ୟ ମୋର ବିଶ୍ୱାସ । ଆପଣ ଯାହା ଉଚିତ ଭାବୁଛନ୍ତି କରନ୍ତୁ । ଏଠାରେ ସମସ୍ତ ମଙ୍ଗଳ । ଜିଲ୍ଲାବୋର୍ଡ ନିର୍ବାଚନପାଇଁ ଦରଖାସ୍ତ ଦେବାର ତାରିଖ ଏ ମାସ ୩୦ ଏବଂ ଜୁନ ତା୫ରିଖ ନିର୍ବାଚନ । ଏଠାରେ ସମସ୍ତେ ଏକପ୍ରକାରେ ଭଲ । ଆପଣ ମୋର ନମସ୍କାର ଗ୍ରହଣ କରିବେ । ମୁଁ ନିଜ ବିଷୟରେ କୌଣସି ସୁବିଧା ଏ ପର୍ଯ୍ୟନ୍ତ କରିନପାରି ବଡ଼ ଚିନ୍ତିତ ଅଛି । ଆପଣଙ୍କୁ କିଛି ଉପାୟ ଦିଶୁଅଛି କି ? ଇତି ।

ଆପଣଙ୍କର ସ୍ନେହାଧୀନ,

ନନ୍ଦକିଶୋର ଦାସ.

ଦାସେ ଆପଣେଙ୍କ ଚିଠିପତ୍ର

Letter from Secretary, Hindu Mahasabha to Gopabandhu

Jamshedpur.
5th June, 1927.

Dear Panditji,

I have long thought of writing to you about the Hindu movement and have often discussed with Mr. Ananda Das who paid a visit here in March-April.

In the Subjects Committee at Patna during the 10th session, someone put this question to Malaviaji and Lalaji, saying that the Sabha rooms in every city are kept locked up throughout the year for lack of any organized work. I would add to this that some talkative people have captured the leaders and made them to understand that delivering speeches is the only work. On the other hand, more harm is done than any good, by such open talks, as it gives a clue to the non-Hindus, who are a thousand times better organized. In my humble opinion, this clap trap should at once stop and it should be the business of every true leader who has the good of the community at heart, to pick up a few unassuming persons and a Bhajan Mandali and go about from place to place to be able to regulate and see before they leave that each detail of the work is thoroughly set up and running smoothly. I do not agree sending for a few days one man to deliver speeches and appoint president, secretary and treasurer in every place and these men again are mostly honorary. This in my opinion is another reason why the movement does not get anywhere. We cannot expect any work unless someone devotes his whole time and energy to this work and that cannot be unless you free him from the anxiety of earning his bread - an empty stomach cannot work.

In order to fight the enemy we have to study his means and methods and organize every detail of our activity to cope with their efforts. In Jamshedpur, for instance, we find that the Rev gentleman keeps a car and is able to visit all the Xian colonies round-about Jamshedpur, and also carries women and boys from one place to another. If you paid your man decently he could do your work more willingly and maintain a status which would keep him safe from the policeman's clutches. Just now our men go around and try to live at the bounty of others

and no man can feed another for months, he has perforce to shorten his visit whether the Sabha is established or not. Moreover, by frequent visits he makes his T.A. bill more substantial.

Real work should necessarily be slow - very slow, and require a lot of running about. There are little difficulties that loom so large and take so much time. For instance, in Jamshedpur our fund is zero, we cannot pay a peon even. (We can collect any amount if we make it our business to do it, but we have more faith in work. By work alone - by the results of our activity can we shine and so we devote all time, whatever little we get of it, to make our work successful.). So, whenever there is a function, the secretary has personally to go and bring the lights, carpets, notices from the press and distribute them. Not only that, he has personally to go round and return the carpets, chairs and the lights - on shuddhi day you can imagine his difficulty when the spectators are collected, but the person is not there, so the secretary has not only to bring flowers, samagri and carpets, etc., but also to escort the man to shuddhi and back.

If you could take it on yourself, the party who goes to establish the Sabha in any locality should, after studying the local needs, collect money locally and supply the Sabha with these things so that the least may remain to be done for that particular day and everything may come off automatically, more or less.

I have written the above as these are my difficulties now-a-days. I have brought about 9 shuddhis in which some 20 people have been reclaimed between Dec. '26 and now. But every shuddhi has seemed to me to be the last, as I cannot find a single man who could take upon himself to go through these operations every time. I have to go out perhaps in search of employment. I resigned my job in March. Since April I do nothing but Sabha work. I have purchased utensils and a few pamphlets, but lights, etc., remain to be purchased. There is no money. I am trying to provide facilities for the next man so far as possible, but I am afraid I will have to leave this place soon. From the little experience that I have gained in Jamshedpur, I find that thousands of people are waiting to be reclaimed if we

only convinced them that a non-Hindu can really become a Hindu again. And how can we do it. My humble suggestion is: Secretly, at first through humble agencies, who will do it on petty allowance of Rs.10/- per month, some 4 such persons in every city. On more than one occasion it has happened that we actually sat down to reclaim only 2 but got up with 4. On 29th May we converted a Sayyad - one of the descendants of the Prophet. A Portuguese officer getting Rs.400/- p.m. is anxious to be converted and is only waiting for some news till the 10th June. So Shuddhi will be successful; all that we require is organization on proper business lines and not charity.

Another up-to-date method of propaganda is the Magic lantern slides. Pictures of sacrifice that the Hindus have made for religion; the great departed Mahatmas and Rishis. These stories leave a great impression upon the mind of the masses and the pictures are such that even children love to witness them. With what funds you have you can start a Bhajan party with the lantern and move around.

I have made bold to write the above when you sent Mr. Anand Das and when I realised that you do really feel for Jamshedpur. We stand badly in need of a worker here, for everything has been left to this humble self who is resource less. I would request you to kindly pay us a visit privately and lay down plans and let us know what help you can give for this Sabha.

Hoping to be excused for the troubles and expecting an early reply,

Sincerely yours,
Sd/- S.N. Sahay,
Hon. Secy., H. Sabha.

No.13 P Type K Road.

Letter from Lala Achint Ram to Gopabandhu

2, Court Street,
Lahore.
4th July, 1927.

My dear B. Gopabandhu Das-ji,

Your letter of the 1st instant. I have been receiving letters from B. Mathuranand. He is studying the situation in the

interior of the district. I think he might have written to you also that the language which is spoken by the Graons is not intelligible to him. Originally we were under the impression that as you had selected him to work in that area he might be versed in the language of these aborigines, but I hope, as you suggest, that he will pick up the dialect very soon. Babu Mathuranand writes that he has to incur some monthly expenses on travelling. In your opinion also part of the expenses ought to be met by the Society. According to the rules, Society ought to bear all such expenses, but generally Lalaji's point of view is that the expenses ought to be met locally as far as possible. So I would request you to include his expenses in the monthly bill of the Orissa branch because the whole work in Chotanagpur was intended to be carried under your immediate direction. Whatever the extra expenses will be incurred for his travelling, etc., will be paid by the Society on your forwarding the bill.

B. Mathuranand wanted us to send him some books. Today I find from your letter that you have decided to purchase those books for your library and will allow their use to him also. So we need not buy them here.

Syt. Lingaraj has written to us to send some books to him. So I have asked Lala Jagan Nath to comply with. As soon as the books are purchased, they shall be sent to him.

Regarding the Presidentship of the next Congress I don't think Lalaji has much chance, but by suggesting his name I want to give this impression to the people that some provinces at least have confidence in him too. That is all what I meant by suggesting his name. A regular propaganda is being carried on to elect Pt. Motilal Nehru this year. Dr. Ansari has decided to withdraw in his favour. Mrs. Naidu wrote a letter to the Punjab Provincial Congress Committee to this effect also. I have got no other objection in seeing Pt. Motilal elected; the only difficulty is that he has proved himself unfit to hold all the groups together, but any how he is considered to be best of the whole lot by some people.

Any service will oblige.

Yours affectionately,
Sd/- Achint Ram.

Letter from Biswanath Das to Gopabandhu

Bellagram,
Pulosara,
8/7/(27)

Dear Sir,

I received a notice from our L. Mishra intimating that the meeting of M.L.C.s to be held at Cuttack on the 5th. The notice is dispatched on the 29th. Naturally we people who live in village are by this short notice are inconvenienced. It may not be intentional but the result is there. There was a note in the Madras paper that the Governor of B&O had a talk with the G.G. re the amalgamation of Madras Oriya tracts. It is better if anything re this could be ascertained. I am alright and hope you are in sound health. I would have kept the people even without a letter from you for I received a communication from their office that they are sending me this on their requisition. I have already received an advance copy. I do not know when I can see you. I am doing well and hope to see you as soon as possible. With Namaskar,

Yours truely,
Biswanath Das.

ପଣ୍ଡିତ ନୀଳକଣ୍ଠଙ୍କର ଗୋପବନ୍ଧୁଙ୍କୁ ଚିଠି

ଶ୍ରୀରାମଚନ୍ଦ୍ରପୁର,
୧୩-୭-୨୭.

ପ୍ରଣାମ

ଆପଣେ,

କାଲି ଆପଣ ପୁରୀରେ ମତେ ଅବଶ୍ୟ ଅପେକ୍ଷା କରିଥିବେ । କିଂତୁ ବାତଜ୍ୱର ଆଶଂକା ହେବାରୁ ଯିବାକୁ ସାହସ କଲିନାହିଁ । ମେଘୁଆ ପାଗ ହେଲେ ସର୍ବଦା ବାତଜ୍ୱର ଆଶଂକା ହେଉଛି, କ'ଣ କରିବି ?

ପୁରୀରେ କ'ଣ କଲେ ଶୀଘ୍ର ଜଣାଇବେ । ମୋ ପାଇଁ କ'ଣ କାର୍ଯ ସ୍ଥିର ହେଲା ତାହା ଜାଣିଲେ ମୁଁ ପ୍ରସ୍ତୁତ ହେବି । ମୁଁ ଆସନ୍ତା ୮ ବା ୯ ତାରିଖରେ ସିମଲା ଯାତ୍ରାରେ ବାହାରିବାର କଥା ।

ଲିଙ୍ଗରାଜ ବୋଧହୁଏ ବହୁତ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟବ୍ୟସ୍ତ ଥିବାରୁ କଥାବାର୍ତ୍ତା ବା ଆଳାପ ସକାଶେ ବିଶେଷ ସମୟ କରିପାରୁ ନାହାନ୍ତି। ଆଳାପରେ ମଧ୍ୟ ସେଇଥିପାଇଁ ବୋଧହୁଏ ଅନ୍ୟମନସ୍କ ଓ ଆକାଂକ୍ଷା ଓ ଆଗ୍ରହ ରହିତ ଦେଖାପଡୁଛନ୍ତି। ବୋଧହୁଏ ସେ ଏବେ tenancy ଓ endowment ଘେନି ଭୟଂକର ବ୍ୟସ୍ତ ଅଛନ୍ତି।

ସେବକ,

କଂଠ.

ପଣ୍ଡିତ ଗୋଦାବରୀଶ ମିଶ୍ରଙ୍କର ଗୋପବଂଧୁଙ୍କୁ ଚିଠି

ବାଣପୁର,

୧୪-୭-୨୭.

ପୂଜନୀୟେଷୁ,

ସେ ବିଷୟରେ ସାନ୍ତନଂ ଚିଠି ଲେଖିଛନ୍ତି। ସେ ରାଜି ହୋଇଛନ୍ତି। ତାଂକ ସଂଗେ ଚିଠିପତ୍ର ଲେଖି ବାକି ବିଷୟ ମୁଁ ସ୍ଥିର କରୁଛି। ତାଂକ ଚିଠି ଆଜି ପାଇଲି। ମୁଁ ପୁରୀ ଯାଇଥିଲି। ସେଠି ରକ୍ତନାଳ ଝାଡ଼ା ହେବାରୁ ଅସୁସ୍ଥ ହୋଇ ଫେରିଛି।

ମଠ ଦେଉଳ ସଂପତ୍ତି ଆଇନରେ ପୁରୀ ଦେଉଳଟା ପଡିବ କି ନାହିଁ ମୋତେ ଶୀଘ୍ର ଜଣାଇବେ।

ପ୍ରଣତ,

ଗୋଦାବରୀଶ.

Letter from Biswanath Das to Gopabandhu

Begipore,

Berhampore.

15/7/(27).

My dear Sir,

The viceroy is going over to Puri on the 10th August. It will be a good thing if a deputation waits on him solely for amalgamation. I have written to Messers Bhubananand & S. K. Mahapatra. If any suggestion comes it is hoped you will not go against it. Some of us are meeting in Ashrama on Sunday at 5 p.m. to discuss what to be done so as to accord a good

reception to the Mahatma. We will let you know what all we think of it. Money has to be collected for purse or purses. Besides a general deputation, it will be a very good thing if any deputation could be had of the Garajat people of Orissa. If no deputation is possible, let a memorandum of all difficulties of the Garajat subjects be placed before the Viceroy while he is in Orissa. If necessary, some open letter or letters from Garajat subjects. It is revolting human patience to sit and see the manifold grievances and inhuman treatment accorded to these unfortunate people. Hope you are now keeping good health. With namaskara,

I remain yours truely,
Biswanath Das.

ପଣ୍ଡିତ ଗୋଦାବରୀଶଙ୍କ ଗୋପବନ୍ଧୁଙ୍କୁ ଚିଠି

ସମ୍ମିଳନୀ ପ୍ରେସ,
ଚକ୍ରଧରପୁର,
୧୮-୭-୨୭.

ନମସ୍କାର
ଆପଣେ,

ସତ୍ୟବାଦୀ ସ୍କୁଲ୍ ବିଷୟରେ କଣ କରୁଛନ୍ତି, କାହିଁ ମୋ ପାଖକୁ ତ କିଛି ପଠାଇଲେ ନାହିଁ ।

ଆପଣ ମୋତେ ଲେଖାଲେଖିରେ ଏହି ପ୍ରାଥମିକ ଅବସ୍ଥାରେ ଟିକିଏ ସାହାଯ୍ୟ କରିବେ ବୋଲି କେତେ ଥର କହିଛି । କାହିଁ କିଛିତ ଲେଖୁ ନାହାନ୍ତି । ଅଢେଇଶହ ମେମ୍ବର ହେଲେଣି । ମୁଁ ବୁଲି ମେମ୍ବର କରିବାକୁ ପଡୁଛି । ସେପାଇଁ ଏଠାରେ ସବୁବେଳେ ବସିପାରୁ ନାହିଁ । ନରହରି ବାବୁଙ୍କୁ ନେଇଗଲେ । ଏକରକମ ନିରାଶ୍ରୟ ହୋଇଛି । ଆପଣ back ନ କଲେ ପତ୍ରିକାର ମର୍ଯ୍ୟାଦା ରଖିପାରିବି ନାହିଁ । ସମାଜ ଖଣ୍ଡିଏ ପଠାଇଲେ ନାହିଁ । ତାହାହେଲେ ତେଣ ଖବର ପାଉଥାନ୍ତି ବା ଆପଣଙ୍କ ଲେଖାକୁ ଏଠାରୁ ଅନୁସରଣ କରୁଥାନ୍ତି । ସମାଜ ଖଣ୍ଡିଏ exchange ରେ ପଠାଇବାର ବ୍ୟବସ୍ଥା କରିଦେବେ । ନଚେତ୍ ଗ୍ରାହକ ତାଲିକାଭୁକ୍ତ କରି ଭି.ପି. ରେ ପଠାଇବାର ବ୍ୟବସ୍ଥା କରିଦେବେ । ଆଉ ସବୁ ଭଲ । କରଜ ସୁଝି ପାରୁ ନାହିଁ । ବଡ଼

ହରକତ ହେଉଛି । ମତେ ଏଠାରେ ଏକାରେ ପକାଇଦେଇ ଆପଣ ନିଶ୍ଚିନ୍ତରେ ତେଣେ କାମ କଲେ । ଏଣେ ଦୃଷ୍ଟି ଦେଉନାହାନ୍ତି ।

ଗୋଦାବରୀଶ·

From Pt. Lakshminarayan Mishra to Gopabandhu

ଓଁ

Bandemataram

Sambalpur,
18-7-27.

My esteemed Panditji,

Immense is my agony, not to read a single line from you since a long and tedious period, save your "Samaj". I had had the fortune to call at Puri during the last April, but my visit was only crowned with a partial success, as you were in the Punjab at the time in question. My small effort is concentrated in the direction of anti-untouchability propaganda and eventually I leave no stone unturned in bringing about a powerful reform amongst the depressed societies. I humbly beg to crave your blessings, so that I may accumulate undaunted zeal even at the darkest period. One word about the Jhaduas of Sambalpur - you are certainly aware of the feeble attempt of Sambalpur with a view to delete the passage referred to those Jhaduas in Kripasindhu's book. You will be simply taken by surprise to hear that it was my poor self only, who set that agitation on foot. Not a single Jhadua responded to my calls and on pain of death I have relinquished further operations in that direction. Kripasindhu's writing is a gospel truth and the pin-drop silence in entire Jhadua circle will bear it out. I further beg to assert that, if it so happens that you or Akula Bu. would delete the passage only in view of the frowning eyes of a way-ward batcha, then cowardice will taint you both. If Jhaduas are not "Balaramgotris" then let them do all to proving their own Aryan or Brahminic migration. I was resolute to cable a lot to you about this, since long time. I only gave the idea up, as my painstaking trial to instill a spark of light in to the Jhadua's resulted in something else than anticipated. You were perfectly justified to exercise continence and thereby to maintain absolute silence on that issue. I am much pained to hear things

about the Cuttack Municipality. You have now moved to Cuttack and hope you would strain every nerve to upset Mahapatra's foul play once for all, from the capital of Orissa. Please come once again to my place. As for the attached reports, I like you to publish them unaltered in the Samaja. I will be extremely sorry if you won't give publicity to those outspoken scraps. Sambalpur is lifeless for political purposes and life in to it even at the cost of our own lives. Leaders of C. P. even now cast lingering looks and Sambalpur may shift away to them, if we do not elaborate our operations. I entirely agree with you in connection with the amalgamation problem. Without Oriya culture of a genuine type in the dismembered parts our memorials and evidences before Commissions will but prove null and void. I am not confident of any substantial achievement on the part of Pt. Ananta Mishra as his "Sammilanee" plays the role of a moderate in dealing matters of every nationality. My press, it is hoped, will be set up in near future. You know me well, and it will not be very difficult to imagine about my future conduct by way of journalism. May you live long for the emancipation of so fallen a country like Utkal. Others may well exhibit bluff and bluster in other parts of the country, but HE has saddled you with the greatest humanitarian burden of feeding the starving representatives of the greatest Udre left all around you. The "Statesman" of the 6th July last gave publicity to the following misinformation -

"After a brief reference to the late Mr. Madhusudan Das of Cuttack Mr. Gandhi concluded..."

I wonder how a responsible writer like you did not write a line contradicting the said version.

The death of the G. O. M. of Utkal was announced here by the Statesman-reading public and I was about to convene a condolence assembly. Hope it is not too late to mend, for you. The rest is well with me. Fail not to drop instructive lines to me every now and then. I am so so. More in my next. With my cordial homage,

I remain
Yours
Lakshminarayan.

P. S. - Kindly do not send in V.P.P. abruptly to my address. I will subscribe for the Samaj in favourable time.
P.P.S. - Kindly hand the other letters to Pandit Phakir Misra Kavyatirtha of the Collegiate School Hostel who I believe is your closest neighbour. Kindly delay not to comply this request of mine in view of the urgent nature of my note. - L. Mishra.

Letter from Nandakishore Das to Gopabandhu

4 Talipara Road,
Bhawanipur,
Calcutta.
28-7-27.

My dear Sir,

You will probably be surprised to get this letter from me at Calcutta. I have not met you for a long time nor have I written to you anything about myself. Hence it is but natural that you shd. be in the dark as to my movements.

You perhaps know that the idea of my having no substantial means of livelihood was troubling me for a long time. During the last six or seven years I have had to take to this course and that course without being able to permanently settle down to a fixed line of action. I represented to you my helpless condition very many times and you were pleased to do your little bit for me so as to give me temporary relief. You will remember I drew your serious attention to my increasingly miserable plight at Dhamnagar but helpless as you yourself were you could not give me any definite hopes. Forced by circumstances I at last decided to read law again and in this I was advised and persuaded by my friends in Balasore including Mahatab. I have been here only for the last seven days and after a good deal of difficulty got myself admitted. I arrived so late that if I keep myself absent from the class for more than a couple of days I shall lose my percentage. I shall therefore have to attend every day of my class till the close of the session in the middle of April next. You know I had the sure chance of being elected either Chairman or Vice-Chairman of D.B. this time, but in my anxiety to secure a permanent means of livelihood I had to forgo all those temporary sources of relief. I am trying my best to attend the next Ranchi session of the

Council. The A.I.C.C. meets at Calcutta on the 12th, 13th and 14th of August. I hope you are coming to Calcutta this time. Do please come if only to give an opportunity to speak to you personally about my present affairs.

I do not know if I can succeed in securing the necessary percentages and others in passing B.L. exam.. In case I do I shall not at once join the Bar. I shall continue to work as a national worker. The securing of B.L. degree is simply a means upon which I may fall back in my winter days. I am at present suffering terribly from want of funds. I do not know how I shall manage to stay here till April next. I secured a loan of Rs.100 from Charu Babu, Pleader and came here at once. I have already spent 94 rupees in the meantime. If you can remit to me Rs.100 by way of loan at least I shall feel very much relieved. In case I do not have money I may go back to Balasore. Any amount you can spare at present, please send at once. My difficulties you can easily imagine. Please come to my relief.

Yours affly,
Nanda Kishore Das.

ବାସୁଦେବବାବୁଙ୍କଠାରୁ ଗୋପବନ୍ଧୁଙ୍କୁ ଚିଠି

ଢେଙ୍କାନାଳ,
୨୪-୭-୨୭.

ନମସ୍କାରପୂର୍ବକ
ଆପଣେ,

ସେଦିନ ସତ୍ୟବାଦୀ ବିଦ୍ୟାଳୟରେ ଦୁଇପଦ କଥାରେ ପ୍ରାଣରେ ଆଶା ଆଶ୍ୱାସନା ଖେଳିଗଲା। ମୁଁ ବିଚାରିଥିଲି ଆପଣ ସୁଖରେ ଅଛନ୍ତି - ଅତି ଆନନ୍ଦରେ ଅତୀତକୁ ପଦଦଳିତ କରି - ବର୍ତ୍ତମାନ ଗଠନରେ ଜୀବନ ଢାଳିଦେଇ ପାରୁଛନ୍ତି। ମୋର ସେ ଭ୍ରମ ଦୂର ହୋଇଛି। ମୋର ଜୀବନରେ ଅତୀତ ଏକମାତ୍ର ସମ୍ବଳ - ମୁଁ ତାକୁ ଭୁଲି ପାରିବି ନାହିଁ। ଏକ ବର୍ଷ ମଧ୍ୟରେ ନାନା ବ୍ୟାଧି ବିଭ୍ରାଟ - ଦୃଷ୍ଟିହୀନତା ସହ ବୃଦ୍ଧତ୍ୱ ଆସିଲାଣି - ମୃତ୍ୟୁ ଅତି ନିକଟରେ ଅନୁଭବ କରି ମଧ୍ୟ ଅତୀତ ବିସ୍ମୃତ ହୋଇପାରୁ ନାହିଁ। ଆଶୀର୍ବାଦ କରନ୍ତୁ - ଏ କରୁଣ ଅଭିନୟ ଅବସାନ ହେଉ।

ଲିଙ୍ଗରାଜ, ରାଧାନାଥ ପ୍ରଭୃତି, ଆଶାକରେ, ସୁଖରେ ଅଛନ୍ତି । ଇଶ୍ୱର ସମସ୍ତଙ୍କୁ ସୁଖରେ ରଖନ୍ତୁ, ମୋର ଶୀଘ୍ର ଶେଷ ହେଉ ।

ଆପଣଙ୍କର,

ବାସୁଦେବ ।

Pandit Gopabandhu Das,
Samaja Office,
P.O. Chandanichauk,
Cuttack.

Pt. Nilakantha Das's letter to Gopabandhu

12 Cart Road,
Simla.
18th Aug., 1927.

ପ୍ରଣାମ

Apane,

Patel is moving heaven and earth to secure help for Gujrat and you will imagine what people like B. Das and myself can do under the circumstances. To-day a resolution was arranged (of which you will get a copy as Congress President) at the instance of Patel and by courtesy, so to say, the name of Orissa and last of all that of Sindh were added. Still we try to do something if we can with consultation with Patel, for I find many members are sympathetic - perhaps more - for Orissa, but this sympathy will not give us money in preference to Patel's appeal. Let us try. You have perhaps read of a conference at Nadiad in Gujrat where district officers, the Finance Member of Bombay have joined hands with President and Secy. of Gujrat Congress Committee to devise measures for relief. But what about our government? I think propaganda is more necessary than anything else. Don't confine yourself to the Samaj alone, write regularly in Searchlight and Calcutta dailies. Send me if possible information every now and then. Gujrat has rather been fortunately flooded, for at least that will be an eye opener of Orissa public men as well as B&O government as to how things are done on such occasions. I have issued a statement to the press and think of writing more if properly posted with information.

Yours affly,
Nilakantha.

19-8-27.

ପ୍ରଣାମ

Apane,

Just I saw your appeal in Searchlight. I was going to wire to Rajendra Prasad to approach the API representative of Patna to publish it broadcast. But I found the appeal is for the people of B&O Province alone. So I have written to Rajendra Prasad to issue the same appeal again in all India forum and get it published by A.P.I. Please try and do something in that direction through the A.P.I of Cuttack. I wrote to you yesterday how Patel fared ungraciously that he did not mention the name of any other place but Gujrat in the Assembly, nor does he appeal in any other cause. The latter may be natural but people did not appreciate his speech in the Assembly. I am just going to meet him on the subject, but in the meantime think of issuing an appeal with many signatures topped by that of Srinivas Iyengar, who will, I hope, agree if I propose. But I am sorry to inform you that B. Das in spite of all my attempts to make him do something with enthusiasm, seems very cold in anything but publishing things in Papers. Still I am grudging him on. If people know that we both don't agree on this it will go against us. I propose money to be sent to you (Congress President) which perhaps he does not relish. It is awful.

I do not know if you got my letter in time, but I feel simply restless. More in my next.

Yours affly,
Nilakantha.

P.S. - Just after writing this letter I went to Mr. Patel to ask him as to what he can do for us. He said he can give Rs.100/- as he has given all his savings to Gujrat and he can do nothing more. He said B&O government can cope with Orissa districts, but distress in Gujrat is enormous. I shall sound Srinivas Iyengar in the evening. - Nilakantha.

ପଣ୍ଡିତ ଗୋଦାବରୀଶ ମିଶ୍ରଙ୍କଠାରୁ ଚିଠି

ବାଣପୁର
୧୯-୮-୨୭.

ପୂଜନୀୟେଷୁ,

ଆପଣଙ୍କ ଚିଠି ଖଣ୍ଡି କଟକରୁ ଫେରି ଏଠାରେ ଆସି ପାଇଲି। ତା ପୂର୍ବରୁ ଆଉ ଖଣ୍ଡିଏ ଚିଠି ମଧ୍ୟ ପାଇଥିଲି। ମୁଁ ଗତ କେତେ ସମୟ ବ୍ୟାଙ୍କ ଟଙ୍କା ସମ୍ପର୍କରେ ନିତାନ୍ତ ବ୍ୟସ୍ତ ଅଛି। ସେ ଲାଗି ସମାଜ ପାଇଁ କିଛି ପଠାଇବା କଥା ଆଉ ଭାବିପାରି ନାହିଁ। ବ୍ୟାଙ୍କ ଟଙ୍କା ବାବଦରେ ପ୍ରାୟ ଛ ହଜାର ଟଙ୍କା ଦେବାକୁ ପଡ଼ିବ। ଏ ଟଙ୍କା ସେମାନେ ଅତି ଶୀଘ୍ର ନେବାକୁ ଇଚ୍ଛା କରନ୍ତି। ନୋହିଲେ ମୋତେ ସିଭିଲ ଜେଲ ଦେବା ତାଙ୍କର ଇଚ୍ଛା। ସେମାନେ ସ୍ଥିର କରିଛନ୍ତି ଯେ ମୋତେ ବ୍ୟାଙ୍କ ଖର୍ଚ୍ଚରେ ଛ ମାସ ସିଭିଲ ଜେଲରେ ରଖିବେ। ଏଠାରେ କେତେ ଜଣ ଲୋକ ନିଜ ଜମି ବନ୍ଧକ ଦେଇ ବା ହାଣ୍ଡନୋଟ ଲେଖି ଦେଇ ମୋ ଲାଗି ତିନି ହଜାର ଟଙ୍କା କରଜ ଆଣି ଏ ବାବଦରେ ଦେବାକୁ ରାଜି ଅଛନ୍ତି। ମାତ୍ର ତାଙ୍କୁ ସୁବିଧାରେ କୌଣସି ମହାଜନ ମିଳୁ ନାହାନ୍ତି। ସେ ବିଷୟରେ ମୁଁ ବୁଝିଅଛି ଓ ଆଉ କେତେଙ୍କୁ ମଧ୍ୟ କହିଅଛି। ଯେତେଦୂର ସମ୍ଭବ ଅକ୍ଟୋବର ମାସ ଶେଷ ସୁଦ୍ଧା ଟଙ୍କା ଦେବା ଦରକାର ପଡିବ। ମୋତେ ଏ ଟଙ୍କା ପାଇଁ ମୟୁରଭଞ୍ଜ ରାଜା ବା ପାରଳାଖେମଣ୍ଡି ରାଜାଙ୍କ ପାଖକୁ ଯିବାକୁ ମଦନମୋହନ ରଥଙ୍କ ଶ୍ରେଣୀର କେତେକ ଆତ୍ମୀୟ କହୁଛନ୍ତି। ମାତ୍ର ମୋର ଆଦୌ ଆଶା ନାହିଁ ଯେ ସେ ଆଡୁ କିଛି ମିଳିପାରେ। ତେବେ ମୋର ମନେ ହୁଏ କୌଣସି ସାଧାରଣକାର୍ଯ୍ୟପ୍ରିୟ ଧନୀ ବ୍ୟକ୍ତି ମୋତେ ଧାର ସ୍ୱରୂପ ତିନି ହଜାର ଟଙ୍କା କେତେ ବର୍ଷ ନିମନ୍ତେ ଦେଇ ପାରନ୍ତି, ରଜପର୍ବ କି ମୃତ୍ୟୁ ପୂର୍ବରୁ ଲାଭରଂଜକ ବାଛି ମୋତେ ମକଦ୍ଦମା ଖର୍ଚ୍ଚ ନିମନ୍ତେ ତିନି ହଜାର ଟଙ୍କା ଦେବାକୁ ହୁଅନ୍ତା। କଲିକତାରେ ବା ଅନ୍ୟତ୍ର କେତେକ ବ୍ୟକ୍ତି ଅଛନ୍ତି - ଉଦାହରଣ ସ୍ୱରୂପ - ଘନଶ୍ୟାମଦାସ ବିର୍ଲା। ସେ ଶ୍ରେଣୀର ବ୍ୟକ୍ତିଙ୍କୁ ଠିକ୍ ଭାବରେ ଅନୁରୋଧ କରି ପାରିଲେ ସେମାନେ ଅବା ଦେଇପାରନ୍ତି। ମୁଁ ବାର୍ଷିକ କିଛି କିଛି ପରିଶୋଧ କରନ୍ତି। ଆପଣଙ୍କର କଲିକତାରେ ଅନେକଙ୍କ ସଙ୍ଗେ ପରିଚୟ ଆଳାପ ଅଛି। ତାଙ୍କ ଭିତରୁ କାହାକୁ ଏ କଥା କୁହାଯାଇ ପାରିଲେ, ଆପଣ ଖଣ୍ଡିଏ ଚିଠି ଦେଲେ, ମୁଁ ରାଞ୍ଚି ଫେରନ୍ତା ତାଙ୍କ

ପାଖକୁ ଯାଆନ୍ତି । ସେପରି ଜଣେ କେହି ଦେଲେ ସେ ଏକ ସୁବିଧାରେ ଦିଅନ୍ତେ, ସୁଧ ମଧ୍ୟ ଅଳ୍ପ ପଡ଼ନ୍ତା ବା ପଡ଼ନ୍ତା ନାହିଁ । ଏଠାରେ ଶତକରା ପଚିଶରୁ ଊଣାନାହିଁ । ଆପଣ ଟିକିଏ ଏ ପ୍ରସ୍ତାବ ବିଚାରି ଦେଖିବେ । ଅନ୍ୟ କୌଣସି ସୁବିଧା ସେପରି ଦେଖା ନଯିବାରୁ ଏ କଥା ଆପଣଙ୍କୁ ଲେଖିଲି । ତେଣୁ ତିନି ହଜାର ମିଳିଲେ ବାକି ତିନି ବା ଅଢେଇ ହଜାର ଟଙ୍କା ମୁଁ ଏଠାରେ ଅନ୍ୟ ଉପାୟରେ ଯୋଗାଡ କରନ୍ତି । ଛ ହଜାର ଟଙ୍କା ମୋ ନିଜ ଚେଷ୍ଟାରେ ଯୋଗାଡ କରିବା ଅସମ୍ଭବ । ଆପଣଙ୍କୁ ଏ ପ୍ରକାର କହିବା ପାଇଁ ମୋତେ କେହି କେହି ସୂଚନା ମଧ୍ୟ ଦେଇଥିଲେ । ମୁଁ ସେ ଦିନ ଯାଇଥିଲି, ଏହା କହିଥାନ୍ତି । ମାତ୍ର ନିତାନ୍ତ ଅନିଚ୍ଛା ବୋଧହେଲା । ମୋର ମନେହୁଏ ଆପଣଙ୍କଠାରୁ ଖଣ୍ଡେ ଚିଠି ପାଇଲେ କଲିକତାରେ ଆପଣଙ୍କ ଅନୁରକ୍ତ ବ୍ୟକ୍ତିଙ୍କ ମଧ୍ୟରୁ କେହି ରାଜି ହେବେ ।

ସେମାନେ ମୋତେ ନେବାକୁ ରାଜି ହୋଇଛନ୍ତି । ଆପଣଙ୍କ କଥାରେ ସେ ରାଜି ହୋଇଛନ୍ତି ବୋଲି ମତେ ଲେଖିଥିଲେ । ତାଙ୍କର ବ୍ୟବସାୟ ନିୟମ ଅନୁସାରେ ମୁଁ ବର୍ଷକେ ଏକ ଲକ୍ଷ ଟଙ୍କାର କାର୍ଯ ଯୋଗାଇଦେଲେ ବର୍ଷରେ ଅଠରଶହ ଟଙ୍କା ପର୍ଯନ୍ତ ପାଇପାରିବି । ସେପ୍ଟେମ୍ବର ପହିଲାରୁ ମୋ କାର୍ଯ ଆରମ୍ଭ ହେବ ବୋଲି ସେ ଲେଖିଛନ୍ତି । ମୁଁ ତାଙ୍କୁ କହିବି ମୋର କାର୍ଯ କରିବା ସମୟରେ ମୋତେ ମାସକୁ ଶହେ ଟଙ୍କା କରି ଦେବାକୁ । ବର୍ଷ ଶେଷରେ ତାହା କଟାଇଦେବେ । ନୋହିଲେ ମୋର ପ୍ରଥମରୁ ବର୍ଷେ ଦୁଇ ବର୍ଷ ଚଳିବା ଅସମ୍ଭବ ହେବ ।

ବିଲ୍ ତିଆରି କରିଛି । ମାତ୍ର ତାହା ପାଇଁ ଗଭର୍ନର ଜେନେରଲଙ୍କ ଅନୁମତି ଦରକାର । ତାହା ନମିଳିଲେ କାଉନସିଲ ସଭାପତି ତାହା ଅଗ୍ରାହ୍ୟ କରିବେ । ସୁତରାଂ ଅନୁମତିପାଇଁ ଲେଖିବାକୁ ହେବ । ତାକୁ ଟାଇପ କରି ପଠାଇବାକୁ ସମୟ ପାଇନାହିଁ । ଆପଣଙ୍କଠାକୁ ତା'ର ଏକ ନକଲ ପଠାଇବାକୁ ମଧ୍ୟ ସମୟ ପାଇନାହିଁ ।

ପ୍ରଣତ

ଗୋଦାବରୀଶ

ପୁଃ– ଶୀଘ୍ର ମୋତେ ଜଣାଇବେ । ମୁଁ ଏଠାରେ ୨୪ ତାରିଖ ଯାଏ ଅଛି । ଏଠୁ ୨୫ ତାରିଖକୁ ପୁରୀ ଯିବି । ସେଠାରୁ ରାଞ୍ଚି ଯିବି । – ଗୋଦାବରୀଶ

ବଳଭଦ୍ରଙ୍କଠାରୁ ଗୋପବନ୍ଧୁଙ୍କୁ ଚିଠି

ନ.୭, ଅକ୍ରୂରଦତ୍ତ ଲେନ,
କଲିକତା.
୧୦-୯-୨୭.

ଓଁ

ଶ୍ରୀଚରଣକମଳେଷୁ,
ସବିନୟ ନମସ୍କାରପୂର୍ବକ ନିବେଦନମିଦଂ
ମହାଶୟ,

ଆସିଲାଦିନୁ ଆପଣଙ୍କଠାକୁ ପତ୍ର ଦେଇପାରିନାହିଁ। ଗଲାମାସ ତା୧୯ଠାରୁ ମୋର ଶରୀର କ୍ରମଶଃ ଅସୁସ୍ଥ ହୋଇ ବର୍ତ୍ତମାନ ମୁଁ ଏକାବେଳେକେ ଅକର୍ମଣ୍ୟ ହୋଇ ପଡ଼ିଅଛି। କଲେଜକୁ ଯିବା ବା ଦୁର୍ଭିକ୍ଷପାଇଁ ଯାହା ଟିକିଏ ୨ କରୁଥିଲି ସବୁ ବନ୍ଦ। ତେବେ ବର୍ତ୍ତମାନ ସେହି ସମ୍ପର୍କରେ କେତେକ କଥା ଲେଖିବା ମୋର ଇଚ୍ଛା।

ପ୍ରତ୍ୟକ୍ଷ ଭାବରେ କାହାର ନାମ ପ୍ରକାଶ କରିବାକୁ ମୁଁ ଯାଉନାହିଁ। ତେବେ ଆପଣ ତାହା ବେଶ ଅନୁମାନରେ ଜାଣିନେବେ। ଗତ କେତେଦିନ ତଳେ ମୋର ସାହାଯ୍ୟ ଆଣିବାକୁ ଖିଦିରପୁର ଯାଇଥିଲି। ସେଠାରେ ଏହି ଦୁର୍ଭିକ୍ଷ ଓ ଆଉ ଆପଣଙ୍କ କଥାନେଇ ମୋତେ ଦେଖାଇ ବହୁ ସମାଲୋଚନା ଚାଲିଲା। କନିକା କାଣ୍ଡଠାରୁ ଆରମ୍ଭକରି ଆପଣ କେବେ ବାଲେଶ୍ୱର ଯାଇଥିଲେ, କଅଣ ବା କହିଥିଲେ ସବୁ ବର୍ଣ୍ଣନା ହୋଇଗଲା। ଶେଷକୁ ଏହି ଦୁର୍ଭିକ୍ଷ ଟଂକା କେଉଁଠାରୁ ଆସୁଛି, କଅଣ ହେଉଛି କାହା କାହାର ପରାମର୍ଶରେ କେଉଁଠାରେ ବା ଖରଚ ହେଉଛି, ପତ୍ରିକା ଆଦିରେ ତାହାର ହିସାବ କାହିଁକି ବାହାରୁନାହିଁ, ଏ ସବୁ ବିଷୟ ନେଇ ତୁମୁଳ ଆକ୍ଷେପ କରାଗଲା। ଏହା ବ୍ୟତିତ ଯେ ଆଉ କେତେକ କଅଣ ସମାଲୋଚନା ହୋଇଘଲା ତାହା ବର୍ଣ୍ଣନାତୀତ। ମୁଁ ପଦେ ଅଧେ ଏ ବିଷୟରେ ଯାହା ଜାଣେ ଉତ୍ତର ଦେଲି। ଶେଷକୁ ଦେଖିଲି ଆଉ ବେଶି ଯୁକ୍ତି କରିଲେ ଶେଷରେ ମୋର ସ୍ୱାର୍ଥରେ ଆଘାତ ଘଟିବ। ତେଣୁ ନୀରବ ମନସ୍ତାପରେ ଅଗତ୍ୟା ଫେରିଆସିଛି। ନନ୍ଦବାବୁଙ୍କୁ ଆସି ଏସବୁ କଥା କହିଲି। ସେ ଶୁଣି ବଡ଼ ଦୁଃଖୀ ହେଲେ। ତାଙ୍କ ଆଗରେ ସେହିପରି ଅଳ୍ପ ପରିମାଣରେ ଦିନେ ଆଲୋଚନା ହୋଇଥିବାର ମଧ୍ୟ କହିଲେ। ଏ ସବୁକଥା ଆପଣଙ୍କଠାକୁ

କେତେଦିନୁ ଲେଖନ୍ତିଣି। କିନ୍ତୁ ଜ୍ୱର ତାର ସଙ୍ଗଲଗା ଏହିପରି ବହୁ ଅସୁବିଧାରେ ପଡ଼ି ଆଉକିଛି ଲେଖିପାରିନାହିଁ।

ଏଠାରେ ଯେ ବନ୍ଧୁ ଉଦ୍ୟମ ଚାଲିଥିବା ଖବର ତ ଆପଣ ପ୍ରତିଦିନ ଜାଣୁଥିବେ। ମୁଁ ଭାରତ ସେବାସଂଘରେ ଆଗରୁ ଯୋଗ ଦେଇଥିଲି। ତା'ପର ପଞ୍ଚାଏ ବଙ୍ଗୀଳି ଟୋକାଙ୍କ ସଙ୍ଗେ ଥରେ ଅଧେ ଉଦ୍ୟମ ମଧ୍ୟ କରିଥିଲି। ଭାସ୍କର ବାବୁ ଓ ରତ୍ନାକର ଦାସଙ୍କ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟରେ ନନ୍ଦବାବୁ ଯୋଗଦେଉଥିବା ଦେଖି ବେଳେ ବେଳେ କିଛି କିଛି ସମୟ ସେଥିରେ କଟାଉଥିଲି। ବର୍ତ୍ତମାନ ତ ସବୁ ବନ୍ଦ। ତେବେ ଥରେ ଅଧେ ଏଠାର ନେତା ସ୍ଥାନୀୟ ଓଡିଆଙ୍କଠାରୁ ଏପରି କଟୁକ୍ତି ଶୁଣିଲିଣି, ଆସନ୍ତା ପୂଜାଛୁଟିରେ କୌଣସିଆଡେ ନଯାଇ ତାଙ୍କ ସଙ୍ଗେ ଏହି ଦୁର୍ଭିକ୍ଷ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟରେ ଯୋଗଦେବି ବୋଲି ମନେ କରୁଛି।

ବର୍ତ୍ତମାନ ଆଉ ଏକ କଥା – ମୁଁ ଯେଉଁ ଭଦ୍ରଲୋକଙ୍କର ଘରେ ଥାଏ ସେ ବିଶେଷ ଧନୀ ନହେଲେ ମଧ୍ୟ ଟିକିଏ ଉତ୍ସାହୀ। ଦିନେ ତାଙ୍କୁ ମୁଁ ଏ ବନ୍ୟା ଦୁର୍ଭିକ୍ଷ କଥା କହିଥିଲି। ଏ ସମ୍ପର୍କରେ ସେ କିଛି କରିବେ ବୋଲି କହିଥିଲେ। ଏବେ ସେ ମୋତେ ପଚାରୁଥିଲେ କିପରି କେଉଁଠାକୁ କି ଜିନିଷ ପଠାଇଲେ ସୁବିଧା ହେବ, କେଉଁ କେଉଁ ସ୍ଥାନ ବିଶେଷଭାବେ ଆକ୍ରାନ୍ତ, ଚୂଡ଼ା କି ଚାଉଳ କେଉଁଟି ପଠାଇଲେ ଲୋକଙ୍କପକ୍ଷେ ଭଲ ହେବ। ମୁଁ ଏ ସବୁର ଯଥାସାଧ୍ୟ ଉତ୍ତର ଦେଇଛି। ଚାଉଳ ପଠାଇବାକୁ ମଧ୍ୟ ତାଙ୍କୁ କହିଛି। ପ୍ରପୀଡିତ ସ୍ଥାନମାନଙ୍କର ନାମସବୁ ସମାଜରୁ ଯାହା ପଢିଥିଲି ତାଙ୍କୁ କହିଛି। ସେ ଯେ କଅଣ କେତେ ଦେଉଛନ୍ତି ମୁଁ କହିପାରୁ ନାହିଁ। ଯାହା ଦିଅନ୍ତୁ ଆମପକ୍ଷରେ ତାହା ଲାଭ। ହୁଏତ ସେ ନିଜେ ବା ଅନ୍ୟ କାହାଦ୍ୱାରା ଭଦ୍ରଖ ପର୍ଯ୍ୟତ ଜିନିଷ ପଠାଇଦେଇ ପାରନ୍ତି। ଆମ ପକ୍ଷର ଭଲଣ୍ଟିଅର କେହି ଆସି ତାହାର ସୁବନ୍ଦୋବସ୍ତ କରାଇଦେଇ ପାରିବେ ତ? ଏ ସବୁ ଆପଣଙ୍କଠାକୁ ଲେଖି ଭଲଭାବରେ ଜାଣିବାକୁ ସେ ମୋତେ କହିବାରୁ ମୁଁ ଲେଖୁଛି। ଆପଣ ମୋଠାକୁ ପତ୍ର ନଲେଖି ସେହି ଭଦ୍ରଲୋକଙ୍କ (Mr Haripada Roy, 7, Akrurdutt Lane, Calcutta) ଠିକଣାରେ ପତ୍ର ଲେଖିଲେ ସେ ହୁଏତ ଟିକିଏ ଖୁସି ହୋଇ ଏ ବିଷୟରେ ଆଉ ଟିକିଏ ବିଶେଷ ଯତ୍ନ କରିପାରନ୍ତି। ଏଣୁ ତାଙ୍କଠାକୁ ଉତ୍ତର ଦେବାକୁ ମୋର ଇଚ୍ଛା।

ଆମ ଗ୍ରାମର କଳହ ମେଣ୍ଟାଇବା ଆଉ ଯୁବକ ସଂଘଦ୍ୱାରା କେତେଗୁଡିଏ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟର ଅନୁଷ୍ଠାନ ହେବା କଥା ଶୁଣି ବଡ଼ ଆଶ୍ଚର୍ଯ୍ୟ ହେଲି।

ସତ୍ୟବାଦୀ କେନ୍ଦ୍ର ମଧ୍ୟରେ ଆମ ଗ୍ରାମ ଭଳି ଅଶିକ୍ଷିତ ଆଉ କଳହପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ଗ୍ରାମ ଆଉ ନାହିଁ କହିଲେ ଚଳେ । ଗ୍ରାମର ନେତାମାନଙ୍କ ଶକ୍ତି ତୁଳନାରେ ଆମ୍ଭମାନଙ୍କର ଶକ୍ତି ଖୁବ କମ । ତେଣୁ ସେମାନେ ଆମ୍ଭମାନଙ୍କର କଥା ଗ୍ରହଣ କରୁନଥିଲେ । ଗତ ସେବା ସମିତିର ବାର୍ଷିକ ଉତ୍ସବ ସମୟରେ ଆପଣଙ୍କୁ ମୁଁ ଏ ବିଷୟରେ ଅନୁରୋଧ କରିଥିଲି । ଅବଶ୍ୟ ନାନା କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ ନେଇ ଆପଣ ଆସିପାରିଲେ ନାହିଁ । ତେବେ ବେଳେ ମୋ ମନରେ ଏପରି ହୋଇଥିଲା ଯେ ଆପଣ ନଯିବା ଭଲ ହୋଇଛି । କାରଣ ଗ୍ରାମ ମଧ୍ୟରେ ଆମ୍ଭେମାନେ କଅଣ କରିଥିଲୁ ଯେ ଆପଣଙ୍କୁ ଦେଖାନ୍ତୁ । ଯାହାହେଉ, ଏକ "ଅରକ୍ଷିତକୁ ଦଇବ ସାହା" ନ୍ୟାୟରେ ଆପଣ ସ୍ୱୟଂ ଯାଇ ସେଠାରେ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ ଆରମ୍ଭ କରିଛନ୍ତି । ମୋର ଦୃଢ ବିଶ୍ୱାସ ଆପଣ ଟିକିଏ ୨ ଦୃଷ୍ଟିଦେଲେ ଅବଶ୍ୟ କିଛି ନା କିଛି କାମ ହୋଇପାରିବ । ପୁଣି ସମାଜରେ ଲେଖାଥିଲା ଯେ ଦଶଜଣ ଭଲଣ୍ଟିଅର ଆମ ଗ୍ରାମରୁ ଆସିବେ । ମୁଁ ତ ବିଶ୍ୱାସ କରିପାରୁ ନାହିଁ ।

ବଳଭଦ୍ର.

Letter from Pt. Nilakantha Das to Gopabandhu

12 Cart Road,
Simla.
14-9-27.

ପ୍ରଣାମ

Apane,

I got your letter and am reading Samaj carefully and between the lines. You must be very very much tired and worried by now. I was glad to learn you have organised a band of workers at Satyabadi under Basudeb. I hope to reach home by the end of this month after attending AICC on my way on the 24th and possibly 25th too. Mr. Andrews was here yesterday and day before. I had a talk with him. He is going to Orissa and reach there on the 24th and remain there 6 weeks. I shall be able to join you by the first week of the next month. I have absolutely no time, being the joint secretary of the Party now as Mr. A Rangaswamy Iyengar has resigned for two weeks. Tomorrow we are going to fill his place. After Motilal

left for England, his clique, probably under his instruction, are creating trouble. Our joint statement on Ansari's views has given Panditji offence, it seems, and he wants to humiliate Srinivas for that, not being himself in the front. All this when we meet. Your thanks telegram has been received by Srinivas. I am well. Hope you are not otherwise.

Yours affly,
Nilakantha.

Letter from Shri Rajendra Prasad to Gopabandhu

Bihar Provincial Congress Committee
P.O. Bankipur, Patna.
17th September, 1927.

My dear Gopabandhu Babu,

I thank you for your kind note and for the receipts you were good enough to send me. I am going to Purulia today for contribution of Khadi and shall be out for almost 10 days. In the meantime the work of collection will go on and I will send you more money as it becomes available. M. Hasan Imam has been taking interest in the matter and we are all grateful to him for his trouble.

I believe there must be a large number of orphans and destitute young people who are not able to support themselves and whom it would be desirable to put into rescue homes. There is an orphanage established by Hon'ble Babu Ganesh Dutt Sinha here. The manager of the orphanage saw me last night and told me that he has already written to you to secure such orphans and is prepared to go to Orissa, if need be, for this purpose. He says it would be possible to find accommodation for such orphans in the orphanage here and in other orphanages elsewhere. These institutions will be prepared to give the railway fares also for such orphans. I think arrangements should be made for the rescue of such orphans and destitutes, and you may write to the railway companies for concession in fares for transferring them from Orissa to other places. I shall request you to bear this in mind and do what you think proper. Now that the work is well organised and there is

no difficulty about volunteers I do not propose to disturb you all by a visit of mine just now, but I may come over later, if necessary. With pranams,

Yours sincerely,
Rajendra Prasad

Letter from Shri Satis Chandra Gupta to Gopabandhu

Khadi Pratisthan,
170 Bowbazar Street,
Calcutta.
14th September, 1927.

My dear Gopa Babu,

Shreeman Shreedhar has come. I hope he will be able to fill all your and my expectations and returned qualified to take charge of dyeing and printing.

We are regularly dealing in magic lantern and accessories. The worker who usually makes the slides is now on puja sale tour. So that it will be convenient for us to supply the slides after the 10th of October. If however you want them earlier Kshitish Babu will have to make them for you. About 10 days will be required to prepare the slides. Special slides from photographs will cost Re.1/- each. Please send the photographs as soon as they are ready. A price list is enclosed for lantern and accessories.

I am glad to learn from the papers that Mahatmaji is coming to Orissa in November. I hope some relief will come with him. May God bless you and your work. I shall be glad to meet Mahatamaji at Orissa for I have not met him long.

Yours sincerely
Satis chandra Gupta.

Encl: Price list of
Magic lantern and
its accessories.

Sj. Gopabandhu Das,
Samaj Office,
Chandanichauk, Cuttack.

Letter from Shri Lakshmidhar Mahanti to Gopabandhu

Cuttack,
The 14th/19th September, 1927.

My dear Gopabandhu Babu,

I am sorry to learn that my reply to your kind letter regarding the flood situation was not handed over to you till I came back from Ranchi, although I took care to send you my reply before I started. In fact if Lingaraj babu had not in the course of conversation spoken to me that you got no reply, it is doubtful if the letter would have reached you at all. However, the delinquent has been punished and I hope you will kindly excuse the delay. The fact is I sent the letter from home and not from the District Board office which was probably closed when I sent the letter.

I shall be much obliged if you kindly let me know what steps you have taken in the district of Cuttack for the relief of the flood stricken people of the Jajpur sub-division of the AUL Ring Bund area and of the portion in the Sudder sub-division which seems to have been much affected by the subsequent floods. I would particularly request you to let me know if you have done or doing nothing for distribution of the rabi seeds in the affected area.

Yours sincerely,
Lakshmidhar Mahanti.

P.S. - I had been to Aul ring area. It appears that you have opened a cheap grain gola as it is called where you are selling rice at the rate of 3 annas per seer. The DB has already opened a grain gola and selling paddy at the rate of 13 seers which brings rice to the extent of 5 1/2 seers.

It would be more practical if there be only one grain gola. The Board has in stock at Aul paddy worth more than 3,000/-Rs. and it is quite unnecessary for you to open another grain gola with a different agency.

The Board has also opened a paddy husking programme there and paddy is supplied to poor and helpless people.

Would it not be better if you kindly agree to supply rabbi seeds free, so that the people may try to do something to improve their winter crops?

May I know when it will be convenient to you for my seeing you at your house to discuss the matter?

Yours sincerely,
Lakshmidhar Mahanti.

20-9-27.
To Gopabandhu Das,
Cuttack.

ଲିଙ୍ଗରାଜ ମିଶ୍ରଙ୍କର ଗୋପବନ୍ଧୁଙ୍କୁ ଚିଠି

କଟକ,
୨୦-୯-୨୭.

ନମସ୍କାରାନନ୍ତର
ଆପଣେ,

କାଲି ଆପଣଙ୍କ ପତ୍ର ପାଇଲି। ଆଜି ତିନିଜଣ ସ୍ୱେଚ୍ଛାସେବକ ଆନନ୍ଦପୁରଠାକୁ ପଠାଇବାର ବ୍ୟବସ୍ଥା କରୁଛୁଁ। ଯେ ସବୁ ଚିଠିପତ୍ର ଆସିଛି ସେଥି ମଧ୍ୟରୁ ବାଛିକରି ଏହି କେତେଖଣ୍ଡ ପଠାଇଲି। ରାଧାନାଥ ୧୮ ତାରିଖ ଦିନଠାରୁ ବାଙ୍କି ଯାଇଛନ୍ତି। ବାଙ୍କିଠାରୁ ତାଙ୍କ ସ୍ତ୍ରୀ ଓ ଶାଶୁଙ୍କୁନେଇ ପୁରୀ ଯିବେ, ପୁରୀଠାରୁ ସେମାନଙ୍କୁ ଆଠଗଡରେ ଛାଡିଦେଇ ଏଠାକୁ ଫେରିବେ। ବୋଧହୁଏ ଫେରୁ ଫେରୁ ୨୩/୨୪ ହୋଇଯିବ। Rev. Andrews ତା୨୪ରିଖରେ ଓଡିଶା ଆସୁଛନ୍ତି। ଆପଣ ବୋଧହୁଏ ତା ପୂର୍ବରୁ ନିଶ୍ଚୟ କଟକ ଫେରୁଛନ୍ତି। ଆସନ୍ତା ସମାଜ ପାଇଁ ଜିନିସ ପଠାଇବେ ଏବଂ କେବେ ଆସୁଛନ୍ତି ଲେଖିବେ।

ସ୍ନେହାଧୀନ
ଲିଙ୍ଗରାଜ.

The following is apparently a hurriedly written letter, without mention of the place and date, most probably at the time of Gandhiji's vist to Balasore and Orissa

Radhanath,

I am going to Balasore tonight. Shall be back at Cuttack on about the 19th with M. G. I shall try to send some matter for Samaj by late evening's dak. I realise the difficulties you are

working under. I have not yet found time to decide about my future course of action. The affairs both public and private have become so very complicated. I think I should allow the existing arrangements to go on for some time before taking a final step. With regard to the press and paper I think of putting one man as a foreman in the press and another as clerk or assistant in the Samaj and you in charge of the whole affair as the general superintendent of both. These men's pay should not exceed Rs.25/- a month. I think I suggested this to you at Cuttack. More on this point when we meet at Cuttack. Care should be taken not to increase the present expenditure. If you approve of this proposal you may look out for two such men. We have to decide about Maguni and Bhubaneswar immediately. Retain one of them for the present. If you think Bhubaneswar may improve in a short time as a proof corrector I think you should keep him in preference to Maguni who I am afraid is not a good hand as proof corrector. But Bhubaneswar should be taken as a probationer on Rs.15 or 16 and will have his pay increased after his probation period if he improves and becomes efficient. When Basudeb Kavyatirtha is getting only Rs.17 or so, a probationer of Bhubaneswar's type can have no reason to grumble for the pay proposed. In any office probationers are taken perhaps at this rate. This is in haste when Padmanabh is in a hurry to go to the station. With good wishes.

- If you find a more suitable man you may reject them both. You are given discretion in the matter.

Apane.

Gopabandhu's letter to Lala Lajpat Rai

Cuttack.
23-12-27.

My dear Lalaji,

I thankfully appreciate your condolences conveyed to me through F. Chand in my bereavement. The last incident has been a great shock to me. I have been only consoled by the sympathy and good wishes of my friends and

fellow workers like you. I feel I have a brother in you and that is my greatest hope and strength.

Your letter of the 10th was received here when I was away with Mahatma Gandhi in his tour in the flooded areas. I returned to Cuttack on the 20th and was busy till Gandhiji's departure on the 20th. The letter was given to me on the 22nd by my assistant who left it all along thinking that it would disturb me very much to go through its contents at a time when I was fully occupied with so many other works.

I am really sorry that both Lingaraj and Mathuranand have not satisfied you. They have not satisfied me either. That is my misfortune. Mathurananda had made an application to the Society to be taken as a member when he was not known to me personally. His application came to me for opinion and report. There upon I made his acquaintance. He gave me a history of his career. He had been a widower and told me to remain so throughout his life. This promise coupled with his previous services and various capacities such as a teacher and co-operative worker drew him nearer to me and I thought he would be a good worker. Ever since the first meeting with me I brought him to live with me and bore all his expenses for nearly a year. I used to give him some work every now and then. I sympathised with him for his repeated loss of wives. I could realise his feelings which were expressed in his attitude of indifference. I thought he would be alright when he would have a permanent footing in the settled course of life specially for the service of the country. It was in this belief that I recommended his name o the Executive Committee of our Society to be taken as a probationer. The condition was that he might be taken provided he were ready and willing to work in Ranchi among the aborigines. He was agreeable to this condition. On that agreement from him I sent my final recommendation a month after I came from Lahore. I gave him Rs.20/- from my own pocket to go to Ranchi, which he has not paid back. That I do not mind. It was not possible for me to be in direct touch with him during the time he was in Ranchi. I thought I could come to Ranchi every now and then to help and guide him in his work. Unfortunately that became practically impossible for me as I had to be engaged in flood relief and

other indispensable work of urgency and importance. I bought some books for him for his use about Ranchi and its aboriginal people. The letters I used to receive from him occasionally gave me the impression that he was doing the spade work among the aborigines of Chotanagpur. I think he was writing regularly to Lahore informing the Secretary about his activities. During last Puja holidays he came to Cuttack to consult with me about his plan of work. In one of my letters to the Society I suggested the line he should follow and submitted a proposal for starting Primary Schools for the aborigines for which he said he secured plots of land from some local people during my absence from Cuttack. After this decision was reached, I advised him to go to Ranchi immediately and suggested to him the method as to how he should proceed to enlist local sympathy at Ranchi town itself. When he was first sent to Ranchi I gave him letters of introduction to Rai Bahadur Sarat Chandra Ray, Mr. K. Sahay and some other leading people. He could have utilised their acquaintance more profitably. However, I was not disappointed and hoped that he would do better as he would gradually become more familiar to the place of his activities. But he did not leave for Ranchi immediately as I wanted him to do. After a week I saw him at Cuttack and I took him to task. Then in the meantime during my absence from Cuttack he was called to go to Lahore. On my return to the town I received a letter from Achint Ram complaining about his delay in responding to his call. It was a legitimate complain which made me angry with Mathuranand. I rebuked him severely for not immediately taking the opportunity of going to Lahore to live for some time with you which plan and privilege I myself so sincerely seek. I sincerely regretted for the recommendation I made to the Society. You have decided that his period of probationship should end. I have nothing to say. I plead myself guilty. I am sorry that the Society has suffered so much loss in consequence of my want of insight in to human nature. I have decided to make a Prayaschit for this folly. I think Mathuranand has received his allowance from May to November, 7 months; for the next 7 months, from December, I have decided to take Rs.50/- a month as my allowance. I hope you will not take this amiss and would

kindly allow me to do so, so that I may have some relief from the painful feelings which the conduct and action of Mathuranand has caused me. Let this matter drop here.

About Lingaraj I am not so hopeless. He was a good student; was in first class 1st in M.A. of the Calcutta University and a gold medalist. I know him for many years. He was for sometime Asst. Superintendent of News in the Government of Bihar and Orissa, afterwards Professor of Sanskrit in Muzafferpur College and was always well spoken. He pledged to work with me in Satyabadi School, and after a few years under government, gave up this appointment and joined with me in non-co-operation days. Ever since he has been working in public field. I got him returned to the Bihar & Orissa Council in last election. But to tell you frankly and confidentially, my impression about him is that he is a bit of easy-going nature and has not much initiative and imagination which pioneers in the field of public activity so sorely need. But he is steady, honest and devoted and can be of great use when under strict guidance. When I told you of my experience of the Satyabadi group of friends at Lahore, you suggested that I perhaps demanded of them too much sacrifice and too much work. I thought this suggestion was somewhat well-warranted. Since then I tried to treat my friends and fellow workers with some degree of leniency in the hope that they would be better chastened, disciplined and enthused by the work itself. I have still that hope in Lingaraj and I wish he may for sometime be placed under your guidance so that the best in him may come out. More about him later on when we meet. He has now gone out to distressed areas for supervision of centres and distribution of clothes.

Achint Ram also wrote to me that you and others feel the want of publicity of our work in the name of the Society. I tell you most sincerely that I have no idea of flaunting myself at the cost of the Society. The truth is that I lack the knack of advertising. I do not wish to be known myself though I am always anxious to do the utmost in my power. I consider myself wholly and solely consecrated to the cause of the people and always endeavour to work earnestly in the name of God and the country and since my association is with the Society

which to me represents both God and the people. We are Servants of the People. Our whole time, thought and energy, our wealth and intelligence are the people's possessions. Any neglect on our part in the discharge of our duties I consider to be a theft and hence culpable and criminal. In fact all I have been doing have been started under the auspices of the Society. The present relief work has been undertaken by me for the Society. But I thought a local Committee was necessary so that the public might have greater faith in the work. The Orissa Flood Relief Committee was formed to carry on the work for the Society as would appear from the receipt books of the printed All India Appeal made by Mr. Andrews and myself. I have organised a movement for the permanent remedy against floods. Conferences and crowded meetings are being held throughout the coastal districts of Orissa for creating a strong public opinion in the matter for collecting materials to be placed before the Expert Committee which is shortly to start its enquiry. My work in connection with the Samaja, Satyabadi School, Charakha relief and all other great and small activities and institutions are people's work done by a Servant of the People. I know in the name of the Society they should be advertised as such. As I have already said, I have not sufficient knack and time for publicity, which might be better done by some other friends. However, I keep this in mind for future guidance. My brother's death has disturbed the plan of my life and work. I have not yet decided my future course of action. As you know I have no family connection. But a family there is which brother has left to me and I think it my duty to look after it as best as I can consistent with my public service. For the last 20 years I have been practically away from home. Brother gave me full latitude to work in my own way without demanding any help from me and without worrying me with the troubles of family affairs. He was a help and not a hindrance. This thought makes it more imperative that I should do my duty to the widow, his minor son and other helpless dependants. This duty I take to be a part of my public work. I had a long talk with Mahatma Gandhi on this subject, and I long to have a talk with you also. I wish to write to you at greater length in this connection; but I am afraid the letter has already become rather

a little too long. I reserve more on this subject for a future correspondence.

I did not know that Mathuranand and Lingaraj had not sent applications or information to the Secretary of the Society for their leave. I have advised Lingaraj to be more regular in future in sending his weekly letters. I have myself become somewhat irregular lately, that is owing to my constant touring in the interior and in attending to diverse activities at different places.

I have never sent bills for maintaining the office. It has never been required from me and I did not know that I should do so. I receive Rs.100/- as monthly grant besides my allowance. Up till June last Rs.45/- a month was being spent as house rent at Cuttack, Rs.25/- office assistant's pay, another sum of Rs.25/- a month I have been depositing for buying books and current political literature for the Reading Room, Rs.5/- for subscribing to newspapers. Since July, when the Samaja Press was removed from Puri to Cuttack, the house rent has been divided, Rs.25/- being paid by the Press and Rs.20/- by the Society. In the budget which I originally submitted and on which the grant was sanctioned, there were charges for lighting, postage, telegrams, sweeper, etc.. Till the end of January these charges were borne by me and since then they are being met out of the savings made from the house rent. I feel ashamed to burden the Society with the cost of this branch. I hope I shall be able to reduce the grant next year. My difficulty is that the local people do not feel interested in any public work and very little is expected of them by way of contribution for any public institution. The town of Cuttack could not give to Gandhiji even Rs.1,000/- during his recent visit to this town. My Samaja and Press are not now in good condition. I have to meet the expenses of the Satyabadi School. I go there every week which means an additional expense of RS.15/- in my travelling. I am giving you these details because I feel we belong to one family and you are interested in the wells and woes of the individual members of our Society.

With my regards,

Yours affly,
Sd/- Gopabandhu.

P.S. I am suffering from piles every now and then and I am not keeping good health. This is due to constant moving about and the consequent irregularities. I hope you are in good health.

Lala Lajpat Rai's letter to Gopabandhu

Birla Park,
Ballygunj ,
Calcutta.
26th December, 1927.

Dear Gopbandhu Babu,

I am in receipt of your lengthy letter. Thanks for the explanation given. The incident about Mathuranand should be considered as closed and I see no reason why you should suffer for the failure of Mathuranand. Experiences like this are bound to come in the life of all organisations sooner or later. I have absolutely no doubt about your bona fides, and therefore I do not propose to accept your proposal of repaying from your own allowance what has been paid to Mathuranand. It is no use discussing this matter any further, and the subject should be closed.

As for Lingaraj, I have not yet formed any final opinion adverse to him. I hope all misunderstanding will be removed when we meet. I had telegraphed to you the other day asking you to inform me when you were leaving for the Congress and when you were going back. I am here up to the 2nd of January and I propose to pay a short visit to Cuttack to see you and also to consult with you about our future line of work.

I am extremely sorry about your brother's death and the troubles the sad bereavement is likely to involve you in. Anyhow don't be down-hearted. I am in full sympathy with you and shall be always glad to do whatever may be needed to give you strength.

In all sorrow and with love,

Yours sincerely,
Sd/- Lajpat Rai.

ରାଧାନାଥ ରଥଙ୍କୁ ଦାସେ ଆପଣେଙ୍କ ଚିଠି

ସତ୍ୟବାଦୀ

୬-୧-(୧୯)୨୮

ଶ୍ରୀହରିଶରଣଂ

ଶ୍ରୀମନ୍ ରାଧାନାଥ,

କାଲି ସକାଳେ ସେ କମ୍ପୋଜିଟରର ପିଲାଟି ତୁମର ଖଣ୍ଡେ ଲେଖା ଆଣି ଦେଇଥିଲା। ମିଶନ ପ୍ରେସର ସେ ଲୋକ ତମରି ବିଷୟରେ ପଚାରିଥିଲା। ଖାଇସାଇଲାପରେ ତମ ଲେଖା ଖଣ୍ଡ ଧରି ବିଚାରୁ ବିଚାରୁ ଢୁଳେଇ ପଡିଲି। ପରେ ରେଳକୁ ଆସିବାକୁ ତରତର ହୋଇ ଚାଲିଆସିଲି।

ଏବେ ଗାଁକୁ ଯିବାକୁ ଗାଡି ତିଆର, ଗାଁକୁ ବାହାରିଲା ବେଳକୁ ଗ୍ରାମ ଲୋକଙ୍କର ସେ ନଳାକଥା ମନେ ପଡିଲାଣି। ଅବଶ୍ୟ ତୁମକୁ କହିଛି ଓ ତୁମେ କଟକରେ କିଛି ଅଗ୍ରସର ହୋଇଛ। ଆଉଥରେ ଯାଇ ସବୁ ଠିକ କରିଦେଇ ଆସିବ ବୋଲି ସେମାନଙ୍କୁ ଆଶ୍ୱାସନ ଦେଇ କହିବି। ମାତ୍ର କଟକରେ କିଛି ନକରି ଖାଲି ଏପରି ଭଣ୍ଡିଦେଇ କହିଲେ ମୁହଁ ରକ୍ଷା ହେବ ସିନା ମନ ବୋଧ ହେବ ନାହିଁ। ବନ୍ଦୋବସ୍ତ ବିଷୟରେ ସେ ଦରଖାସ୍ତ ଯଥା ସମୟରେ ଦିଆନଯାଇ ପାରିଛି ବୋଲି ମୋ ମନରେ ଗୋଟାଏ ଦାଗ ରହିଛି। ତୁମେ ତ ସବୁବେଳେ କାର୍ଯବ୍ୟସ୍ତ; ପଲ୍ଲିବାସୀ ବା ଇତର ସାଧାରଣ ଯେ କୌଣସି ବ୍ୟକ୍ତିର ଏପରି ସାମୟିକ ଉପକାର ଲାଗି ଅବସର ମିଳିବା ଅସମ୍ଭବ। ମୁଁ ନିଜେ ଦେଖୁଛି, ତେଣୁ ବିଶେଷ ଅ୍ନୁରୋଧ କରିବାକୁ ଜିଭ ଉପୁଡେ ନାହିଁ। ଯାହା ହେଉ ଗାଁ ଲୋକଙ୍କୁ ମୁଁ ଯେ କଥା କହିବି ତାହା ଯେପରି ଏଇ ଦୁଇଚାରିଦିନ ମଧ୍ୟରେ କୌଣସି ପ୍ରକାର ଟିକିଏ ସମ୍ଭବକରି ତୁମେ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟରେ ପରିଣତ କର।

ପ୍ରେସ ବିଷୟରେ ମୁଁ କିଛି ସ୍ଥିର କରିନାହିଁ। ତୁମ ଉପରେ ସଂପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ ନିର୍ଭର କରୁଛି। ଅଭିମତ ପୂର୍ବେ ବି କହିଛି - ପ୍ରେସ ଓ ସମାଜ ଲାଗି ଜଣେ ଜଣେ ଆସିଷ୍ଟାଣ୍ଟ ରହିବେ, ତୁମେ ଉଭୟର ସୁପରିଂଟେଣ୍ଡେଣ୍ଟ ବା ତତ୍ତ୍ୱାବଧାରକ ହେବ; ଏହା ଛଡା ଆଉ ଜଣେ ପ୍ରୁଫ୍ ସଂଶୋଧକ ରହିବେ। ସମାଜରେ ଯେ ରହିବେ ସେ ନିୟମିତରୂପେ ସୋସାଇଟି ପାଠାଗାରରେ ପ୍ରତ୍ୟହ ୪ଟା ପୂର୍ବରୁ ଖବରକାଗଜ ଆଦି ଆଣି ରଖିବେ ଏବଂ ଆର ଦିନ ତାହା ନେଇଯାଇ ଅନ୍ୟକାଗଜ ରଖିବେ; ସମୟରେ ମୋର ଟିକିଏ

ଡିକ୍ଟେଶନ ଆଦି ଲେଖିବେ । ମାତ୍ର ଏ ସବୁ ବ୍ୟବସ୍ଥା ମୁଁ ପ୍ରସ୍ତାବ କଲାବେଳେ ଧରିନେଉଛି ଯେ ତୁମେ ସ୍ଥାୟୀଭାବରେ ରହିବ । ଭାଗବତବାବୁ ଥିଲାବେଳେ ଟ.୧୦୮ଙ୍କା ସରିକି ମାସିକ ମାନେଜମେଣ୍ଟରେ ଉଭୟଆଡେ ଖର୍ଚ୍ଚ ହେଉଥିଲା । ମୋ ପ୍ରସ୍ତାବିତ ବନ୍ଦୋବସ୍ତକୁ କାର୍ଯରେ ପରିଣତ କରିବାକୁ ହେବ ଟ.୧୧୦ଙ୍କା ଓ ୧୨୦ ଟଙ୍କା ମଧ୍ୟରେ । ଏ ମାସଠାରୁ ତୁମେ ଟ୫୦ଙ୍କା ଲେଖାଏ ବିଲ୍ କରି ନେବ । ବାକି ଯେ ତିନିଜଣ ରହିବେ ସେମାନେ ୬୦, ୭୦ ଟଙ୍କା ଭିତରେ । କାର୍ଯ ଯେପରି ଚଳିବ ସେପରି ଲୋକ ଦେଖି ରଖ । ନାହିଁ ଯଦି ତୁମେ ନିତାନ୍ତ ଚାଲିଯିବା ମନସ୍ଥ କରିଥାଅ ତାହା ହେଲେ କେବେ ଯିବ ସେ କଥା ଜାଣିଲେ ସେ ଅବସ୍ଥାରେ କଅଣ କରିବାକୁ ହେବ ମତେ ଭାବି ସ୍ଥିରକରିବାକୁ ପଡିବ । ତୁମେ ଚାଲିଯିବ - ଏ କଥା ଲେଖିଲାବେଳେ ମୋ ହାତ କିପରି ଅବସନ୍ନ, ମନ ବିଷଣ୍ଣ ହୋଇଯାଉଛି । ମାତ୍ର ତୁମ ଭବିଷ୍ୟତ ତୁମେ ଭଲ ବୁଝୁଛ; ମୁଁ ସେ ଦିନ ତୁମକୁ ସମସ୍ତ ଖୋଲି କହିଛି । ତୁମ ମନରେ ଯେପରି ଅସହ୍ୟ ବେଦନା ହୋଇଛି, ତାହା ଯଦି ଦୂର ହୋଇନଥାଏ, ମୋ ମୋହବତ୍ ବା ଚକ୍ଷୁଲଜ୍ଜାକୁ ସେ ମନସ୍ତାପ ସହି ରହିବା ମୋ ପକ୍ଷେ ଅସହ୍ୟ ହେବ । ଜୀବନରେ ତୁମର ଯହିଁରେ ଶାନ୍ତି ସୁଖ ସଂତୋଷ ହେବ ତୁମେ ତାହା ସ୍ୱଗୁଣରେ ଓ ଯେତେ ଶୀଘ୍ର ଇଚ୍ଛା କରିପାର । ତୁମର ସୁଖରେ ମୁଁ ସୁଖୀ ହେବି । ମୋ ସ୍ୱାର୍ଥ ଲାଗି ମୁହୂର୍ତ୍ତେ ସୁଦ୍ଧା ତୁମ ମନରେ ବେଗ ଓ ବେଦନା ଦେଇରଖିବା ମୋର ଅଭିପ୍ରାୟ ନୁହେ । ଜୀବନରେ ଅନେକ ବିଚ୍ଛେଦ ବେଦନା ସହିଛି, ତୁମ ବିଚ୍ଛେଦ ସେ ବେଦନାରେ ଆଉ ଟିକିଏ ଯୋଗ କରିବ । ମାତ୍ର ଏ ଶରୀର ଏ ହୃଦୟ ସବୁ ସହୁଛି; ପୁଣି ସହିଯିବ । ଯେ କ୍ଷେତ୍ରରେ ଯାଅ ମତେ ପରିତ୍ୟାଗ କରି ଗଲେ ସୁଦ୍ଧା ତୁମେ ମୋର ସର୍ବଦା କଲ୍ୟାଣଭାଜନ ହୋଇ ରହିଥିବ । ସେଦିନ ଲିଙ୍ଗରାଜ କଲିକତାରୁ ଆସିବାବେଳେ କହୁଥିଲେ, ତୁମ ନନା ତାଙ୍କୁ ଯାହା ଗାଁ ସାଇରେ ବସାଇ କହିଥିଲେ । ସବୁ ଶୁଣିଲି । ସେ ବିଷୟର ନିଷ୍ପତ୍ତି ଭାର ତ ମୁଁ ତୁମ ଉପରେ ରଖିଛି । ମୁଁ ତ ତୁମକୁ ଛାଡିବାର କଥା ନୁହେ, ମୁହଁରେ ସେ କଥା ଆଣିପାରିବି ନାହିଁ । ତୁମେ ଯେବେ ମତେ ଛାଡିଯିବା ସ୍ଥିରକର, ବିଦାୟକାଳରେ ବିଶୁଦ୍ଧ ପ୍ରାଣରେ ବିଭୂଙ୍କ ଶୁଭ ଆଶିଷ୍ୟ ତୁମ୍ଭ ନିମନ୍ତେ ପ୍ରାର୍ଥନାକରି ବିଦାୟନେବି । ତୁମ କର୍ତ୍ତବ୍ୟ, ବାବୁ, ତୁମେ ଭାବିଚିନ୍ତି ଶୀଘ୍ର ସ୍ଥିରକର । ତାହାହେଲେ ମୋ ମନ ଯେ ସବୁବେଳେ ଅନିଶ୍ଚିତ ଭାବରେ

ସଂଦେହ ଓ ଶଂକାଦୋଳାରେ ଦୋଳୁଛି, ତାହାର ଗୋଟାଏ ଶୀଘ୍ର ମୀମାଂସା ହୋଇଯିବ । ପ୍ରେସର ଅବସ୍ଥା, ସମାଜର ଅବସ୍ଥା, ସବୁ ତୁମକୁ ଜଣା । ମୁଁ ଲାଭ ଖାଉନାହିଁ । ସେଥିରୁ ଯେତେ ତୁମର ନେଲେ ଚଳିବ ତାହା ନେଇପାର । ଅବଶ୍ୟ କର୍ମଠତା, ପରିଶ୍ରମ ଏବଂ ଅଭାବ ଦୃଷ୍ଟିରେ ଏଥିରୁ ଯେ ବେଶି କେବେ ମିଳିପାରିବ ସେ ଆଶା ମୋର ହେଉନାହିଁ । ତେଣୁ ଲେଖିଲି ଆପଣା ଭବିଷ୍ୟତ ବିଚାରି କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକର । ପଛରେ ଯେପରି ମନସ୍ତାପ କରି ନ ବିଚାର ବା ନକହ ଯେ - ମୁଁ ଅନ୍ୟତ୍ର ଉପାର୍ଜ୍ଜନ ପନ୍ଥା ଦେଖିବିବୋଲି ସ୍ଥିର କରିଥିଲି, ଦାସେ ଆପଣେଙ୍କ କଥାରେ ତାଙ୍କ ମାୟାମମତା ମୋହବତ ନ ତୁଟାଇ ଯେ ପୁଣି ମୁହଁମାଡି ରହିଲି ସେଟା ଭୁଲ ହେଲା । ମୋର ଯାହା କ୍ଷତି ହେଉ ପଛକେ, ତୁମର ମନରେ ଆଉ ଅଧିକ ବେଦନା ବା ମନସ୍ତାପ ଓ ଗ୍ଳାନି ନହୁଏ ସେ ବିଷୟରେ ମୁଁ ବିଶେଷ ଚିନ୍ତିତ ଜାଣିବ ।

ବାବୁ, ମୁଁ ଯେତେ ଆତ୍ମପରୀକ୍ଷା କରି ଦେଖୁଛି, ତୁମପ୍ରତି କେବେ ଅନ୍ୟାୟ ଅସଙ୍ଗତ ବ୍ୟବହାର କରିଚି ବୋଲି ମନେ ହେଉନାହିଁ । ମୁଁ ପୁତ୍ର ଦୃଷ୍ଟିରେ ତୁମକୁ ଦେଖିଆସିଛି । କେବେ କିଛି ମୁହଁରେ ବା ଅନ୍ୟ କାହା ଆଗରେ କହିଥିଲେ ସେହି ଭାବରେହିଁ କହିଛି ବୋଲି ବୁଝିରଖ ଏବଂ ମୋଠାରୁ ତୁମର ବିଶ୍ୱାସ ତୁଟିଥିଲେ ସୁଦ୍ଧା ଅଂତତଃ ମୋର ଏହି କଥାତକରେ ବିଶ୍ୱାସକର । ତୁମେ ଚାଲିଗଲେ ସୁଦ୍ଧା ତୁମପ୍ରତି ମୋର ସେହି ଅକୃତିମ ପୁତ୍ରବାତ୍ସଲ୍ୟ ସବୁଦିନେ ଥିବ ଏ ବିଷୟରେ ନିଶ୍ଚିନ୍ତ ଥାଅ । ତରତରରେ କେତେ କଣ ଲେଖିଗଲି । ଆଶାକରେ ଯେଉଁଭାବରେ ଲେଖିଲି ତୁମେ ସେଇଭାବରେ ଗ୍ରହଣ କରିବ । ପ୍ରଭୁ ତୁମର ସର୍ବଥା ସୁଖଶାଂତି ବିଧାନ କରଂତୁ ।

ଆପଣେ·

Letter from Radhanath to Gopabandhu

Cuttack
12-2-(19)28

Apane,

It is more than 2 months that I have been in charge of the Press. In the meantime you have not looked to its condition nor have you enquired about my question. I only received your letter but could not find you alone to have my say finally.

When I have to take a final step I must know for certain my position as it stands at present and would stand in future. I would request you therefore to finally settle this matter at an early date.

I have to pay to the staff on 15th morning. All of them have filed representation for increase of pay. The office staff also are dissatisfied. ......(illegible) now you may post me your ideas and decisions in the matter.

Affectionately
Radhanath.

(Gopabandhu wrote the following on this letter and sent it back to Radhanath):

This comes as a bolt from the blue, specially at a time when the domestic affairs affecting the Satyabadi School and the public criticisms are so many sources of troubles and anxieties to me. I thought my letter made you my ideas clear and you were satisfied with it. We can't give any increment to the workers now. Somehow manage the matter for the present. I should like to know what you want your position to be at present and for the future so that you may decide to continue. I wanted to know your mind and final decision in my letter you refer to. When you were silent I thought it evidently satisfied you. I hope we shall come to a decision satisfactory to both you and me.

Apane.

Gopabandhu's letter to the editor, "Young Utkal" on its criticism of his attitude and role in the work of the Orissa Flood Relief Committee, sometime in early February, 1928.

My Position and Attitude Explained

I do not read the Young Utkal. But it is sometime unobtrusively read to me when it publishes anything against me. Unfortunately such publications are frequent. Newspaper comments on the activities and utterances of a public man are always welcome if they are honest, well meaning and dignified. But the notes and comments of the Young Utkal on me seem to me to be just the reverse. They are more often than

not mean, malicious, full of lies, misstatements and misrepresentations. So I never care to meet them in the belief that the public are intelligent enough not to be misled by them. As a matter of fact I know some friends and contributors of the Young Utkal severed their connection with it for its persistent and unwarranted campaign against me. Do not the public remember how this paper preached in bold head-lines that I was not a lover of Khaddar? Are they not aware how it commented adversely on the false supposition that I was not taking steps to introduce spinning in the distressed areas of Puri as a home industry for the amelioration of the condition of the people whereas as a matter of fact Charkha relief had been going on for many months before? Have the people forgotten that when Babu Harekrushna Mahatab refuted these allegations the paper had not a word to say even in apology? Is it necessary to remind the public how continuously for weeks together the Young Utkal went on writing against me in connection with the Council election and the Puri district Board election? I know public memory is short. I wish to make my memory short with regard to things said or done against me but still many things stick on. I confess my weakness. I always maintain silence and try to forget them. To me silence is a golden maxim in such matters. To speak in one's defense almost always necessitates the publication of the good that he does. I believe such publication takes away all the virtue of his acts. Again, to measure swords with mean, malicious critics has more or less the effect of bringing down the man to the level of his adversaries. Once you engage yourself in this strife, there is no end to it. It means not only loss of energy and time of a public worker but seriously affects his work and disturbs the unruffled course of his life. Friends have often sought my permission to write in my defense against the newspaper attacks. I have always dissuaded them. How can I permit a friend to do what I myself am not willing to? Not only the Young Utkal but there have been other papers of that ilk that live on the vilification of others. It is a pity that they do not realise the wrong they do unto themselves. They may flourish for a time, may secure some patronage from some quarters, may even succeed in achieving their immediate object, but the

inevitable reaction is sure to come. The inexorable nemesis must follow. This is my firm faith which is responsible for my silence.

There are other reasons for my silence also. Nobody is more anxious to know my own defects. Any criticism proceeding from the press or persons, individual or corporate, on my conduct and activities I always receive quietly. That sets me to stricter self-examination. I divide critics into three classes: (1) Those that see the real defects which they sympathetically criticise for improvement. (2) Those that are honest but mistaken. (3) Those that are deliberately dishonest. But all of them should set us to looking in to ourselves. By the first class we really improve, for they open our eyes and we come to know our defects. If we are sincere we mend our ways in consequence. In spite of the criticism of the second class, if we know that we are not in the wrong and the criticism is the outcome of an honest mistake, we follow our course as earnestly and conscientiously as ever. There is no doubt a time may come when these honest friends may realise their own error. The third is hopelessly incorrigible. Nothing will satisfy them. They may put you on guard as you become more careful and vigilant on a highway infested with thieves and robbers. So in no case do these critics require protest. Our action is the best answer, the most eloquent refutation. Wordy defense or refutation simply leads to unnecessary wrangling, greater bitterness of feeling and often times make either side blind and obdurate.

Here is another reason which is purely personal and private. To be frank, I am of very short temper. This weakness I have been trying to overcome for a long time and it is in this endeavour that I feel that habit of silence is helping me a good deal. It does not allow my anger and feeling a free vent. It is a check on them. The result is very painful but has to be borne. Often times I do burst out. Then there comes repentance. It is really a very arduous trial to maintain silence. To help me in the preparation for complete control of my temper I practiced silence during my jail life for one day in a week. I could realise its healthy effect. On my release I continued my habit for some time and then gave it up. In two years I realised the

consequence of the discontinuance of the practice and have taken it up again. So with me silence is a principle of life.

I state these reasons at such length only to explain my attitude of taciturnity towards criticisms and charges leveled against me. But I am informed that in some quarters this is taken as tacit admission on my part. I understand the Young Utkal and its party do not rest content with the publication of the comments. A regular propaganda is being carried out. The comments of the paper are being justified by the editor and his friends and followers in social parties, Bar Library and in private parlour. Repetition often lends falsehood an appearance of truth. I have sufficient faith in myself, in my work and in God and I trust the truth will not remain hidden long. Still it is quite possible the minds of many honest people may be clouded for a time. I therefore think I should conclude this statement with a few words in the hope that they may be sufficient to remove the cloud.

The Young Utkal finds fault with my parsimony. I have been a relief worker for the past twenty years. I look upon the flood distressed people with the care and affection of a brother and feel anxious not only for their present but also for their future, for I know their calamity is not of an occasional or temporary character, but is almost an annual occurrence. A man working with this feeling will naturally be parsimonious in the interest of the people whom he serves. I have justified this parsimoniousness in my interim report which has been the subject of criticism. The poor people have received dole from several quarters. But in their present distress they wanted houses more than food. Anyone who passed through these flooded villages was struck with the desolation and destruction of houses. This it was which pained Mr. Andrews so much.

I undertook house reconstruction as early as September, but the work was abandoned due to want of building materials that could not then be had. My friend Mr. Andrews and myself wanted to give the people better houses on a higher plinth so that subsequent floods might not damage them so easily and that we might thereby make a beginning of village reconstruction utilising the present calamity to a better and nobler purpose. This we made clear in our joint appeal which

was issued early in November and it was for this purpose that co-operation with Government was sought which I am sorry to say could not be secured. I knew, outside philanthropic bodies, though they spent lavishly at the first stage on gratuitous relief, would finish their work very soon and would not wait till the proper time for house building approached, and as a matter of fact this has been the case.

The Young Utkal asks, "Is it not a fact that the appeal issued by the organisation was for funds to meet the immediate requirements of the needy people of the flood stricken areas?" The reply is in the negative. No appeal was ever issued by the Orissa Flood Relief Committee. The only appeal which I made in conjunction with Mr. Andrews was for funds for house construction and in this I appealed in my individual capacity and not as Secretary of the Committee. Out of the forty two thousand received up to the end of December nearly twenty thousand came after this appeal, and in this again is included the money received from Mahatma Gandhi earmarked for Khaddar. If this sum of twenty thousand be set apart, as it ought to be for the purpose for which it was received, then there is a balance of twenty two thousand, of which fifteen thousand has been utilised in various kinds of relief - gratuitous doles, cheap sales, paddy husking, etc. Then there remains only a sum of seven thousand available for such relief which may be renewed or has to be continued in certain areas till the next harvest. I hope this plan and calculation will convince the public that the funds at my disposal are being administered with due care, thought, fore-sight and with full sense of responsibility, which the Young Utkal has advised me to realise. The figures I have given of the number of persons benefitted in various ways appeared ludicrous to the Young Utkal. They have been obtained by the method of calculation on unit basis generally followed in such matters. I need not dilate on this point to teach the Young Utkal the elementary principles of such calculation.

There is a reference to the Puri Famine Relief Fund which is said to have got now Rs.22,000/- in balance. The Trustees of the Puri Relief Committee, by which evidently the members of the Committee are meant, have been accused of

misapplication of the funds which is said to have been deplored and condemned by Mahatma Gandhi and Mr. Thakkar. This is not only an irresponsible statement but a downright falsehood. The Puri Relief Committee has only two hundred rupees in hand and not Rs.22,000/-. Never did Mahatma Gandhi or Mr. Thakkar say anything about the administration or the application of the funds. They are never so sufficient and intrusive as our friend the Young Utkal seems to be.

I wish to take this opportunity of making, once for all, clear the vague suspicion in the minds of some people for which such occasional mis-statements are responsible. Mr. Thakkar and Mr. Suresh Chandra Ghose (now Bar-at-Law, Calcutta) were Secretaries in 1920 and Babu Jagabandhu Singh was the Treasurer. At the close of the relief work towards the end of 1920 there was a balance of nearly rupees thirteen thousand (I say this from memory) which was then kept in the Puri bank as permanent deposit in the name of the treasurer. As far as I know, it remained untouched till 1925 when there was flood and distress which was followed by the same calamity next year. The deposit then amounted to some sixteen thousand rupees . A small fresh collection of four thousand was made on this occasion. The total amount was spent during the two years in the distressed areas of Brahmagiri, Gop and Kaktpur on gratuitous doles and Charkha relief, only about a sum of rupees nine thousand having been devoted to the latter operation. So with an investment of only rupees nine thousand the Puri Relief Charkha Department is turning annually Khadi worth about Rs.9958/- which anybody who knows anything about Charkha work in Orissa will admit is no small credit to the Management. The Puri Relief Committee entrusted the charkha work entirely to me. I went to the Charkha Relief centre of the Khadi Pratisthan in North Bengal to study and examine their art and method of work. The Calcutta papers appreciated my efforts in this direction, so sincerely made even at the age of fifty. But the Young Utkal has nothing but blame to heap on my shoulders even for the Khadi work for which I am very zealous.

The paper further complains of my delay in cashing cheques, spending Rs.276/- for flood conference and for not

receiving volunteers and distinguished visitors at the Head Quarters as my personal guests and of such other matters of detail. These show the spirit behind the criticism. I dismiss them with contempt but I may tell the Editor of Young Utkal that I received Mr. Andrews, Lala Lajpat Rai and many local and outside volunteers and relief workers as my guests at Puri where my house was spacious enough to accomodate them. At present I occupy a house which hardly satisfies my own requirements. I always feel it very much when for want of accommodation I have put friends like Mr. Andrews and Mr. Thakkar elsewhere. Poor and (illegible) as I am, I am never so vary inhospitable as the Young Utkal insinuates.

Not satisfied with these charges of mean and frivolous character, the Young Utkal at last describes me as one "who aspires to the masnad of leadership of Orissa since he dethroned the G.O.M.". Need I say that the cat is out of the bag here? Does it indicate "a pure and clean public life"? I am not a leader nor do I aspire to be one. I am an humble servant of my people, an insignificant worker to serve my country and my God in my own humble way.

I am afraid this statement has grown a bit too long. That is unavoidable. Before I finish I may however say that both my private and my public life is open to the public. In my opinion a national worker cannot have a private life as distinct from the public. I am always anxious to seize upon every opportunity of improving my life and character. My only request to my friends and countrymen is that when they receive any complaints against me they should kindly refer it to me before forming any judgment, so that I may have an occasion to explain my conduct to them, or if I be really at fault, may utilise the opportunity to mend my ways.

PS.- I just received a letter from Mr. Andrews immediately after this letter is typed. It informs me that he has sent (illegible) immediately to (illegible).

Letter from Mr. C.F. Andrews to the Editor, Young Utkal

To
The Editor of Young Utkal:

In your editorial columns of January 30, 1928, you ask my opinion as to the attitude of the Hon. Secretary of the Orissa Flood Relief Committee, Pandit Gopabandhu Das, in the administration of funds.

President Gopabandhu Das has my entire confidence and affection, as a veteran worker in that special cause of humanity, which is nearest to my heart, namely a relief of suffering and distress. For this work, as everyone in Orissa knows, he has dedicated his whole life, health and strength and he is at the present time suffering from family bereavement in addition to his onerous public duties. His attitude of extreme care and economy in administering the very small fund that has been entrusted to him for Flood relief has my entire confidence and approval; for we have to be far sighted enough in Orissa to consider the long months that must elapse before the next harvest.

It is necessary for me to explain to the public of Orissa that I have been greatly disappointed with regard to the hopes held out to me in Calcutta and Bombay of large amounts being available to help in house reconstruction. In reply to the joint appeal issued under Pandit Gopabandhu's and my name only about fifteen thousand has been received for the Orissa Flood Relief Fund and about five thousand for Keonjhar state (I am giving round figures only). In addition to this, two sums have been received: the former (from Mahatmaji) of about six thousand, earmarked for Khaddar; the second, from Gujarat Congress Fund Relief, specially set apart for relief in Keonjhar state, where the distress has been perhaps greatest of all. I was instrumental in the allocation of the last mentioned emergency amount, and my proposal had Pandit Gopabandhu Das's full approval. I still have an expectation, that a much larger amount than this will be given from the same source, for the Orissa Flood Relief Fund itself; but it is likely to be spent mainly for

Khaddar work, since that stage of work has now very nearly been reached, in the same way as in North Bengal in 1922 when I was actively involved in the case of flood relief process.

Let me explain my failures. I had full expectations that considerable sums for house re-construction would come from Calcutta. Up to present, however, these hopes have not materialised, and the Government House Relief Fund has now been distributed again. I had full expectation that considerable sums would come from the remainder of Flood Relief Collection in Bombay Presidency. Here, again, my hopes have not yet materialised; and the time is now slipping past. Even, yet, I have hope that we may receive some help. But it will be nothing like what I expected.

In these circumstances, I had long conversations with H.E. the Governor, the Commissioner and the collector of Balasore, as well as with prominent members of the Orissa Flood Relief Committee and other persons whose advice would be of most value. It became clear that now very limited funds could best be needed for the purpose of stocking bamboo and wood and selling our own stock at the lowest possible price to those poor people who had received six lakhs of government relief for house re-construction either in free gifts or loans. If we could, in this way, prevent a rise in the market, we might manage to save, for these poor people, as much even as a cash and as half of the money which they would have from Government sources. We are not undertaking that stocking work as rapidly as we can get forward with it, and I can assure the Orissa public that every effort is being made about it, and no false economy is being exercised. There are other subsidiary reliefs that are being carried on at the same time. It will be seen from the figures I have quoted above, that our margin is a very narrow one and I am continually pleading with those who might be able to help with in Calcutta and Bombay that our funds for this purpose should be increased.

But in the background, as in North Bengal in 1922, I have always held in mind the permanent relief of Khaddar work, and I have told our good friends in Calcutta and Bombay that if any surplus is over, after the house reconstruction period is ended, this money will be put to the permanent relief, which

can only be given by Khaddar. They have fully agreed to that programme and have seen the wisdom of it. In this connection I have asked Mahatma Gandhi to help us and after consultation with Pandit Gopabandhu Das he is sending his own relative Sj. Chaganlal Joshi to help in relief work. We are all deeply grateful to Mahatmaji for this act of kindness.

Yours faithfully,
Sd/- C. F. Andrews.

Letter from Pt. Lingaraj Misra to the Editor, Young Utkal

To
The Editor,
Young Utkal.

Sir,

In your issue of the 3rd February, 1928, I find at two places comments of your correspondents on the report of the Secretary of the Orissa Flood Committee, and even from careless reading it would appear that they are mere gramophones repeating a Master's voice which appeared in your issue of the 19th January, 1928.

If it is within the knowledge of the correspondent that Pandit Gopabandhu can make up matters by quickly spending away all that he has got in hand, why did he not warn the public at the earliest opportunity of not entrusting the Pandit with any money? Why did he keep his eyes and ears shut and his hands tightly closed when the Pandit appeared before the public with the beggar's bowl? Why he did not take up his fiery pen at the time when it was most needed? Of course if your correspondents keep their doors shut when the Pandit sent out bands of volunteers with the begging bowl from door to door, I can understand their wisdom.

But when men like Mahatma Gandhi, Lala Lajpat Rai and Jivan Lal, either owing to their ignorance of Pandit Gopabandhu and his methods or owing to the blindness which sometimes growth out of generous heart, entrusted with the Pandit lots of money, your correspondents ought to have come out with their store of knowledge and wisdom and save the

situation at the earliest opportunity and thus render a meritorious public service.

The principal charge of your correspondents is, how a major portion of the money collected is lying idle in the hands of the committee while the distress is still very acute. I do not very much appreciate the logic of "dead bones and skeletons" of Babu Umesh Chandra Roy. Are not your correspondents aware that the Committee came in to existence sometime after the occurrence of the flood and that before they had enough funds to commence their work other philanthropic organisations were already in the field ?

Most probably your correspondents did not like the idea of the formation of philanthropic organisations in their neighbourhood and kept their eyes and ears shut during the earlier part of their activities, namely collection of funds. The same studied and careful negligence is the reason of the ignorance of your correspondents of the broad fact that one of the first duties of different philanthropic organisations working in the same area is to see that there may not be overlapping of work and that there should be mutual co-operation with them. Your correspondents seem to be blind to the fact the construction of houses was one of the principal items of the relief work.

The other organisations were already in the field and were ministering to the immediate needs of the sufferers in the shape of rice doles and clothes, etc., and the fact remains that most of them ceased to work after finishing the said item which was taken up by them and the question of house building remained to be solved. As a result of experience in the field of work and common understanding, if the Relief Committee earmarked a major portion of the fund for house construction, I fail to understand with what logic your benevolent correspondents characterise it as reprehensible and jobbery. Where do your correspondents find the slightest indication in the report of the Secretary of a slight at other philanthropic organisations?

Men like Rev. C. F. Andrews from their personal experience understood the acuteness of the problem of house re-construction and approved the policy and issued an appeal

for more funds for house construction, but your correspondent Babu Umesah Chandra Roy is so much obsessed with beauty of his logic of bones and skeletons that he thinks the Committee is storing money for the construction of houses for the habitation of those bones and skeletons and therefore the method of handling the fund by the relief committee is highly reprehensible.

With regard to your nameless correspondent, he seems to be playing puzzles with figures. I fail to understand his allusion to the peculiarity of old sinners and to the magic of extortion of rupees five hundred and his reference to the Pandit's humble camp followers. His logic about printing charges, etc., is very interesting, and if this be one of his reasons for smelling jobbery in the report of the Secretary, then I would congratulate my friend on the acuteness of his olfactory nerves. I am sorry to say that the freedom adopted by your nameless correspondent in using very strong expressions rebound agaist the maker of those allegations without hurting the Pandit in the least and I am the more sorry that this sort of dirt has found place in your journal.

The poor Pandit has been put by your correspondent in such a position that whatever he does he can find no escape from calumny. If he spends money quickly then according to your correspondent there must be some made up matter behind it. If he saves the money for some future use, then like the Roman hero he is fiddling while the people around him are starving. This sort of reasoning at once reveals the mentality of your correspondent.

Yours truly,
Sd/- L Misra.

Letter of Pt. Nilakantha Das to the Editor, Young Utkal

To
The Editor,
Young Utkal,
Cuttack.
Dear Sir,

Your leader and notes on the report of the Secretary, Orissa Flood Relief Committee might have been much better

put and sympathetic and really constructive comments might well have come out, had not the editorial pen been influenced with the spirit which is evident on the very face of the writing. Your journal is yet young, but very regrettable it is that it is already attempting to create a tradition for the spirit with which the writing in question is surcharged. When did Pandit Gopabandhu, the Secretary of the Flood Relief Committee, dethrone the G.O.M. to your knowledge and in consequence aspire to the musnad of the leadership of Orissa? Is this personal or public criticism? I know often you have felt sadly touchy and thin skinned when you are even addressed as Mr. B. Das instead of the "Editor". I don't like to dilate upon it. To your peculiar national eye every honest attempt for the promotion of the nation may be stunt and anything connected with the name of non-co-operation may not be in keeping with the subsidy or patronage that may guide your pen. But what do you mean when you say "public life must be pure and clean"? Have such statements and nasty insinuations anything to do with the report you discussed? Your politics from Kanika affairs to Amalgamation is well known. To feed volunteers and visitors for flood relief might have been the personal duty of the Secretary, had he himself been a big businessman, and having been so, could he also make time for the absorbing public duties he is perpetually engaged in? Filthy vilifications and subsidised adoration is neither public life nor politics. I long discontinued to take notice of your filthy comments, but the present one when it was brought to my notice looked awfully nauseating and demoralising. Pray have mercy on Oriya life and politics.

I remain,
yours truly,
Sd/- Nilakantha Das.

(Dated 24th January, 1928).

Response of the Members of the Orissa Flood Relief Committee to the comments in Young Utkal

The attention of the Orissa Flood Relief Committee has been drawn to the comments of the Young Utkal published in its issue of 20th January, 1928 on the interim report of the work up to the end of December 1927 which has appeared in the press over the signature of our Secretary Pandit Gopabandhu Das. The Committee do not appreciate the tone and spirit of these comments which was full of misrepresentations and have often lapsed in to personalities. Based as it is on unwarranted assumptions or, to speak the least, on ignorance of facts, the criticism, we are afraid, may create a wrong and erroneous impression upon the minds of the honest and unwary public which we think it our duty to remove. It is with this object that we issue this note to the press.

The main objection which the Young Utkal has raised is that a small amount has been spent so far, the object for which money was received has not been satisfied and the parsimony observed is unwarranted. We believe that all that could be done under the circumstances under which we started the operations and had to do the work, has been and is being done.

The Committee came into existence in the second week of August. By that time several outside public bodies such as Marwari Agarwalla Punchayat and Marwari Relief Society, Calcutta Brahma Samaj came to the field and had started their operations in the affected areas of Bhadrak and North Balasore where the distress was most acute and the extent of damage and suffering the greatest. Owing to the breaches in the railway lines these areas became practically inaccessible from Cuttack side but could be easily reached from Calcutta. Our work began with the initial contribution from the Servants of the People Society's fund and there was no knowing whether we would receive sufficient public help to command a vast area. The activities of the Committee had therefore to be carefully confined to the Cuttack areas of Korai, Jajpur and Aul. The situation was surveyed and steps were taken to open centres in

parts which were found to be calling for immediate attention. During the first month ending on the 15th of September some 9,000/- rupees only were received including rupees 1,100/- which Pandit Gopabandhu gave from the Servants of the People Society's fund and rupees five thousand he received from Calcutta in his individual capacity before the Committee was founded. The first month was undoubtedly the month of the greatest stress and storm but during this period the public help was not so very encouraging and commensurate with the requirements of the situation which appeared to continue and aggravate for some months to come. From previous experience in the matter of relief we anticipated from the beginning that the outside relief organisation would retire from the field which the local committee might be called upon to take up. So we had to proceed cautiously and with careful economy. But nevertheless within the area which we had chosen we did minister to the needs of the distressed, as best as we could. Although no centre was opened in the Balasore district for the reasons above stated, Rs.1,500/- was sent to Sjts. Harekrushna Mahtab and Mukunda Prasad Das with the instruction that they would spend it whenever and wherever they found it necessary and they had further been given assurance that further sums would be advanced when required. But so many outside bodies were then working there that the amount remained unspent with our friends till at last it was used in opening paddy husking centres in Bhadrak sub-division in October.

The Young Utkal has made a great injustice in not publishing the interim report of our Secretary side by side with its criticism. The Report contains suggestions and explanations which leave no room for such criticism. Our policy has been not to encourage gratuitous relief, a policy which is the outcome of past experience. Its demoralising effect is quite patent. We may give here one instance which occurred in course of the present relief operation. Chomara in the North Balasore is known to be a very badly affected area. There the Marwari Relief Society had its centre. After they closed the centre, we wanted to give the people some labour. Paddy husking was decided upon as it had been found a very useful form of relief in Aul and other areas of Cuttack. But the people

had become so much demoralised in consequence of the gratuitous relief doled out to them so lavishly that they could not be persuaded to take to it. Similar results have been noticed elsewhere. Although we have been very strict in the distribution of gratuitous relief no deserving case has been overlooked in the Cuttack areas which were under our care and supervision. It may be noted here that our volunteers helped in the distribution of Government doles which the people were unwilling to receive from the hands of the official agent.

The Young Utkal seems to think that we gave help to 50,000 people continually for four months. Relief to such an enormous number would require lakhs. Grave as the situation was represented to be, such huge demand for gratuitous relief was never made nor could it ever be justified. Our calculation is made on unit basis. That is the common way of calculation in such matters. Casual relief was given to some persons in some places say for a day or two or for a week or so. At other places another number of sufferers were given doles for a fortnight. It may be that the same person was not given relief on every occasion. At another centre relief continued for a longer period. Even now gratuitous relief is continuing at Ahyas Centre in Jajpur, though it has been discontinued at other places. In these circumstances unit basis is the only possible method of calculation which takes one man getting dole for one day as one. So help to nearly 50,000 means doles given to 50,000 people for one day. It may be noted that half a seer of rice (Katki) per head on an average was a dole for a day.

The number of persons benefitted by cheap sale may appear ludicrous to one ignorant of the method of calculation, but that is a fact obtained by the ordinary method. 2250 maunds of rice were sold at our cheap golas at a loss of Rs.1/4/- on average per maund. This benefitted all people, especially the middle and labouring classes. Even in this sale we were very careful. Ordinarily the purchaser was given rice worth 8 annas at a time. On proper enquiry if the requirement of his family was found to be greater, sale for a higher amount was allowed. But in no case did the amount exceed rupees two. It is our satisfaction that by strict economy and careful

husbandry we have been able to secure for the distressed people maximum of benefit with the minimum of cost.

Besides gratuitous relief and cheap sale, paddy-husking is another important form of relief which it has been our endeavour to expand and popularise with a view to enable respectable middleclass women who under caste restrictions and social customs would not come out to take gratuitous doles, to earn an honourable relief by the sweat of their own brow. It really strikes one as very strange and significant that the Editor, while so very uniformly appreciative of the work done by other individuals and public bodies that have hardly published any report of their work and finances, has often expressed his anxieties for the publication of our account of receipts and expenditure and has been so lengthy and eloquent in his criticism of our interim reports even to the minutest details, making such allegations and insinuations as are almost defamatory. He complains that no item of disbursement and expenditure has been shown under paddy husking and advises the Committee to bring out a proper balance sheet. The report under criticism contains no balance sheet. It is an interim report intended to give the public an idea of the progress of our work and our present financial position, suggesting our future plan of work. It has to be remembered that paddy-husking, which has been found to be so very useful, had been going on in Aul before the present distress. It is still continuing in a larger scale and will have to be continued till the next harvest is reaped. The rice obtained from husking is sold at the centre at a cheap rate. In fact husking and cheap sale are two transactions in one and the same operation. So, the accounts both for husking ad cheap sale are inseparably mixed up at all the husking centres. It is not necessary to keep a trained accountant to keep them separate. In this connection we have to acknowledge with thanks the voluntary services of Srijut Akshya Kumar Chakravarti who at the preliminary stage of our operation worked as a supervisor of our centres and afterwards as accountant at the headquarters.

The Young Utkal need not be anxious for the accuracy of our accounts. We may assure the public that they are properly kept. We would welcome any individual or

individuals to examine them and shall only be too glad to carry out any suggestion sympathetically made.

In our report we distinctly stated that house reconstruction was from the beginning considered to be the most important and essential part of our relief operations. Attempt was made in that direction as early as September. Our volunteers actually erected with their own hands about 50 houses, but the the attempt had to be given up as house building materials were not the available and the ground was wet. The work was postponed to a later date when materials could be collected. If the Committee were given the opportunity it sought of supplementing Govt. house building grant for the better housing of the poorer classes, specially the untouchables, we would require at least two lakhs of rupees as was estimated in the All India appeal issued jointly by Mr. Andrews and Pandit Gopabandhu Das at the end of October. Our collection then amounted to Rs.23,673/- and our expenditure, including the amount advanced for continuous operation like paddy husking, amounted to nearly Rs.12,000/. Thus there was only a little of Rs.11,000/- or say another Rs.12,000/- in hand. Even at the end of December our receipts amounted to Rs.4. Thus there was only a little of Rs.11,000/- or say another Rs.12,000/- in hand. Even at the end of December our receipts amounted to Rs.42,000/- by the sudden addition of about 6,000/- earmarked for spinning received from Mr. Patel's Relief Fund through Mahatma Gandhi towards the close of the month. Deducting this amount from the total, the receipts come to only Rs.36,000/-, out of which over 13,000/- was utilised in gratuitous and other kinds of relief, leaving a balance of Rs.23,000/- in hand. Neither Rs.12,000/- at the end of October nor the sum of Rs.23,000/- at the end of December should be considered as a big sum for house construction for which we prepared an ambitious scheme on the assumption of Government co-operation in the matter. Then again house building is not the only work that remains to be done. As has been said above, cheap sale and even gratuitous relief is going on in some areas, not to speak of the paddy husking which will have to be continued till the next crop and, God forbid, if the

rabi crop fails in some of the affected areas, some form of relief may have to be renewed there.

These facts will show with what care and foresight the work is being carried on. It is needless to say that our strict parsimony in gratuitous relief which enable us to have a fairly decent saving to be devoted to house reconstruction was much appreciated by Mr. Andrews who has all along been taking a very warm and keen interest in relief work in Orissa. Unfortunately Mr. Andrews' negotiations with the Government did not end successfully and satisfactorily. We have now given up the idea of co-operation with the Government. How is co-operation possible when local officials are definitely of opinion that improved housing of poorer classes would mean raising their status which could create in them a spirit of disobedience, discontent and dissatisfaction? Even some officers were not good enough to lend us a copy of the list of parsons who received Govt. grants or loans for house construction. The work before us is therefore to open cheap golas of house building materials which will be sold at a price reduced by 25 p.c. of the actual cost. This means to them a gain of at least 50 p.c. of what they will have had to pay to an honest ordinary merchant. Timbers and bamboos are now being collected. Places have been selected for opening sale centres. Over and above this, the Committee has decided to build houses for a select number of helpless and destitute men and women who have not received Govt. grant.

Mahatma Gandhi had been to the distressed tracts. As was expected, his advice was to provide people with charkhas which he has always been urging as an insurance against famine. The Committee is also convinced of the truth and wisdom of his advice which has been sufficiently tested in North Bengal flood relief and in no small measure in the distressed areas of Puri. The anxiety of Mahatmaji to introduce Charkha in the flooded tracts will be evident from the fact that during his present visit to Orissa he made over to Pandit Gopabandhu the sum of Rs.5,721/- received from Mr. Patel's Flood Relief Fund with the clear instruction that it should be devoted to charkha work. The Gujarati community of Calcutta that have left their centre in Bhadrak sub-division in our

charge, are in favour of introducing spinning as a permanent measure of relief. The Rashtriya Stree Sabha of Bombay which contributed Rs.2,500/- gave full discretion to Gopabandhu Babu to spend the amount as he deemed necessary for the lasting benefit of the sufferers. Mr. Andrews is in full sympathy with Mahatmaji's suggestions. The Committee does not agree with those who consider relief to be only a temporary measure which may end soon after the acuteness of the distress is over. This indicates a spirit of patronage and occasional enthusiasm and sympathy for the sufferers. But we feel our Committee which aims at relieving the distress of the flood stricken people of Orissa, where flood and famine are almost annual occurrences, stands for a higher purpose, for doing greater good to our suffering brethren than giving them mere gratuitous doles, simply to make them idle, degenerated and demoralised. To us relief is not a temporary measure. We wish to give the people, however small the number may be, a new hope and life and we believe this can be done by means of the Charkha. We certainly do not think that we would be charged with breach of trust by delivering the surplus amount, if there be any, to the Charkha work. That is only a link, may be the final link, in the long chain of relief operations. This is neither the start of hobby horse of the Secretary nor the fad or fancy of the Committee, but the deliberate decision of the greatest man now living in the world whose heart is always bleeding for the miserable poor, distressed and downtrodden people of Orissa.

The Young Utkal has raised many other points, such as delay in encashing cheques, boarding charges of volunteers and visitors, expenses in connection with flood conference, etc.. They are so light, worthless and insignificant that we do not consider it worth our while to touch them. Its reference to the Puri Famine Relief Fund, its personal attacks on Pandit Gopbandhu Das are, as we understand, based on absolutely false suppositions or proceed from a spirit which appears to us to be anything but noble. With these and such other points which do not concern the Committee so immediately, we do not think it necessary to deal at length.

We believe we have made our position sufficiently clear to convince the public that the relief which we have undertaken to administer to our afflicted brethren in the disturbed areas is being conducted with reasonable care, caution and foresight. We now conclude this note by reassuring the public that all that could be done under the circumstance has been done for which credit is due to our society.

Sd/- Rajkrishna Bose.
Sd/- Nagendranath Chatterji.
Sd/-Gopabandhu Chaudhury.
Sd/- Lingaraj Misra.
Sd/- Satya N. Sengupta.
Sd/- Gopabandhu Das.

Gopabandhu's Letter to Lala Lajpat Rai

The Samaja Office,
P.O. Puri.
2nd March, 1928.

My dear Lalaji,

Your letter of the 24th February. I thought of formally starting the work of both Tilak School of Politics and Hindu Mahasabha on the 1st of March, and ever since I have written to you last I was looking for a house at Cuttack. Fortunately one was available which would just suit the purpose. It is in a central place, easily accessible to the class of people for whom it is intended. At Cuttack good houses are not easily to be had on hire. So I have engaged the house. For Hindu Mahasabha Office and our Society's free Reading Room and Office a sum of Rs.35/- is to be paid per month. In my estimate sent to you Rs.40/- was put as house rent for both the offices. This I have done in anticipation of sanction of authorities of both the bodies.

As you are aware, the Widows' Home was started on Basant Panchami day. I have often been writing about it in the Samaja with a view to make it popular. Here with is enclosed a copy of my appeal for help to the institution. If you think necessary please publish it in the People with your recommendations. I understand one judge or a judicial officer (Retired or in service) of the Punjab intends to start a

Bidhabasram at Puri and has set apart a decent sum for the purpose. I do not know the particulars of this gentleman. If there be any foundation of the information I have received, will you kindly ascertain the man and use your influence with him to extend his help to the Home we have started. I hope you remember that you sanctioned Rs.50/- a month provisionally for one year to the Widows' Home at Puri. It was to take effect from February. I request you to so arrange that the grant for February may be remitted at an early date.

Condition in the distress area is getting worse as was anticipated. Marwari Famine Relief Association people have closed their work since the second week of January. Relief works have however been opened at different places by the P.W.D. and the District Board. People are getting labour there. We are opening rice-golas at these relief work centres to sell rice at a cheaper rate. We are giving gratuitous relief only in extreme cases and make of our recipients do some work in their neighbourhood, such as filling up a small breach, sinking a well, digging tank, etc.. The middle class people seem to be hit hard. They want to do field work owing to their caste pride and prejudice, nor would they take gratuitous relief. I see for such people Charkha is becoming very helpful. Mahatma Gandhi in his letter to me received day before yesterday expressed his wish that the balance of the last Puri Famine collections might be safely spent on Charkha relief as you have assured him of the sufficiency of funds in your hands for other kinds of relief. I am now drawing upon the old balance both for Charkha and gratuitous relief as also for rice-golas.

As for the letter of Babu Bhagirathy Mahapatra of Cuttack requesting you to help to fill up a breach called "Manakha-Ghai" in Cuttack district, I am to say that both Mohan Lal and myself went to the spot but visited the breach at night. It is obviously a big breach and has caused a good deal of damage over a considerable area. But there are many breaches both in Cuttack and Puri districts. Our Famine Relief Committee have received applications from other localities making similar requests. I don't think our present financial position will allow to help them all. Help may be given here and there where the work would be done with one or two

hundred rupees or say at most five hundred. But where thousands are required I do not think we can meet the demand. The cost of filling up Manakha-Ghai has been estimated at Rs.8,000/- as is shown in their letter. They apply for half of this sum. They have made an application also to the Peoples' Famine Relief Committee, Puri. It will be put up before the Committee which meets this evening. Unless Government, District Board or local Zamindars take up such big work for the permanent relief of the people of any locality, it is impossible for a Famine Relief Committee to successfully meet the cost of such undertakings with its uncertain and limited funds which are meant mainly for immediate relief. However, I shall use my influence with the Famine Relief Committee, Puri, to consider the case of Mankha-Ghai favourably and help as much as they can.

I thought of attending the A.I.C.C. to be held on the 6th instant, but cannot do so owing to immediate engagements.

With loving regards,

Yours affectionately,
Sd/- Gopabandhu Das.

Post card from Krishna Ballabh Sahay to Gopabandhu

Balasore,
5.3.28.

My dear Gopabandhu Babu,

I now discover that I left my chadar (white) and my coat (green) at your place in the room in which we were arranging our things. I do not know whether they are to be found there. But if they are found please bring them along with you when you come to Patna or better still please send them with Lingaraj Misraji.

Hoping to be excused for the trouble,

Yours affly,
Krishna Ballabh Sahay.

ରାଧାନାଥଙ୍କୁ ଚିଠି

ଶ୍ରୀହରିଶରଣଂ

ସତ୍ୟବାଦୀ

୬-୩-୨୮

ଶ୍ରୀମନ୍ ରାଧାନାଥ,

ଆଜି ବନମାଳୀଙ୍କ ଠାରୁ ପତ୍ର ପାଇଲି ଯେ ପାରିକୁଦ ପୋଲିସ ସଂପର୍କରେ କାଲି ମୋ ନାମରେ ଏବଂ ଲିଙ୍ଗରାଜଙ୍କ ନାମରେ ମକଦମା ଦାଏର ହୋଇଚି ଏବଂ ସମନ୍ ମଧ୍ୟ ବାହାରିଛି । ବନମାଳୀ କାଲି କାର୍ଯରେ ନିତାନ୍ତ ବ୍ୟସ୍ତ ଥିବାରୁ ଦରଖାସ୍ତର ନକଲ ପଠାଇପାରି ନାହାନ୍ତି । ସେ ଲେଖିଚନ୍ତି ଗତସଂଖ୍ୟା ସମାଜରେ ସଂବାଦ ଅଯଥାର୍ଥ ଥିବା ଆମେ ନିଜେ ସ୍ୱୀକାର କରିବାଦ୍ୱାରା ଲଢ଼ିବାର ପଥ ସଂକୀର୍ଣ୍ଣ ହୋଇଅଛି । ସେ ଯାହାହେଉ ଲଢ଼ିବାକୁ ହେବ । ଏଥିମଧ୍ୟରେ ପ୍ରଥମେ ସଂବାଦଦାତା କେଉଁମାନେ ତାହା ଭଲରୂପେ ବୁଝିନେବା ଆବଶ୍ୟକ । ମୂଳ ସଂବାଦଦାତାଙ୍କ ପତ୍ର ମଧ୍ୟ ଦାଖଲ କରିବାକୁ କୋର୍ଟରୁ ହୁକୁମ ହୋଇଅଛି ।

ପ୍ରଥମ ପତ୍ରରେ ମୋର ସ୍ମରଣ ହେଉଛି ତିନିଚାରି ଜଣଙ୍କର ଦସ୍ତଖତ ଥିଲା । ସେଥିମଧ୍ୟରୁ ଜଣଙ୍କର ନାମ ଦ୍ୱିତୀୟ ପତ୍ରରେ ଥିଲାମାତ୍ର । କି ବେହେରା ମୋ ମନେ ପଡୁନାହିଁ । ତୁମେ ଏଥିମଧ୍ୟରେ ଏ ପତ୍ର ପାଇବା ମାତ୍ରେ ଶୀଘ୍ର ସହଦେବଙ୍କ ଠାକୁ ପତ୍ର ଲେଖି ସେ ବେହେରା ଓ ଅନ୍ୟାନ୍ୟମାନଙ୍କ ନାମ ଠିକଣା ଆଦି ଭଲରୂପେ ବୁଝିରଖ । ସହଦେବଙ୍କୁ ରେଜିଷ୍ଟର ଚିଠି ଲେଖିବ ଏବଂ ଶୀଘ୍ର ଫେରନ୍ତ ଡାକରେ କଟକ ଠିକଣାରେ ତୁମପାଖକୁ ଜବାବ ଦେବାକୁ ଅନୁରୋଧ କରିବ ।

ଯେପରି ଦେଖୁଛି ସେମାନେ ନିତାନ୍ତ ଗୋଟାଏ ହିନସ୍ତା କରିବା ମତଲବରେ ଅଛନ୍ତି ।

ଆପଣେ

- ପ୍ରକାଶ ଥାଉକି ଯେ ତେଲିମହାଜନ ଉପରେ ମାଡ ହୋଇଥିବାର ଖବର ବାହାରିଥିଲା ସେ ତେଲି କିଏ ଓ କେଉଁଠାର ତାହା ମଧ୍ୟ ଜାଣିବାକୁ ସହଦେବକୁ ଲେଖିବ । ତେଲିସଂଗେ କଥାକରି ସମୁଦାୟ ହାଲ ବୁଝିବା ଆବଶ୍ୟକ ।

- ମଧୁବାବୁଙ୍କୁ କହିବ "ଉତ୍କଳ ଖଦିମଣ୍ଡଳ" ନିମନ୍ତେ ଯେ ଚିଠି ଛପାଇବାର କଥା ହୋଇଥିଲା ମୁଁ ଗଲେ ସେଥିରେ ଆଉ କିଛି ପରିବର୍ତ୍ତନ କରି ଛପାଇବାକୁ ହେବ ।

ଗୋପବଂଧୁ ଦାସ

ଗୋପବନ୍ଧୁଙ୍କୁ ମଧୁବାବୁଙ୍କ ଚିଠି

ଓଁ ତତ୍‌ସତ୍

ତା ୭-୩-୨୮,
ସମାଜ ଅଫିସ,
କଟକ.

ପରମପୂଜନୀୟେଷୁ ଆପଣେ,

ଶ୍ରୀମାନ ବାସୁଦେବ ମିଶ୍ର ଆଜି ସକାଳେ ପହୁଂଚିଲେ । ତାଙ୍କର କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକ୍ଷେତ୍ର ସତ୍ୟବାଦୀକୁ କାମକୁ ପଠାଇଲି । ସତ୍ୟବାଦୀକୁ ଯିବାଲାଦି ତାଙ୍କର ବାଟଖର୍ଚ୍ଚ ସବୁ ଦେଇଛି ।

ରାଧାନାଥ ଆଜି ସକାଳେ ଘରକୁ ଗଲେ । ଶୁକ୍ରବାର ସକାଳେ ଫେରି ଆସିବେବୋଲି କହିଯାଇଛନ୍ତି । ଅନେକ ଅନୁରୋଧ କଲାପରେ କାଲି ଦିନ ଗୋଟାଏ ବେଳଯାଏ ଲାଗି ଆମର ବାକିକାମ କରିଦେଇଛନ୍ତି । ଆଉ ଅଳ୍ପ ଅଛି, ଘରୁ ଫେରିଲେ ସେତକ ସଂପୂର୍ଣ୍ଣ କରିଦେବେ । ରାଧାନାଥବାବୁ ବିଶେଷଭାବରେ ଅନୁରୋଧ କରିବାରୁ ମୁଁ ଆଜି ସକାଳେ ପୁରୀ ଯାଇଥିଲି, ଏବଂ ଏକ୍ସପ୍ରେସ୍‌ରେ ପୁଣି ଫେରି ଆସିଛି । କୃଷ୍ଣବାବୁଂକୁ ଗୋଟାଏ ଗହଣା ଦେବାର ଥିଲା । ତାହା ସେ ନିଜେ ନଦେଇପାରିବାରୁ ମୋତେ ପଠାଇଥିଲେ । ଲିଙ୍ଗରାଜବାବୁ ସେହିଗାଡିରେ କଲିକତା ଗଲେ । ତାଙ୍କ ସାଙ୍ଗରେ ମୋର ଦେଖା ହୋଇଥିଲା । ପୁରୀରେ ହରିବାବୁଙ୍କଠାରୁ ଶୁଣିଲି ଯେ ଆପଣ ଓ ଲିଙ୍ଗରାଜବାବୁଙ୍କ ନାମରେ ସରକାର ତରଫରୁ ମୋକଦ୍ଦମା ଦାଏର ହୋଇଗଲାଣି । ଆସନ୍ତା ତା୨୨ରିଖକୁ ତାରିଖ ଅଛି । ହରିବାବୁଙ୍କ ଭଉଣୀ ଅସୁସ୍ଥ ଥିବାରୁ ସେ ନିଜେ ଭାରି ବ୍ୟସ୍ତ ଅଛନ୍ତି । ବାସୁଦେବ ମିଶ୍ରଙ୍କ ହାତରେ ଖ୨ଣ୍ଡ ଚିଠି ପଠାଇଲି । ସେଥିରେ ଦ୍ୱିରୋକ୍ତି କିଛି ଥାଇପାରେ । ଛଗନଲାଲ ଗାନ୍ଧୀ ପ୍ରଥମେ ଏଠାକୁ ଆସୁଛନ୍ତି ବୋଲି ଲେଖିଛନ୍ତି । କାଲି ଟ୍ରେନ ସମୟକୁ ଷ୍ଟେସନ ଯିବି । ଏଠାରେ କିପରି ରହିବେ ତାହା ବଡ ହେଙ୍ଗାମାର କଥା । ଏଠାରୁ ସେ ୧୧ ତାରିଖ ପୂର୍ବରୁ ସତ୍ୟବାଦୀ ଯିବେ କି ନାହିଁ ଲେଖିବେ ।

ଆନନ୍ଦପୁର ଓ ଅହିଲାସ କେନ୍ଦ୍ରର ଟଙ୍କା ଦରକାର ବୋଲି ଚିଠି ଆସିଛି । ପୋଷ୍ଟ ଅଫିସରେ ଆପଣଙ୍କ ନାମରେ ଟ.୨୦୦ଙ୍କାର ଯେଉଁ ଇନସିଓର ଆସିଥିଲା ତାହା ମୁଁ ଆଣିନାହିଁ । କାଲି ସେଟା ଆଣି ଆନନ୍ଦପୁରକୁ ଟ.୧୦୦ଙ୍କା ଓ ଅହିଲାସ ଟ.୧୦୦ଙ୍କା ପଠାଇବି । ଆଉ କେହି ସ୍ୱେଚ୍ଛାସେବକ ହେବାଲାଗି ଆସିନାହାନ୍ତି । ଆଗରେ ଯେତେଜଣ ପାରିବେ ସଙ୍ଗରେ ଆଣିବେ । ଏଠାରେ ସମସ୍ତ ଭଲ । ଇତି ।

ଆପଣଙ୍କର

ମଧୁ.

Chhaganlal K. Gandhi's post card to Gopabandhu

C/o Hari Krashna Mehtab's Kothi,
Bhadrak,
6 March 28.

Dear Panditji,

I have made a slight change in my programme. Instead of going to Sakhigopal to-day I shall go to Cuttack directly from here on the 8th (Thursday). I understand the train reaches there sometime after three o'clock in the noon. If you can conveniently send somebody to station, please do so; I am a stranger at Cuttack. I intend to go to Sakhigopal after Cuttack.

Yours sincerely,
Chhaganlal K. Gandhi.

Post Card from Gopabandhu to Radhanath

Satyabadi
11-5-28

Dear Radhanath,

A letter and some other papers I made over to Banamali yesterday at Puri to send to you by his man who was to go by yesterday night passenger. I do not know if the man actually went and took the papers. Please intimate me when you receive them. I am still unwell. I feel pain in the chest and in the back on the opposite side. I write with great difficulty. Hope Samaj was issued today alright..

Apane

Sj. Radhanath Rath

Samaj Office
Chandnichauk
Cuttack.

ଶ୍ରୀ ରଘୁନାଥ ରାଓଙ୍କୁ ଗୋପବନ୍ଧୁଙ୍କ ଚିଠି

ଶ୍ରୀହରିଃ ଶରଣଂ

ସତ୍ୟବାଦୀ,
୮-୬-୨୮.

ପରମ ଶ୍ରଦ୍ଧେୟ ରଘୁନାଥବାବୁ,

ନିମନ୍ତ୍ରଣପତ୍ର ପାଇଛି। ମୋର ବିବାହରେ ଯୋଗଦେବା ସମ୍ଭାବନା ବଡ କମ। ସମାଜ ମାନହାନୀ ମକଦ୍ଦମା ଏ ମାସ ୧୪ ତାରିଖରେ; ୧୪, ୧୫ ଓ ୧୬ ତିନିଦିନ ମୁଦେଇପକ୍ଷର ସାକ୍ଷୀଜମାନବନ୍ଦି ହେବବୋଲି ପୂର୍ବରୁ ହାକିମ କହିଛନ୍ତି। ସେ ବିଷୟରେ ଏ ପର୍ଯ୍ୟନ୍ତ ଆମ ପକ୍ଷରୁ ଓକିଲ ପରାମର୍ଶଆଦି କିଛି ହୋଇନାହିଁ। ୧୦ କି ୧୧ ତାରିଖରୁ ସେ ସଂପର୍କରେ ପୁରୀଯିବା ଠିକ୍ କରିଛି। ନ ଯାଇ ପାରିଲେ ସୁଦ୍ଧା ଦୂରରେ ରହି ସେ ଶୁଭ ପରିଣୟରେ ଯୋଗଦେବାର ସୁଖ ଓ ଆହ୍ଲାଦ ପ୍ରାଣରେ ଅନୁଭବ କରିବି ଏବଂ ନବ ଦମ୍ପତ୍ତିର କଲ୍ୟାଣ କାମନାରେ ସର୍ବକଲ୍ୟାଣଦାତା ମଙ୍ଗଳ ବିଧାତାଙ୍କ ଚରଣରେ ଅନ୍ତରର ପ୍ରାର୍ଥନା ଅର୍ପଣ କରିବି।

ଦେହର ଦୁର୍ବଳତା ଏ ପର୍ଯ୍ୟନ୍ତ ଯାଇନାହିଁ। ପୂରା ବିଶ୍ରାମ ମଧ୍ୟ ପାଇପାରୁନାହିଁ। କୌଣସି କାର୍ଯ୍ୟରେ ଉତ୍ସାହ ଆସୁନାହିଁ। ଭ୍ରାତୃ ବିୟୋଗ ପଛେପଛେ ଶାରୀରିକ ପୀଡା ଏବଂ କର୍ମକ୍ଷେତ୍ରରେ ଆଶାର ଅଭାବ ମୋ ପ୍ରାଣରେ ଟିକିଏ ଅବସାଦ ଆଣିଛି। ନୂତନ ପ୍ରାଣ ଓ ପ୍ରେରଣା ଲାଗି ମୁଁ ଏଠାରେ ନିଭୃତରେ ପ୍ରଭୁଙ୍କ ଆଡକୁ କେବଳ ଅନାଇ ରହିଛି।

ଆଶାକରେ ଆପଣଙ୍କ ସ୍ୱାସ୍ଥ୍ୟ ଭଲଅଛି।

ସ୍ନେହାଧୀନ
ଗୋପବନ୍ଧୁ.

To Sj. Raghunath Rao,
Mehendipur,
P.O. Chandanichauk,
Cuttack.

(Last) Post Card from Gopabandhu to Radhanath

ସତ୍ୟବାଦୀ
୧୧-୬-(୧୯)୨୮

ଆୟୁଷ୍ମାନ୍ ରାଧାନାଥ,

କାଲିଠାରୁ ମୁଁ ପୁଣି ଜ୍ୱରରେ ଆକ୍ରାନ୍ତ ହୋଇ ପଡିଛି । ବର୍ତମାନ ଶଯ୍ୟାଗତ । ତା୧୪ରିଖ ମକଦ୍ଦମା । ଦିନକ ଆଗରୁ ଅର୍ଥାତ୍ ତା୧୩ରିଖ ଦିନ ପରାମର୍ଶ ଆଦି କରିବା ଲାଗି ଯିବାଲାଗି ବନମାଳୀ ଲେଖିଛନ୍ତି । ଲିଙ୍ଗରାଜଙ୍କର ଆଜି କଲିକତାରୁ ଆସିବାର ଥିଲା । ବୋଧହୁଏ ଆସିନାହାନ୍ତି । ଜ୍ୱରପୂର୍ବରୁ ସମାଜଲାଗି ଯାହା ଲେଖିଥିଲି ତାହା କାଲି ପଠାଯାଇଛି । ଏ ଚିଠି ଡାକିଦେଇ ଅନ୍ୟ ଜଣଙ୍କ ହାତରେ ଲେଖାହେଉଛି । ଆଜି ଡାକପୂର୍ବରୁ ସମାଜପାଇଁ ଆଉ କିଛି ପଠାଇବିବୋଲି ଆଶା କରିଛି । ଦେଖୁଚି ମୋ ସ୍ୱାସ୍ଥ୍ୟ ଏକାବେଳକେ ଭାଙ୍ଗିଗଲା, ଆଉ ସୁଧୁରିବା ସହଜ ନୁହେଁ । ବଳ ବୟସର ଅବଲୋକରେ ସ୍ୱାସ୍ଥ୍ୟ ଭାଙ୍ଗିଲେ ପ୍ରାୟ ସୁଧୁରେ ନାହିଁ । ଏଣିକି ଯେ କୌଣସି ଗୋଟାଏ ଯେଗାରେ ବସି କେବଳ ଦେହମୁଣ୍ଡକୁ ଚାହିଁବାର ହେଲାଣି - ଭଗବାନଙ୍କର ଯେ ଇଚ୍ଛା । ଦୁଖିଶ୍ୟାମକୁ କହିବ - କେନ୍ଦ୍ରମାନ ବନ୍ଦ କରିବାଲାଗି ମୋର ତାଙ୍କସଙ୍ଗେ ଯିବା ସମ୍ଭାବନା କମ୍ । ଲିଙ୍ଗରାଜ ଆସିଲେ ଦୁଖିଶ୍ୟାମ ସେ ଦିହେଁ ଯିବେ ବୋଲି ଭାବିଚି । ତୁମେ ଟ୨୦ଙ୍କା ଡାକଯୋଗେ ପଠାଇବବୋଲି କହିଥିଲ, କାହିଁ ପଠାଇଲ ନାହିଁ । ସୋନ୍‌ପୁରକୁ ଯିବା ବିଚାର କଣ ହେଲା ?

ଆପଣେ·

Sj. Radhanath Rath
Samaja Office.
Chandnichauk,
Cuttack.

Radhanath Rath's (last) letter to Gopabandhu

Samaja Office,
P.O. Ch. Chauk, Cuttack,
15-6-28.

My dear Apane,

I am very sorry that you are suffering from malaria again. Yes, it is a matter of anxiety if one suffers so often in old age. It is now absolutely necessary that you should take complete rest both mentally and physically for some

months. I do not know whether circumstances would allow, but they must.

It is now apparent that you seriously intend to retire from public life of Orissa; why Orissa, practically from the general public life. That means complete cessation of work in every department. In absence of competent, capable, highly cultured and substantial leaders or workers no work can go on. As the present situation stands there are no such people with you. I don't like to discuss why they are not with you or whether there can be some. I only take stock of what there are. The few that seem to be with you are not worthy the task you would expect them to do. They have no experience, education, age, resources and capabilities. They are at least unfavourably circumstanced - circumstances some of which are of one's own creation and some beyond one's control. Whatever they may be, they are there, and cannot be cast aside. So how can one hope that the various activities would continue? I have my sincere doubts.

Now that you have almost finished one chapter of your life, one is naturally inclined to look back and see where you began and how you have finished. My inclination takes me back to the year 1919 when I had the pleasure to come to your group. You were then at the zenith of your power. You had a band of highly cultured young men with you to help you in your work, to fight your cause, to give you moral and material support. As a matter of fact no single individual can ever so shine without side lights. They were certainly sidelights contributing towards your shining. You had then at your beck and call the country to some extent, the young followers and co-workers and, above all, an established institution. Whenever any work was to be done you could call upon them and they would come forward with all the earnestness and sincerity to do the task. They were not perhaps anxious to see you hard worked. They were rather very anxious to to do their utmost and credit the whole work to your account. They perhaps did it in your organisation of the Satyabadi School, your council election, Sammilani activities, Singhbhum Oriya problem, Puri famine relief. They certainly created a cultural atmosphere at Satyabadi both politically and

literally and it was with that air that you were moving in the country and getting the attention, sympathy and co-operation of the people. True it is you were playing your part successfully and had your inherent virtues. But please excuse me when I say - you could never play so gallantly irrespective of their help and association. They therefore deserved to be nourished with tender feelings. And at the same time they were in the need of being led by a master mind - capable of administration and organisation and capable of creating confidence in their mind. Some of them perhaps were a bit jealous of your name, fame, wealth and glory. They perhaps felt that all of these were only being accumulated to your absolute credit and that these would not be allowed to be shared by them then or ever. If I have read them aright, this feeling perhaps broke them down and turned them fallen soldiers. They perhaps sincerely felt that they were being exploited by a genius. They struggled in this way for some time and perhaps thought that things would take different course if the leader would know it. But they felt it took no other course, excepting the one - that all rivers must flow to the sea. They then gave vent to their feelings. Even then no real or shall I say sincere remedy could be done. They became desperate. At this critical time came the non-co-operation movement. That was God sent. It brought them back to some extent. But that movement also brought about a situation that demanded enormous sacrifice and also untold sufferings. Some of them suffered, ran into heavy debts, were pulled down physically. This is time when frail human beings naturally feel desperate, look back and look to the future. They then compared their circumstances with those of their leader and perhaps felt that they were being dragged into the sea and that the leader has reserves enough on which he may fall back in time of dire distress whereas they would die debtors and ruined men. This is natural and they cannot be blamed for that. Then the breaking down was complete - some leaving for good, some moving with you still in hope and some only in spirit. A number of these surviving ones are now also in a state of despair and are anxious for their debts and present and future troubles. The significant institution that could be built up in course of a decade with the co-ordinated efforts of so many of

the finest type of young men has now tumbled down and is in its ruins, never perhaps to rise again. Now the last remnants of it will also be gone with you as you live alone with it. If there are others with you whom you think to be living for this skeleton institution, I am afraid they only live mechanical lives and they so live because they have no way to live otherwise at this age under these circumstances. Such living is a sign of early death and that death is not far off. I feel the process has already begun. Your physical and consequent mental weakness will hasten that process.

Hari Babu, the best and the purest of the lot is now passing anxious days at a distance from you and simply brooding over his debts. Ram Babu, another sincere follower, is likewise in heavy debt and I do not know if he still maintains his physiological indifference yet. As for others, they are there because they cannot go anywhere.

The Khadi work may continue because there is greater personality in Gandhi to take it up when such contingency arises. But if that institution does not afford necessary means of livelihood and established life to its workers then even that would go down as the Indian National Service and the Congress organisation went.

As for the Press and Paper I have my fears also. Financially its position is very delicate. There are some liabilities though some credits. There are many difficulties for the press to be made a purely business concern, as it is associated with a politician and a political organ. For the paper I do not think any of us makes serious and earnest study, and tries to secure true and reliable news. Sometimes I feel we edit the paper with carelessness and so hurriedly that morally it should not command the faith and sympathy of the people. On the whole there is not a capable, hardworking and man of position to work for it exclusively; and in absence of this no paper can stand.

Affly,
Sd/- Radhanath.

Mr. Madhusudan Das's letter to Gopabandhu (date not available)

(Confidential)

My dear Gopabandhoo,

I enclose some notes on the economic condition in Orissa. You are at liberty to use them in the best way they can be used. The great thing is to induce the mass to change their line of gravitation towards these.

I am anxious for your health. I have grown desperate and may pass away any day. You are the only person with whom I should like to pray on my death bed. Take care of your health. Orissa is very unfortunate. If Ashutosh had lived he would have made a significant theory of this January.

He was personally attached to me and I have lost more than a brother in him.

I commenced public life single handed & it is natural I made mistakes. But I hope you believe that nothing but the country's interest was my ruling idea.

Yours the same,
Sd/- M. S. Das.

I am enclosing a letter to the Samaj over my signature and its enclosure is your letter. Please see to it that they are published.

Probated Will of Pt. Gopabandhu Das.

Case No. 12 of 1928.

Jagabandhu Singh & Others - Ptrs.
PA. 1. (see) Illegible. - Sharistadar, Commissioner of
Affidavits, 7-9-29.

Last Will dictated by Pandit Gopabandhu Das.

1. Banamali, whom brother gave sacred thread taking pity on his poor condition, to get 10 (ten) acres of good land and a piece of Garden from Baliput Mouza. A residential house to be built for him there.

2. Necessary arrangements should be made for his marriage where upon he will execute a deed of relinquishment in respect of other properties.

3. With the rest of the property my idea has always been as was the idea of my deceased brother and ancestors to create a public trust in the name of our ancestral God Radhabinod Behari Deb with such terms and conditions that the members of the family dependants will be maintained out of the proceeds of the property, the seba puja and other formalities being managed by them. It may be noted that the whole property was so long used as the property of the said Thakur and in all ordinary documents - Thakur's name was used as the malik but it is necessary to make a formal announcement of this endowment.

4. My idea is to have the property managed by a Committee of three persons who will be members of the Committee. Myself the managing member of the committee, my elder son-in-law Babu Ratnakar Pati and Babu Banamali Das, Pleader of Puri. They would make their own rules for the administration of the Debuttar and the management of the property. Before my death I would appoint my brother's daughter's son Sadananda Das, whom brother brought home and trained for the purpose provided I found him strong, capable for management and of good behaviour and character. If I die before making any nomination, the matter is left to the best choice of the two surviving members. In place of any other

member, the deceased member will nominate his successor, which must be approved by two others. There must be strict accounting.

5. The money deposited in my name in the Imperial Bank is really the money of the Servants of People Society, not of the Orissa Relief Committee but of the Committee in whose name I was doing relief work in Puri and Cuttack Districts before the last disastrous flood came. I have cash in my trunk and my writing desk of which there is Rs.150/- which belongs to Widow's Home. The rest are mine though placed at different places. I have three hundred rupees with Babu Harekrishna Mahatab.

6. For the future management of the Satyabadi Press I had an elaborate scheme in my mind but I cannot draw it out at the present moment. I had a mind to take Babu Radhanath Rath as my assistant under the Servants of the People Society shortly. The short cut that appears to me at the present moment is that I shall make over the whole Press to the Servants of the People Society so that permanent institution of the Society may continue in Orissa. I hope the Society will see to its strict management and will spend all its proceeds on the social, educational, moral and political uplift of Orissa. Somebody on behalf of the Society will take its accounts, its receipts and disbursements in order to know its financial position.

7. One-third of my personal money will spent for the members and dependants of the family and the rest will go to the Satyabadi School. While making over charge of the Satyabadi Press and the Samaj to the Servants of the People Society, I have faith and belief that they will take special care of the Satyabadi School with the help of which I have been trying to run the institution on my own lines although I have never been able to make it even a fairly successful source of income.

8. Babu Jagabandhu Singh, Babu Banamali Das, Pandit Nilakantha Das, Babu Harihar Das and Babu Lingaraj Misra are appointed hereby as executors of this will. The executors are authorised to make a cash contribution of rupees five hundred for purchase of land for for my second daughter

Kirtimayee and the Estate will bear all the educational expenses of this poor second daughter's children.

9. Radha, my brother's daughter, if she does not continue to remain in the family may go home. Three acres of land may be given to her either from the Estate or by purchase. It is hoped that the Trustees will take all possible care to safeguard the interests of Sadananda and my brother's widow, who after my death will become the sole surviving member of the family.

10. If Narayan, my second daughter's husband, owing to his present position of service cannot be taken as a member of the Committee, I hope the members will see their way to take his son Satyabadi as one of them in course of time.

Sd/- Gopabandhu Das. 17-5-28.

Written by me to his dictation - Sd/- Lingaraj Misra. 17-6-28.
Sd/- Ramachandra Raut, President, Satyabadi U. Board, 17-6-28.
Sd/- Basudeva Mahapatra, Biramchandrapur. 17-6-28.

I testify that the contents of this will were dictated by Pandit Gopabandhu Das, while in his full senses, and was read over to him and he signed in our presence and we signed in his presence at 5 P.M.
Sd/- D.V.R. Patnail, L.M.P. 17-6-28.
Attending Doctor.

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35 dated 19-9-30.
VALUE OF THE ESTATE -------- Rs.14,908-9-4.
Duty paid Rs.350/-
In the Court of the District Judge of Cuttack.
Mis. Case No. 42 of 1928.

(1) Babu Jagabandhu Singh, (2) Babu Banamali Das, (3) Pt. Nilkanth Das, (4) Babu Harihar Das & (5) Babu Lingaraj Mishra for grant of probate of the will of Late Pt. Gopabandhu Das, deceased.

Petitioners.

Sd. D. Ruben,

District Judge,
20-9-30.

Office Note on Probate Accounts Submitted.

On examining the said ages the following defects are noticed:-
1) 1928 - Cash in testator's trunks Rs.1459-13-9 has not been in the receipt side of the Rokard nor are the expenses against the items 1, 2, & 3 (total Rs.1080) shown in the said Rokard.
2) 1929 - Receipts Amounts against items 3, 4, 8 & 9 of the abstract do not tally when compared with the Rokard, and Rs.84-6-9 against item no. 10 of the abstract do not appear in the Rokard at all.
3) Total expenditure of Rs.1187-10-3 as shown in the abstract does not tally with that of the Rokard.
4) 1930 - Receipt - Amount shown against all items except item no. 7 do not tally with those on the Rokard.
5) Expenditure: - Actual probate duly paid as will appear from the record, is Rs.350/- but the abstract accounts show it at Rs.335/- only (Rs.120/- in 1929 & Rs.215 in 1930).

Besides, the vouchers have not been serially arranged so that it is difficult to compare them with the amounts in the Rokard.

Also the receipt side of the abstract for the three years show sale of paddy annually but no paddy accounts have been filed to show how much paddy the Estate derived annually, how much was spent for family expenses and how much was sold.

From the writ it appears that there are fair bequests made by the testator. Of them, No. 1 is conditional - viz: Banamali will get 10 acres of land from Baliput Mouza, a house to be built for him there and then Estate to pay for his marriage expenses. In turn Banamali to execute a receipt of relinquishment in respect of other properties.

The accounts show Banamali has been paid Rs.500/- for purchase of a house and Rs.325/- for his marriage. As regards other terms, the executors are silent.

The second legacy has been distributed, viz: The Press and the Samaj have been made over to the Servants of the People Society later on.

As regards the three other, no mention whatever has been made.

Under the circumstances the successors may be directed to remove the defects in accounts as shown above, file an account of paddy and to state how far the terms of the will have been carried out and to arrange the vouchers serially.

- Office Note -.

Approved
Sd. Illegible.
D.J. 11 -1-32.

Requirements of the D.J.

(1) To remove the defect in ages as noted in office note:-
(2) To file paddy account
(3) To state how far the terms of the will have been carried.
(4) To arrange the vouchers serially.
(5) To complete the accounts by 17-2-32.

Sd/- Illegible.
16-2-32.

Re Administration under the Will of late Pandit Gopabandhu Das

The duties of the executors are:

(1) Realisation of the arrears of the testator

(2) Payment of the debts, if any, of the testator and disbursement of several rights.

(3) Distribution of the legacies.

(4) Carrying out other defects in the will.

When the executors have discharged all these duties according to the terms of the will, the administration is complete. The sooner they are done the better for the executors and for the legatees as well.

I have carefully gone through the will of Late Pandit Gopabandhu Das and I would analyse it for the purpose of indicating the duties of the executors under the will for the proper administration of the Estate.

1) Realisation of the Assets.

The Assets consist of :-

(a) Immovable properties.

(b) Certain decree obtained by the deceased to state

(c) Some cash deposited in Imperial bank and with Babu Harekrishna Mahatab and in some other places indicated in the will.

(d) Satyabadi Press

(e) "The Samaj".

(a) With regard to the immovable properties there is not much to be done for their realisation unless any of those properties be in possession of trespassers. If any suit is to be initiated for recovery of any property, it must be done by the executors.

The executors are to take care of the properties till their distribution; they must keep proper account of income and expenditure. If any of the legatees have already taken delivery of the properties according to the terms of the will, then the executors are to take a proper document from the legatee in token of fare discharge of their duty in this respect. The executors need not keep any account of such properties.

(b) The decrees must be executed by the executors and the money realised as soon as possible.

(c) With regard to the money in the Imperial Bank the account must be transferred in the name of the executors. How the money is to be disposed of by the executors has been dealt with under the 3rd head.

The amount with Babu Harekrishna Mahatab should be realised if not already realised.

(d)&(e) Ther is nothing to be done in respect of these properties under this head. I am told they are already in possession of the legatees, viz: the Servants of the People Society. It is now for the Society to carry out the extensions of the testator. The executors may take a document from turn over or behalf of the Society acknowledging the receipt of the legacy and discharging the executees from any liability in that respect.

(3) Distribution of the legacies:-

The legacies are as follows:-

(a) To Banamali - (i) 10 acres of good land

(ii) a piece of garden from Baliput Mouza

(iii) a rsidential house to be built for him at Baliput

(iv) necessaary arrangement to be made for his marriage

Banamali shall execute a deed for relinquishment in respect of other properties.

(b) Three acres of land to be given to Radha, the daughter of the testator's brother. This should be done by a registered document by the executors. I am told all these have been done. So it is advisable that a proper document should be taken from him.

(c) In respect of the remaining landed properties a deed of endowment is to be executed and the property should be put in charge of the Committee mentioned in para 4 of the will. The terms of the deed should be according to the directions contained in paras 3 & 4 of the will.

(d) The money deposited in the Imperial Bank should be handed over to Servants of the People Society.

The sum of Rs.150/- mentioned in para 5 should be made over to the Widows Home. I am told that this has been done and a receipt has been obtained.

(e) Satyabadi Press and the Samaja - The Servants of the People Society has already taken charge of the same. Nothing more is to be done on this sub-head except what has been indicated above.

(f) Personal money - When realised should be distributed as follows:

(i) One-third to be spent on the members and dependants of his family.

(ii) 2/3 to go to the Satyabadi School.

The executors are authorised to make a cash distribution of Rs.500/- to the testator's daughter Kirtimayee.

Personal money includes cash of the decrees.

Rupees five hundred out of this should be given to Kirtimayee. Of the balance, 2/3 should go to Satyabadi School

& 1/3 should be given to the members of the family. The last duty may be discharged by paying the money to the Committee referred in para 4 of the will.

With regard to the request to the bequest to the Satyabadi School, some difficulties have arisen owing to certain changed circumstances. I shall deal with it and give my opinion separately when I get the facts more fully.

[D.J.]

ଅନ୍ୟ ରାଧାନାଥ ରଥ ସ୍ମାରକୀ ପ୍ରକାଶନ:

୧. ମୁଇଁ ସୁମନୀ କହୁଚେ - ସୁମନୀ ଝୋଡ଼ିଆ

୨. ଖରସୁଆଁରୁ କୁଲାବିରି - ନିଶାକର ଦାସ

୪. ପ୍ରାଥମିକ ସ୍ତରରେ ଭାଷା ଓ ଗଣିତ ଶିକ୍ଷା - ସଂପାଦକ : ନୀଳକଂଠ ରଥ

୫. ମୋ ପ୍ରବାସ (୧୮୫୭ର ଦେଖାଶୁଣା ବୃତ୍ତାଂତ)

ଗୋଡ଼ସେ ଗୁରୁଜୀ (ଅନୁବାଦ : ନୀଳକଂଠ ରଥ)

ଏ ଚାରି ପୁସ୍ତକର ବିତରକ:

ଶିକ୍ଷାସନ୍ଧାନ
ଏନ୍.ଡ଼ି.-୭, ଭିଆଇପି ଏରିଆ, ଆଇ.ଆର୍.ସି ଭିଲେଜ୍
ଭୁବନେଶ୍ୱର - ୭୫୧ ୦୧୫

୩. ଭାରତୀୟ ବିବାହ ସଂସ୍କାର ଇତିହାସ

- ୱିଶ୍ୱନାଥ କାଶୀନାଥ ରାଜୱାଡ଼େ (ଅନୁବାଦ: ନୀଳକଂଠ ରଥ)
ପ୍ରକାଶକ ଓ ବିତରକ:
ଚର୍ଚ୍ଚା ପବ୍ଲିକେଶନ, ୨୫୧ ଖାରବେଳ ନଗର,
ଭୁବନେଶ୍ୱର - ୭୫୧ ୦୦୧



ପ୍ରକାଶକ : ନୀଳକଂଠ ରଥ

ବିତରକ : ଶିକ୍ଷାସନ୍ଧାନ